

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

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STEWART STEWART, Commissioner

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This Issue in Brief

Vacations with pay for production workers are proving to be entirely feasible from the standpoint both of cost and production, and interest in the subject is increasing among employers and students of industrial relations. It has been customary for many years to give an annual vacation to salaried workers. A recent survey of the vacation policies of 110 firms in New York City showed that the usual vacation for these workers is two weeks, with a service requirement ranging in the majority of cases from a few months to one year (p. 35).

In the year 1926 the number of families provided with new dwellings in apartment houses in the larger cities surpassed the number provided for in new one-family dwellings. This is the first time since the bureau's reports on building permits were started in 1921 that the provision of apartment dwellings has exceeded the provision of single houses. The seventh annual building-permit survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics also shows that there was a decrease in the amount of money expended in building operations in 1926 as compared with 1925 (p. 85).

A marked decrease in the number of wage earners in manufacturing industries has occurred in the United States since the war.—Comparing 1925 with 1919, the proportion of such wage earners to the population as a whole decreased more than 16 per cent, whereas the output of manufactured commodities per wage earner increased about 34 per cent (p. 16).

Provisions for the use of the spare time which workers have secured in recent years through the shorter work day include the development of outdoor sports and recreation. A well worked-out athletic program is a feature in many industrial plants, as shown in a recent survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the majority of plants the employers prefer to let the demand for any particular activity come from the workers, although in most cases they offer any encouragement or assistance the employees need or are willing to accept. Many companies provide fine athletic fields or baseball diamonds and quite a number provide a country club or a summer camp. Baseball appeared to be the most popular game, although practically every outdoor sport was represented, many firms showing a wide range of activities (p. 1).

The harmful effects of noise upon the health and output of employees are developed in a recent study of the subject. The average room is said to be noisy because the walls will repeat a sound hundreds of times before it dies, and this is particularly true of modern buildings constructed of hard, fireproof materials. Such noise can be prevented or at least greatly reduced by proper floor coverings, wall materials, and other devices (p. 81).

Under the civilian rehabilitation act of 1920, some 24,000 disabled persons have been refitted or retrained and established in self-supporting employment, while in 38 States approximately 14,000 persons are in process of rehabilitation (p. 40). In 1925 the New York City social

agencies spent over \$100,000 to find employment for the handicapped, according to a report recently issued (p. 44).

Union labor activities are vitally affected by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case *Bedford Cut Stone Co. v. Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association*, in which boycotts of material at the point of use were held illegal on account of their intended and effective interference with interstate commerce, thus constituting an offense against the Federal antitrust act (p. 125).

Approximately \$6,000,000,000 worth of goods are sold at retail a year on deferred-payment schemes, exclusive of the sales of houses, life insurance, stocks, and bonds. This estimate is made in a recent report embodying the results of an investigation conducted for the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The installment debt at a given period is estimated at \$2,750,000,000, automobiles accounting for more than 50 per cent and household furniture for about 19 per cent of this amount. A special study was made of the operation of the installment scheme in the Pennsylvania anthracite region during the 1925-26 strike. This inquiry disclosed that the experience with the system in this crisis had led to the conclusion that the installment plan was a sound one (p. 56).

Accident rates are higher in small plants than in large plants, according to a study made by the National Safety Council. This fact is obscured because the average small plant does not keep a record of accidents and does not interest itself in the matter of accident prevention (p. 73).

The Oneida Community of New York is now an industrial corporation, but it was founded as a religious community and has carried over many of its former principles into business and finds they pay. The corporation pays good standard wages, plus a service bonus and a share in profits, gives a vacation with pay, aids in developing good housing, good schools, and community recreations, has reduced labor turnover to a negligible matter, eliminated strikes, and is carrying on a profitable business (p. 53).

Operating expenses of cooperative stores have increased considerably since 1920, but are still lower than those of private stores. The expenses of cooperative stores averaged 15.3 per cent of sales in 1925, as compared with 18 per cent in 1924 in stores privately owned. The latter, however, turn over their stock more rapidly (p. 18).

Canada provides for old-age pensions.—The Dominion of Canada has adopted a bill permitting each Province to establish an old-age pension system and binding the general Government to bear one-half of the cost. Pensioners must be British subjects, at least 70 years old, who have lived in Canada for 20 years or more. The maximum pension is \$20 a month, but the recipient's income, including the pension, must not exceed \$365 a year (p. 106).

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Outdoor Recreation for Industrial Employees

THE general movement for shortening the hours of labor which gained momentum, following the war, both in European countries and in the United States has brought with it the question of the use to be made by the workers of the leisure time secured through the shorter workday. Investigations have been made in many of these countries of the way in which the workers' spare hours are or may be occupied, with a view to providing the educational and recreational facilities needed to secure the most benefit from the added leisure.

In this country many organizations and individuals are concerned with the provision of suitable occupation for leisure hours, and the importance of outdoor recreation to the well-being of the people has been particularly emphasized by the President of the United States in the call for a general conference on outdoor recreation, issued in the spring of 1924, in which the need for bringing the chance for out-of-door pleasure within the reach of all was pointed out. At this conference the many agencies concerned with this question, such as the Federal Government through the administration of national parks and forests, wild-life preserves, and unreserved domain; the governments of the different States; municipalities; and many civilian organizations were represented. Topics were dealt with by the conference, such as the encouragement of outdoor recreation as a Federal function; the bearing of outdoor recreation on mental, physical, social, and moral developments; outdoor recreation as an influence on child welfare; and major possibilities of national cooperation in promotion of recreation. Under this last topic was included a proposal for a general survey and classification of recreational resources, and a special committee on the value of outdoor recreation to industrial workers therefore included in its plan for the furtherance of an industrial-recreation program a survey of the present activities in industrial establishments as a guide in the development of this phase of the subject.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics was accordingly designated to carry on a study showing as far as possible what is being done to provide recreation for industrial workers, the response made by employees to attempts to furnish them with facilities for recreation, and the particular lines along which such work may be developed. This subject was therefore included as part of a general study by the bureau of the various personnel activities carried on in industrial establishments.

Various factors enter into the problem of providing outdoor recreation for the employees of an establishment, some of which were not

operative 10 years ago when a similar study was made by the bureau. The most important of these are the increase in the extent of automobile ownership among industrial employees and the rather definite movement toward home ownership in the suburbs of many of the important industrial centers. Both of these factors militate against the development of outdoor sports in the vicinity of the plants. In addition, there is the fact that space for outdoor sports is often at a premium, since many industrial establishments are in highly congested areas. In a growing number of cities, too, the development of municipal recreation under trained leadership has become a feature of civic life, and this may often prove to be a solution of the problem of the employer who wishes to provide such facilities but is unable to do so because of lack of space or who has found a tendency toward professionalism growing up in the plant. In cases where the city provides a trained recreation director, frequently groups of industries contribute a stated amount annually toward the cost of this service, and the different teams are usually organized according to their industrial affiliations.

In developing plant-recreation programs there seems to be a quite definite tendency on the part of the management to let the demand for any particular activity come from the workers, the company offering any encouragement or assistance which the employees need or are willing to accept.

Extent of Outdoor Recreation Activities

IN the present study 430 companies, the great majority of which employ more than 300 employees and many of them many thousands, were found to be carrying on one or more activities promoting the health, comfort, or general welfare of the employees. Three hundred and nineteen of the companies, with approximately 1,300,000 employees, were reported as providing facilities for various forms of athletics or other kinds of outdoor recreation.

The following table shows the number of companies maintaining country clubs or summer camps, having annual picnics or other outings, or providing facilities for the different sports:

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING ATHLETIC CLUBS, OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES, AND OUTINGS FOR EMPLOYEES, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Establishments reporting		Number of establishments having—							
	Number	Employees	Athletic clubs	Base-ball diamonds or athletic fields	Tennis courts	Golf courses	Base-ball teams	Foot-ball or soccer teams	Annual picnic or other outings	Summer camp
Manufacturing:										
Automobiles.....	14	126,031	3	6	—	—	11	1	7	—
Boots and shoes.....	3	22,000	1	3	2	1	2	—	2	—
Chemicals, soap, and allied products.....	6	10,610	—	3	—	—	4	—	4	1
Clothing and furnishings.....	10	17,693	2	4	—	1	6	2	8	—
Electrical supplies.....	16	81,503	4	9	6	1	9	5	6	—
Fine machines and instruments.....	11	42,790	3	11	4	1	10	3	6	—
Food products.....	8	8,805	1	5	1	—	6	—	5	—

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS HAVING ATHLETIC CLUBS, OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES, AND OUTINGS FOR EMPLOYEES, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Number of establishments having—							
	Number	Em- ployees	Ath- letic clubs	Base- ball dia- monds or ath- letic fields	Tennis courts	Golf courses	Base- ball teams	Foot- ball or soccer teams	An- nual picnic or other out- ings	Sum- mer camps
Manufacturing—Continued.										
Foundries and machine shops.....	40	101,784	5	15	4	2	29	9	28	-----
Furniture.....	3	3,170	-----	1	-----	-----	3	-----	3	-----
Gold and silver ware.....	3	6,605	-----	1	1	1	2	-----	2	-----
Iron and steel.....	8	38,728	-----	7	-----	-----	7	3	4	-----
Oil refining.....	3	22,078	1	1	-----	-----	3	1	3	-----
Ore reduction.....	3	5,395	2	2	1	-----	3	-----	2	-----
Paper.....	10	11,954	3	6	3	-----	9	1	4	-----
Printing and publishing.....	4	3,225	1	3	-----	1	3	-----	3	-----
Rubber.....	8	50,359	3	5	1	-----	6	-----	3	1
Textiles.....	36	63,927	7	31	4	1	32	7	10	2
Miscellaneous.....	27	61,860	6	13	2	-----	15	4	18	3
Total.....	213	678,517	42	126	29	9	160	36	118	10
Logging and sawmills.....	3	3,376	-----	2	-----	-----	2	-----	3	1
Mining and quarrying.....	15	34,996	3	10	7	-----	11	-----	7	1
Offices.....	13	32,942	1	2	3	-----	6	2	7	1
Public utilities:										
Steam and electric railroad.....	19	337,416	3	7	2	2	12	-----	10	2
Gas, electricity, telephones, and telegraph.....	18	122,286	4	8	4	1	13	1	10	9
Total.....	37	459,702	7	15	6	3	25	1	20	11
Stores.....	34	96,860	6	2	5	1	18	2	18	9
Other industries.....	4	3,409	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	4	-----
Grand total.....	319	1,309,802	59	157	50	13	223	41	177	33

Baseball

AMONG the different outdoor sports baseball may still be said to be the most popular game, as 223 companies reported that there were one or more organized baseball teams in their plants. The tendency, however, for sport of this type to become professional has been in evidence in numerous cases among the plant teams, and a number of companies reported that they had withdrawn their support from the teams because of the fact that men were being hired solely for their ability to play baseball. Such employees frequently make unsatisfactory workers and also often prove to be a disturbing element in the plant. Thirty-eight companies reported that baseball had been given up, and of these about one-third stated that it was on account of professionalism. In one of these cases, in which there was a baseball league among different companies of the same industry, it was said that in addition to the tendency toward professionalism there was an undesirable rivalry created between the different companies associated in the league. About a third of the firms reported that the game had been given up on account of lack of interest, while various reasons, such as lack of space or the cost, were given by the others.

Among the companies which foster baseball, however, many of those having more than one plant have a series of games between the teams of the different plants during the season, while in large plants there are usually many interdepartmental games. In cases where there are a number of teams in one plant, one or more of the teams often belong to a minor or semiprofessional league or to an industrial league.

The firms contribute in various ways toward the maintenance of the ball teams. In a large number of cases the company provides uniforms and equipment, and it may also pay the umpire and other costs connected with the games. A large machine shop which furnishes all the equipment also gives prizes and pays the men for the time spent in practice. Another company, which has nine teams, one of which belongs to the league, has a parade, with the company band and floats, on the first day of the semiprofessional ball season. At the end of the season another firm gives its team a banquet or sometimes a trip, and in another instance the company buys uniforms and other equipment and deposits a sum of money in the bank to be drawn on by the ball team as needed.

Nearly 100 companies have more than one baseball team, and it is somewhat surprising to find that a large number of these have as many as 8 or 10 teams or even more. One very large company has 26 teams in the league and a large number of other teams. This company built, in 1925, a steel and concrete stadium seating 4,000 people. The athletic field covers 10 acres and there are two baseball diamonds, which conform to the latest forms and specifications of major league clubs.

A large automobile company has 27 uniformed teams, part of which belong to an intercity league and the others to the twilight league. Another company in this industry has three teams in the industrial league and 11 interdepartmental teams, and it costs the company about \$500 during the season for traveling expenses in connection with the games with teams in other cities. A company which has 17 teams in two plants is not called upon to support them as the teams are able to make expenses, but the sports are in charge of an industrial service director paid by the company and are arranged for on company time.

Regularly organized teams among the woman employees, while not common, were found in a number of instances.

In a good many cases where there are no organized teams in a plant quite a large number of the employees play at noon and after working hours.

The interest in the games varies with the degree of skill of the players, but frequently the number of spectators averages several hundred, and in cases where there is a grand stand or stadium there may be several thousand present for the more important games.

Although baseball is the most popular game, diamond ball, hand ball, speed ball, kitten ball, and volley ball also enjoy considerable popularity. Several girls' diamond-ball teams were reported, in one case the company furnishing uniforms and equipment and paying the entrance fee in the municipal league. Volley ball seems to have an increasing degree of popularity, as 28 of the companies visited provide volley-ball courts, the number of courts in the different

plants ranging from 1 to 12. A company in the South which provides two courts, one for white and one for colored employees, has three white and five colored teams. In order to stimulate interest in the game the company gives a dinner to the white team winning the largest number in a series of 21 games, while a case of soda water is given each week to the winning colored team. Where volley-ball courts are provided a relatively large number of employees, both men and women, seem to be interested in playing.

Football or Soccer

FORTY-ONE companies maintain one or more soccer or football teams. While soccer has not been so well known as other forms of athletic sport in this country, it is the national game in many of the European countries and is rapidly gaining in popularity here. It would seem from the reports to be a much more popular game now than football among plant employees, and industrial soccer leagues have been formed in many localities.

A textile manufacturing company has one professional team playing in the American Soccer League. A large machine shop has a team in this league and another machine shop has eight interdepartmental teams and one organized company team. An electric light company in one of the large cities has a team in the city league, and an automobile company has a soccer team which has a national reputation, while a large iron and steel company has a team which goes to Switzerland and other parts of Europe for games each year, all the expenses being paid by the company.

Outdoor Basketball

BASKET BALL appears to be much less popular as an outdoor game than when played indoors, but in several cases outdoor courts were provided by the company and in these cases were well patronized by the employees. In a number of instances there was more than one court provided and a few teams were members of a league.

Rifle Teams

CONSIDERABLE interest seems to be manifested in the gun clubs, for which an outdoor rifle range is usually provided, as there were 19 gun clubs or rifle teams reported. The membership in these clubs ranges from 12 to 300. In a machine shop, which has a very active club with a membership of 125, the firm gives a banquet once a year to the members, also any help needed. Another machine shop has a club with 100 members and provides a small clubhouse for them. The annual fee for members is \$1. A company manufacturing fine machines and instruments provides both indoor and outdoor rifle ranges. About 200 men and 50 girls use the ranges and there is a gun club of 50 for trap shooting. No fees are charged in connection with this sport. An automobile company has a gun club of 300 employees and four traps are provided on company property. Another automobile company gives \$150 toward the expenses of the rifle team. The employees' association in a company manufacturing rubber articles pays for rifles, ammunition, and other expenses of the

men's and girls' team, each of which has six members; and one of the officials of a railroad company which has a club with 120 members gives a cup to the best marksman, while the company gives other prizes. A street-railway company on the western coast has a rifle club of 35 and an archery club of 25, for both of which the company pays the fee in the city industrial athletic association.

The rod and gun division of a community athletic club in a company town is very active. The club has a small farm devoted to the raising of pheasants, enough corn being raised by the members for the winter food of the birds, and the club also stocks the lake and some of the streams with fish. Another constructive activity of the club is that of the committee on forestation, which has planted about 11,000 trees in the past two years.

Quoits or Horseshoes

A GAME which provides good exercise and offers the opportunity for active participation to a comparatively large number, and which does not require much outlay beyond the necessary space, is the game of quoits or horseshoes. Between 40 and 50 of the companies visited provide courts for this game, the number of courts in individual establishments running up as high as 15 in several cases. One company which has this number of courts reported that the game had become so popular that it would be necessary to put in more courts. One hundred and fifty of the employees of this company play in a tournament. Another company has the courts lighted so that employees can play at night.

Tennis and Golf

TENNIS and golf are games which were formerly played chiefly by the office forces, but with the opening of municipal golf links and tennis courts in many cities these sports have become somewhat popularized. About 50 companies reported the provision of tennis courts, the number of courts, where reported, ranging from one to eight, and in more than half of the cases they were used by both factory and office employees. In a few instances the employers rent outside courts for the employees and one company buys the balls for the girls who play on public courts and gives them a banquet at the end of the season.

Thirteen firms provide golf courses, generally a 9-hole course, and several companies have a putting green only. Usually the golf courses are used by both factory and office workers. An annual golf tournament is quite often held and frequently there are a large number of entrants. Although the golf clubs are usually not very large, one is reported with 1,200 members and two others have 400 and 500 members, respectively.

In order to promote friendly relations between the factory and office employees, an automobile company hires a professional to give them golf lessons, as the firm is very anxious to have contact between these two branches of their factory. In one company town the community club has a 9-hole course and the company contributes toward its upkeep an amount equal to that paid in by the employees.

A member can play golf for \$3 a year and everything necessary for playing can be purchased for \$5. Sets of clubs are lent to any employees wishing to try the game before investing in clubs.

Other Sports

ICE hockey and field hockey are played in a number of instances.

One company provides an ice skating rink which operates on a regular schedule so that all will have a chance to use it. The estimated attendance during the last season reported was more than 4,000. Other companies flood the tennis courts or other suitable places in winter and keep them in condition. A paper manufacturing company which has a pond used for skating, furnishes the suits for the hockey team, and an ice carnival is held each winter at which prizes are given by the company for stunts and fancy skating.

There were two boat clubs reported, one with 75 and the other with 250 members. The smaller club is located on the ocean and the larger one on one of the Great Lakes. In the first instance the company furnishes a small clubhouse for the members, a membership fee of \$1 per year being charged. The other club is practically self-supporting, although the company furnishes a place for club meetings.

A fishing club with 200 members was reported by one of the large rubber companies. The lake is stocked with fish by the company and sometimes the club has as many as 60 boats out at a time.

Two companies report cricket teams. In one case 125 play and a fee of \$1 a year is charged, and in the other case 25 to 30 play. Bowling on the green is reported by four companies; two camera clubs are reported, one with 50 and the other with 250 members, and an unusual club, in which there is a good deal of interest, is a beagle club, which has 100 members, with sometimes 120 dogs taking part in their meets.

In only two cases was the game of squash reported. A shoe manufacturing company has two courts in a special building. The courts have a small gallery between and the building contains a reception hall, a nicely furnished lounge and reading room, and shower baths and dressing rooms. There is a charge of 25 cents per half-hour for players, which includes the use of the showers and the club building. About 100 employees play.

An automobile club of 1,000 members is a feature of the community work in one well-organized company town. The dues are \$3 a year in addition to the \$10 a year paid for membership in the community club, which has charge of all the social and recreational work of the company's employees. The club is very active in securing improved roads and signs and maintains an information bureau, and a supply of tents and camping equipment is available for members for week-end or vacation trips.

Employees' Athletic Clubs or Associations and Athletic Fields

THE various athletic features are managed in the plants of 59 companies through an athletic club or association, composed usually of a large proportion of the employees, and in many other companies an athletic committee has charge of the different sports.

In cases where there is an organized club there are usually moderate dues charged, while frequently the proceeds of various social affairs during the year go to the athletic association. The dues of the athletic association, where it is an entirely distinct organization, range usually from \$1 to \$3 per year, but where the fee covers social and other activities as well as athletics it may be considerably higher. In the larger plants these associations often have thousands of members and their work is thoroughly organized under competent directors.

A mining company on the Pacific coast has a central council of workmen elected by popular vote of the employees, which has supervision over all the employee activities including the athletics, but directors are appointed in each of the mining camps to assist in the formation of the baseball and football teams, to organize boxing contests, etc. The company assists in financing these activities.

The athletic affairs of a company in the Middle West with approximately 17,000 employees are in charge of an athletic-recreation staff and coach. The company says that, "Given a square-deal management, industrial amateur athletics organized on a businesslike basis will promote plant morale quicker than any other single method." This company has an athletic field with grand stands seating approximately 10,000. Under the main grand stand are locker rooms containing several hundred lockers, and showers are also available there. There are six tennis courts, four baseball diamonds, horseshoe courts, a fine cinder running track, and a fully equipped playground for children of employees. Scheduled baseball games are played regularly during the season and the girls' teams play one evening each week.

A New England company with about 1,800 employees, whose plant is located on the coast, has all the social and athletic work centered in a club, for which the company has provided a very beautiful clubhouse, an athletic field with grand stands, a community house, and a children's playground. The club, which has 640 members, manages all the athletics, and the dues covering all the club activities amount to 10 cents per week per member. Observing that the employees enjoyed a dip in the ocean at noon the company built two bathhouses and hired a swimming teacher. Towels and bathing suits are supplied at a small cost and the families of employees are free to use these facilities. More than 10,000 make use of them in a season.

An electric light company with about 6,500 employees maintains a fine clubhouse and recreation grounds of 67 acres for the use of its employees. The club is located outside the city limits but is easily accessible to all. There are facilities for baseball, golf, tennis, picnics, and dancing, and there is a playground for the children of employees. There are no dues, every employee is a member of the athletic association, and the club and grounds are for the use of the families as well as all the employees. This part of the personnel work has been a gradual growth, each phase of the work having been developed to meet the needs.

Another public service corporation with about 7,500 employees has a club which conducts the social and athletic activities of the company. The membership fee is \$2 per year and the company contributes an amount equal to the dues paid in by the employees.

About 50 per cent of the employees are members. While the club is closely allied with the company, it conducts its own affairs through a board of governors elected annually by the employees and through the various committees appointed by the club president. The athletic activities of the club include basket ball, baseball, swimming, handball, and tennis, and there are several track teams among the employees of both sexes.

The athletic committee of a company with about 2,000 employees arranges a program of varied attractions for one week in August each year. The features include a band concert, exhibitions of various sports including water sports, horsemanship, etc., a circus, a field meet, baseball game, and exhibition of boxing, and fireworks on the last evening. Some of the events draw a crowd of from 5,000 to 8,000, and it is estimated that 15,000 people participate in the week's activities.

A company which manufactures a product requiring many skilled workers has a pay roll of about 2,300, and of this number 2,000 belong to the athletic association, the dues for which are 50 cents a year. The factories are surrounded by several acres of well-kept grounds and there is an athletic field with a grand stand seating 1,200 which was built by the company at a cost of \$25,000. Committees appointed for each sport are under a director, who tries to get as many of the employees as possible who are not on the organized teams to take part in the noontime games. These include volley ball, quoits, outdoor basket ball, baseball, hockey, and bowling on the green.

A department store in the heart of one of our large cities has an athletic field on the roof of the store, which is used both during the lunch period and after hours. There is a circular running track with 10 laps to the mile, a 60-yard straightaway track, 2 tennis courts, and basket-ball, handball, and volley-ball courts.

Annual Picnics and Other Outings

MORE than 160 companies report that an annual picnic or field day is held for all the employees, while in many of the plants of these and other companies various outings are held either by departments or by special groups. The annual picnic is frequently a very elaborate affair and is attended by practically the entire working force and the families as well, the plant usually being shut down for the entire day. The numbers attending many of these annual outings are very large. A company in the Middle West with about 17,000 employees holds a Labor Day picnic for employees and their families at which from 50,000 to 60,000 are present. There are various athletic events and interdepartmental contests for which prizes are given. The company pays the entire cost of the day's outing. A paper company with about 800 employees has given an annual picnic for employees for the past 20 years. The picnic is usually held at an amusement park near the city. The company furnishes transportation, dinner, tickets for amusements, and other entertainment, at a cost of about \$5,000. This company also gives a steak roast at the end of the annual safety contest between its two plants to the employees of both plants and members of the community.

A publishing company with about a thousand employees takes all employees and their husbands or wives on a river excursion to a mountain resort, the transportation and all other expenses of the trip, including lunch and dinner, being paid by the company.

While many companies, like the ones cited, pay the entire costs of the outing, others pay for certain features only or make a cash donation toward the expenses.

Many companies call their annual outing a field day, which is rather an elastic term, as it covers a variety of forms of entertainment and sometimes safety contests as well as athletic events.

A field day held by a large machinery manufacturing company is open to the public and the attendance runs up into the thousands. There are races and all sorts of games featured; exhibits of poultry, vegetables, and flowers; and other special attractions. Admission is free, but there are charges for some of the events and the proceeds are used for the upkeep of the clubhouse.

Country Clubs or Summer Camps

FIRMS which provide country clubs or camps for their employees do so for the purpose of furnishing either a place where employees may spend their vacations or where they may go for week ends, or holidays, or daily to take part in the various sports. These country places are often situated where there are many of the natural advantages for outdoor recreation, but, if not, such facilities are provided.

In addition to the 33 companies which provide clubhouses for these purposes, several maintain a home in the country where employees or members of their families who are convalescing from illness or who are in need of a rest can go to recuperate.

Woman employees of a company having several large plants in different sections of the country may spend their vacations at a camp maintained by the company on a beautiful lake in the mountains. It is a country estate of 45 acres with fine woods, traversed with mountain trails, rising up from the lake, and there are accommodations for 60 girls at a time in house tents built for two persons each. The tents have heavy canvas walls and each tent is fitted out in white enamel, is screened, and has electric lights. There is a central camp dining room, and there is also a lodge which has a fine floor for dancing. The camp is in charge of a house mother who has general supervision of the girls and there is a supervisor of athletics and one of play. All sorts of sports and games are provided, and there is, of course, swimming in the lake.

A textile company, which purchased and remodeled an estate on the outskirts of the town for the use of its employees, includes among its recreational facilities a dancing pavilion and outdoor swimming pool. The pool, the main part of which is 50 by 100 feet, has a section with shallow water for the use of the children. Shower baths and locker rooms are provided and a life guard is in attendance during the summer.

A cotton mill has a summer camp in the mountains with cottages for both officials and mill employees. The houses have electric lights and running water and are fully furnished. There is a small lake with rowboats and a gasoline launch, and there is a baseball ground,



PLATE 1.—GIRLS' SUMMER CAMP

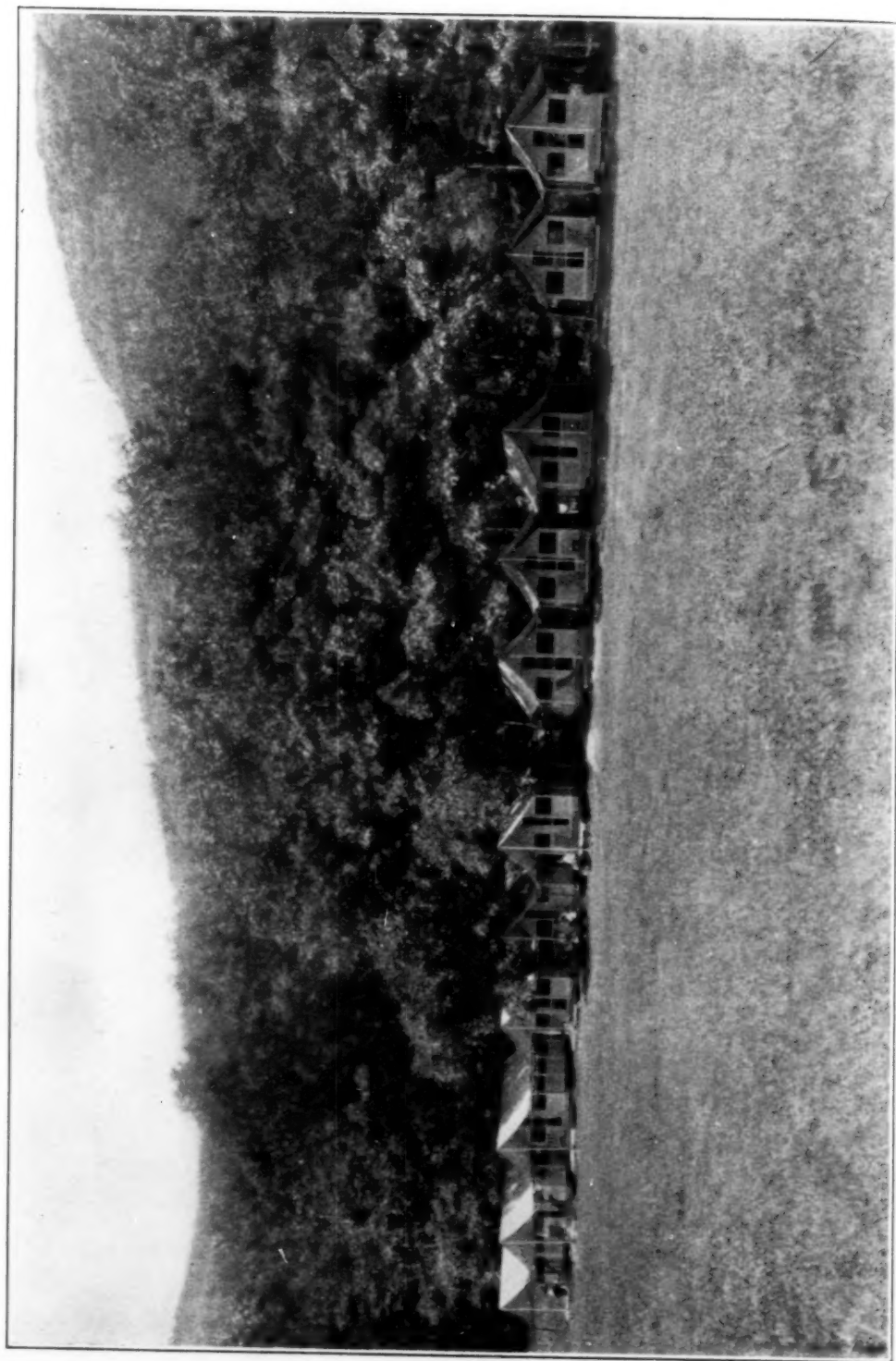


PLATE 2.—HOUSE TENTS AT GIRLS' SUMMER CAMP

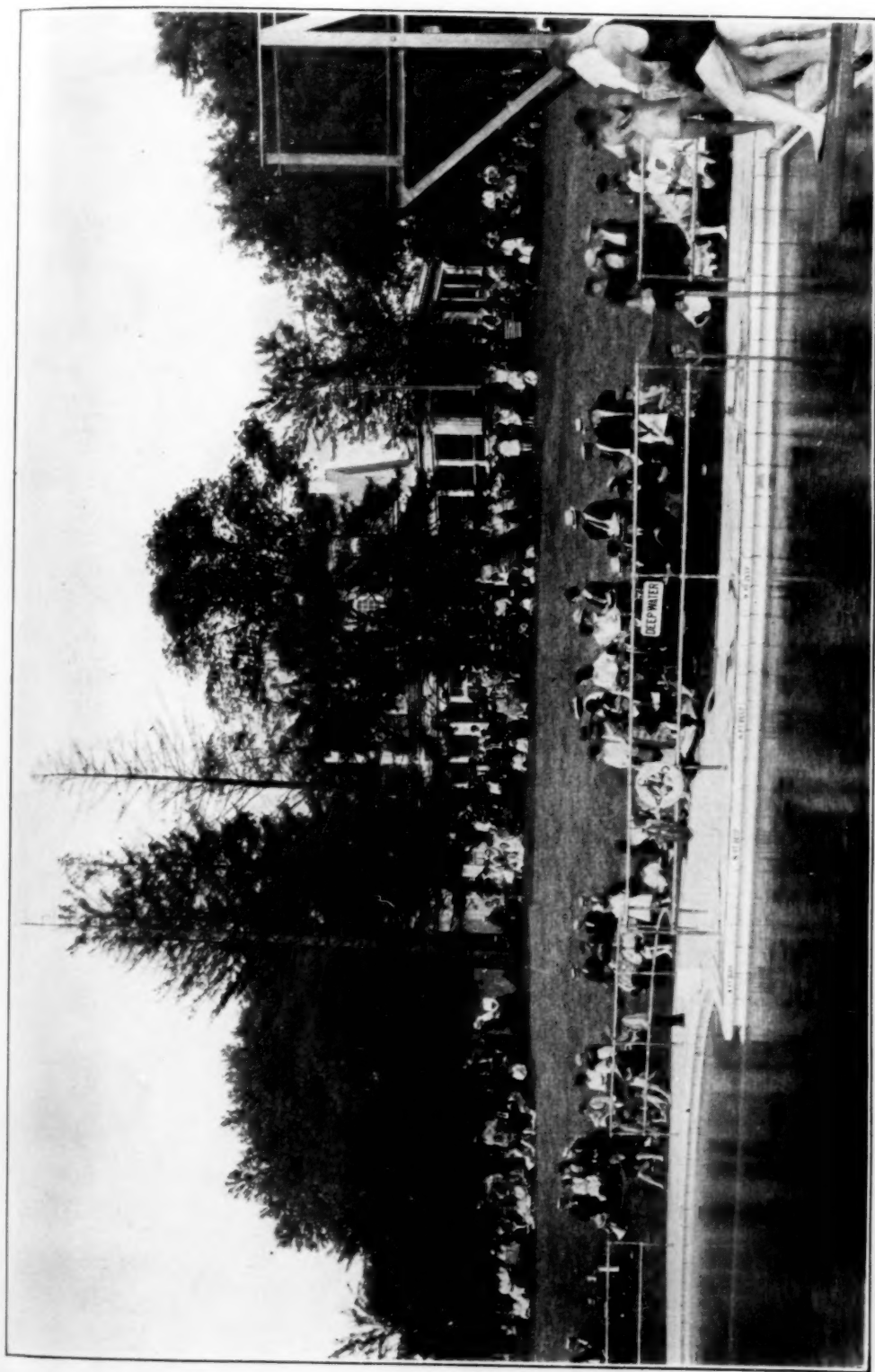


PLATE 3.—CLUBHOUSE AND SWIMMING POOL OF A TEXTILE COMPANY

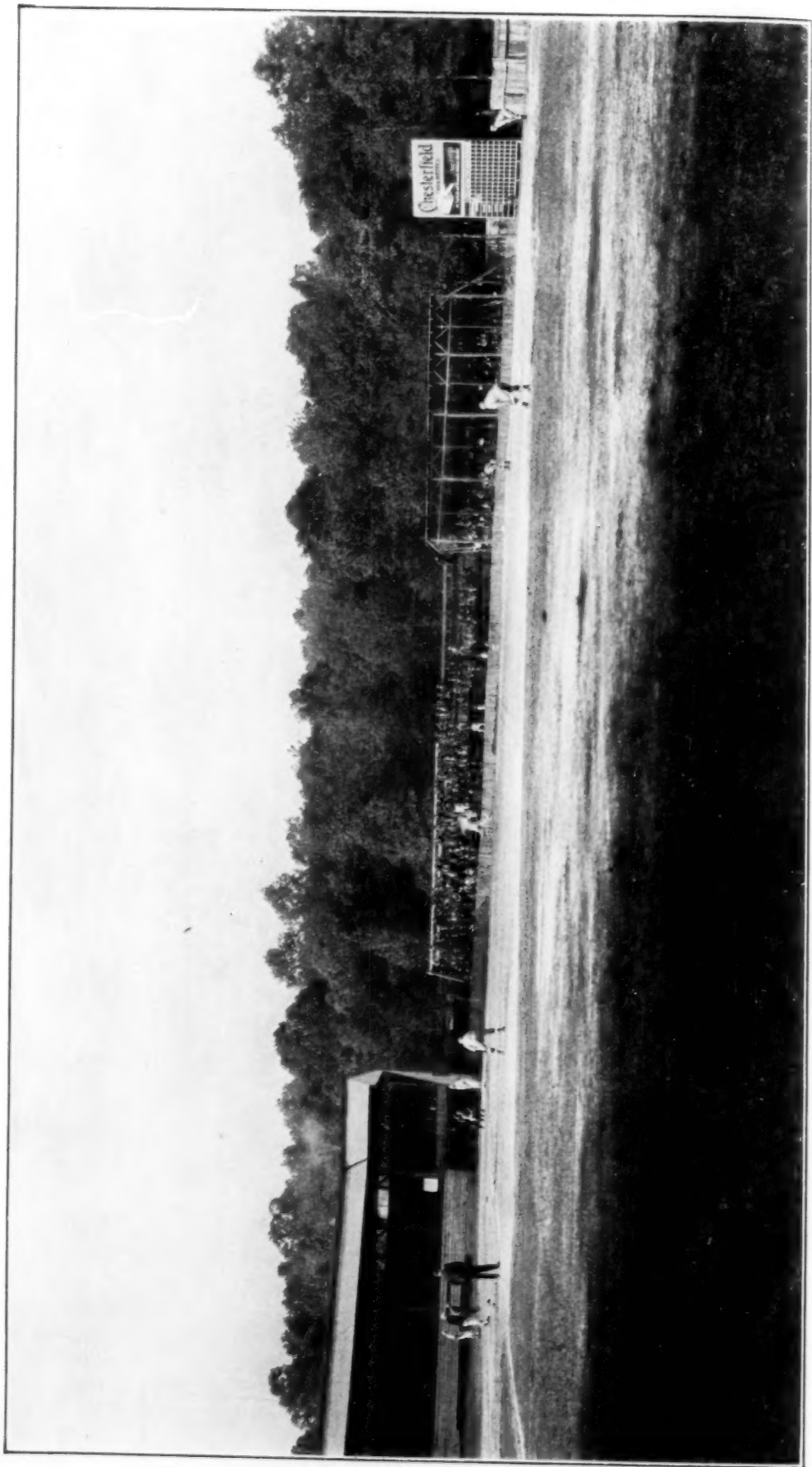


PLATE 4.—BASEBALL FIELD OF A SOUTHERN COTTON MILL

tennis courts, and volley-ball courts. A central community building has a large assembly room. There is no charge for the cottages, which the employees use for week ends or for vacations. The company sometimes sends the employees up in company trucks if they have no other means of getting to the camp.

A meat-packing company maintains a summer camp of more than a hundred acres of land, located on a lake, at which nearly 300 men and women can be taken care of at one time. The camp has three large buildings with modern kitchens, dining halls, and spacious living rooms, and is open 3 months each year. Office girls and women are invited to visit the camp for a week end during the season, the expense of the trip, including transportation, being assumed by the company. Woman plant employees who have been with the company one year or more are given a week's vacation at the camp at the company's expense. For others spending their vacation there, a charge of \$10 a week is made. The attractions of the camp include boating, bathing, tennis, and other sports, and a social worker is engaged during the season to supervise the recreation. The average attendance during the season is 50 a week for vacations and 100 more for each week end. It costs the company approximately \$10,000 a year to maintain the camp.

A public utility company in the Middle West provides a clubhouse in the country for the 900 woman employees of the company. The house, which is in charge of a hostess, is used throughout the year for vacations and for week-end trips. The rates are very low—\$3 per week, \$1.25 for week ends, and 50 cents for dinner. There is a small lodge for convalescents near the clubhouse, at which 15 to 20 girls are taken care of during the year.

Three public utility companies with approximately 20,000 employees cooperate in the maintenance of a summer resort for their employees. The property has a 2-mile lake frontage and there are two large hotels, a men's club, 68 housekeeping cottages, and tents having floors and provided with bedding and other necessities are available for those wishing to camp. The cottages are completely furnished and electrically lighted and are equipped with electric cooking apparatus. There is a 9-hole golf course; an athletic field with baseball diamond, tennis, croquet and horseshoe courts, and a bowling green; a pier (inclosing a swimming pool) for boating and bathing, and a dance pavilion. The rates charged employees for the various types of accommodations are less than the prevailing rates in similar resorts, as it is planned to run the place at cost. During 1925 more than 30,000, including employees, their families, and friends, were entertained at the resort.

Ten stores and offices provide summer camps for their employees. In most cases the prices charged range from \$7 to \$10 per week, but in some cases the rate is reduced for those earning less than a certain amount. In one case the farm is used as a summer vacation resort and in the winter as a convalescent home. Another company maintains a summer camp for all its employees where the junior employees, who receive systematic physical instruction, are required as part of their regular store duty to spend two weeks each summer. This company has a clubhouse for the athletic association of one of its stores at an ocean beach within a short distance of the city. All

employees of the store are members of the association, no dues or fees being charged. The clubhouse has dormitories with 18 to 20 cots each, a dining room where meals are served at nominal cost, billiard rooms, etc. There are tennis courts and a training track on the grounds and a 300-foot beach for bathing. The athletes of the club are under the training of a physical director, and many of them have gained national and international prominence in different track events.

Another store purchased a summer camp 10 miles from the city, which is now owned and governed by the employees. The company contributes liberally to the upkeep of the property, which consists of 90 acres, with accommodations for 150 people. The camp is only a 10 minutes' walk from the street car, and during the summer busses are run between the city and the camp. There is a mess hall; the sleeping quarters are modern tents accommodating from 4 to 6 each, and there is running water, shower baths, etc. The recreation tent has a large floor for dancing, and there is a separate play tent for children. Wives of employees, their children, and dependent parents are allowed employees' rates at the camp. A number of employees live there during the summer, making the trip to town each day.

A company with about 120 employees in a small New England town has a club within a short distance of the town which affords opportunity for remarkably well-organized community life. There are more than 80 acres of land, which were originally cleared to give employment to some of the men during a period when work was slack, and has been a constant development since that time. There is a large picnic grove with play equipment for the children; tennis, volley ball, and basket ball courts; grounds for quoits and croquet, and a dancing pavilion. The camp is well lighted with electricity so that all these facilities can be used at night. There is a swimming pool 300 by 100 feet, with diving boards and chutes, and there is a wading pool for children. A swimming instructor is employed, who supervises the pool and has separate classes for the men, women, and children. Once a week a picnic is held, which is very popular. A dinner is served at cost, or employees may bring their lunches, although they all eat together. There are several cottages, which are rented at a nominal rental. During the summer bus service is maintained, a 3-cent fare being charged. There is absolutely no class distinction at the camp, and it is used by every employee and by the families; and many guests are also entertained there. The friendly spirit present is said to have been responsible for many cases of social development among individual employees who had not had opportunity for such contacts before. The camp is run by the employees' club, although the company keeps it in condition and adds features as needed. The camp is also a bird sanctuary. The company hired the high-school boys to make bird houses, and those birds that stay through the winter are fed regularly.

Community Recreation

ONE of the outstanding developments in the recreation movement during the past decade has been the organization of adult recreation along community lines. The movement is an outgrowth of



PLATE 5.—COUNTRY CLUB FOR WOMEN EMPLOYEES OF AN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY



PLATE 6.—GIRLS' CLUB FIELD DAY



PLATE 7.—ROOF GARDEN FOR EMPLOYEES OF A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE



PLATE 8.—HEADQUARTERS OF EMPLOYEES' BOAT CLUB

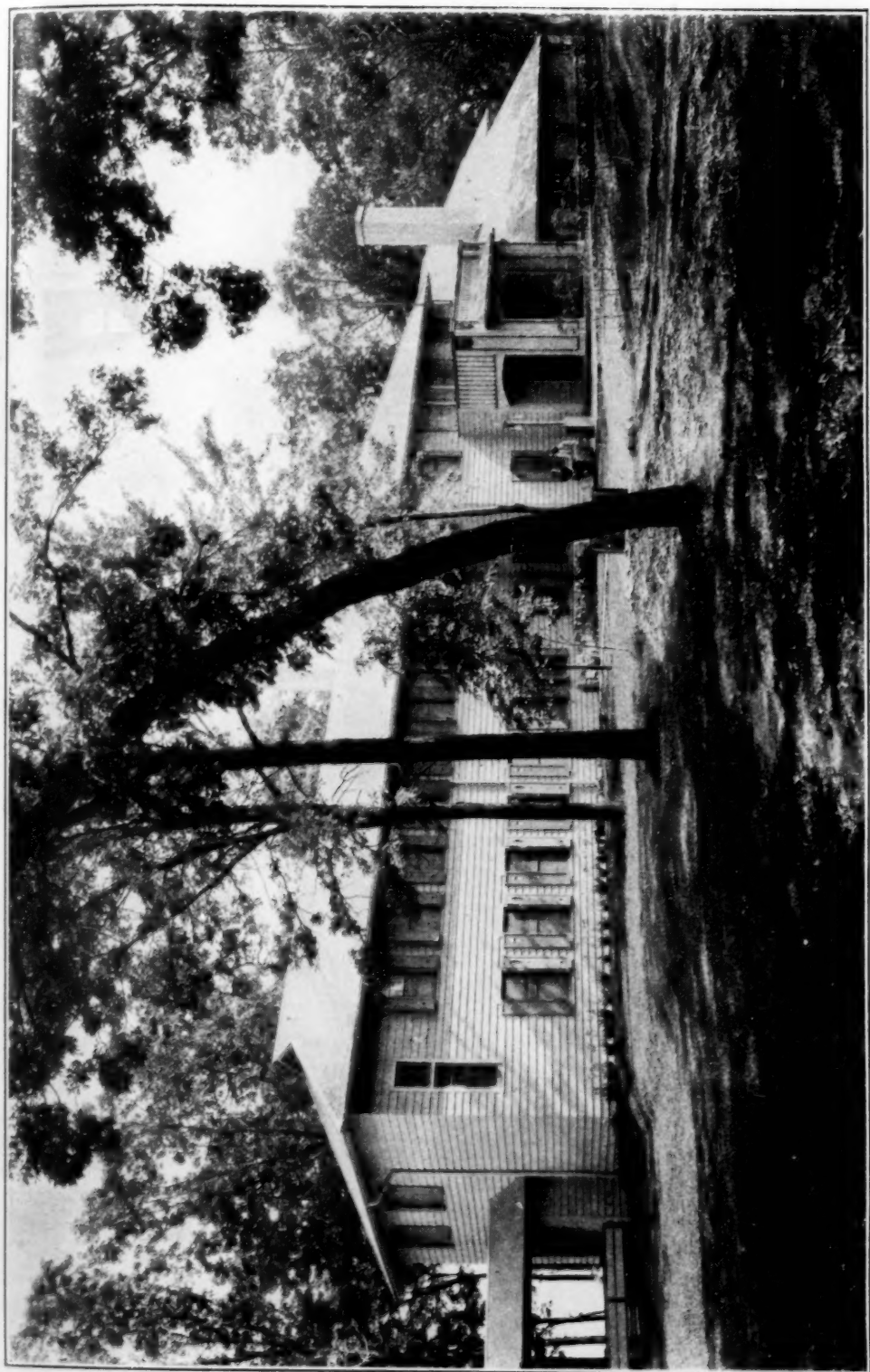


PLATE 9.—ONE OF THE HOTELS AT A SUMMER RESORT MAINTAINED FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF THREE PUBLIC UTILITIES

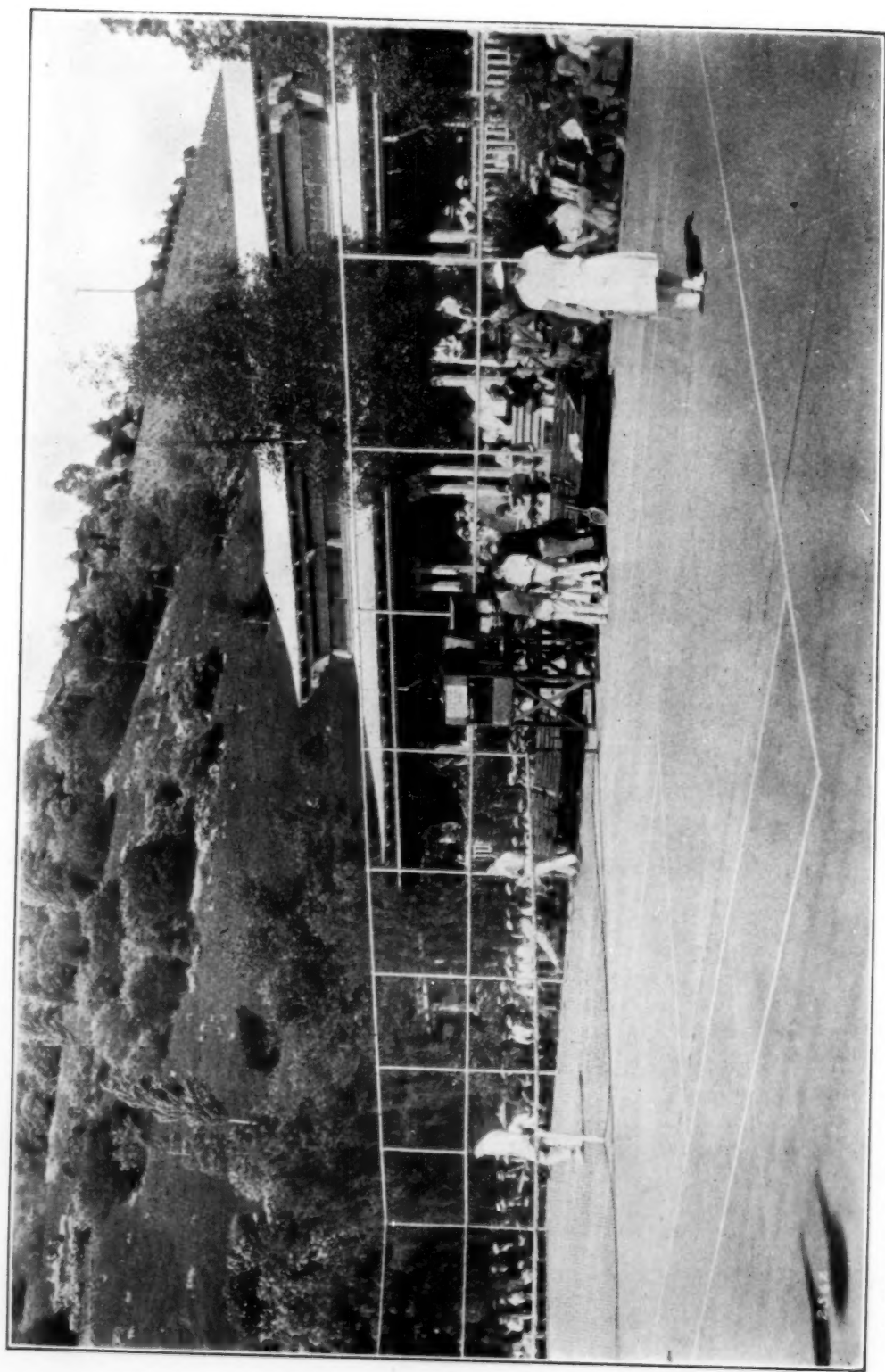


PLATE 10.—COMMUNITY HOUSE AND TENNIS COURTS MAINTAINED BY A SUGAR REFINING COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYEES

the children's playground movement which started nearly 40 years ago, and a growing number of cities and industrial communities have realized the advantages resulting from the provision of recreational facilities under trained leadership which are shared by all members of the community. In many cities and towns where this service has been put into effect the industries of the locality have cooperated with the community organization, while in some cases the industries first combined to provide the recreation and it was afterwards taken over by the city. More than 20 industrial and community organizations were visited in connection with the present study, and in most cases their activities included both outdoor and indoor sports. In some cities the employees of the different industries are organized in teams according to the particular plant in which they work, while in others the emphasis is on the community and teams are organized on this basis, with a frequent regrouping, so that interest will not be lost through knowledge of the relative capability of the teams and the probable outcome of the games. In a number of instances the provision for the recreation of the workers is through the industrial Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A., to which the individual employers subscribe.

An example of the organization of a community largely made up of foreigners in which the industries first developed recreational and health services which were later taken over by the city is that of the Ironbound Community and Industrial Service of Newark, N. J. This organization represents a section known as the Ironbound district, covering an area of about 3 square miles in the heart of the industrial section of the city. About 75 per cent of the 90,000 residents of this district are foreign born or of foreign parentage, and all but about 10 per cent are employed in the industries of the section. The work was first organized about 1920 and for the first four years was financed by 40 of the largest industries. Since that time it has been part of the "community chest" plan of the city and receives a percentage of the funds raised for the city organization. Two doctors and several nurses hold various clinics at the community house, and there are two visiting nurses who supervise the health of the families in the homes. The recreational and other health facilities provided in the clubhouse include a gymnasium and various game rooms, a reading room, a rest room for women, and shower baths for both men and women. The indoor athletics include a large number of bowling and basket ball teams, and noon mass recreation meetings have been organized by the association in a number of factories. For these noon meetings the companies furnish the equipment and the space needed, and the association trains leaders and directs the sports. Among the organized outdoor sports are baseball and soccer. A field day with a track meet and other sports is held each year and all the industries give their employees a half holiday for this event. The organization has been handicapped for lack of space for outdoor sports, but the manufacturers' association of the district has been active in having a bill passed appropriating funds for the purchase of a 20-acre tract to be used for this purpose so that this need will be met.

The officers of the organization and the board of trustees are chosen from men employed in the different industries. For the use

of the recreation rooms and gymnasium an annual fee of \$5 is charged. Industrial workers may pay half of this and the industry where they are employed will pay the other half, but only a few take advantage of this offer as the majority prefer to pay the fee themselves.

In Paterson, N. J., the industrial athletic association is an outgrowth of the movement for adult recreation fostered by the city board of recreation, and the work of the two departments is so closely allied that it is difficult to separate them. The association promotes competition in many sports, using the city outdoor facilities, while in the winter it has the use of several finely equipped public school gymnasiums for the men's and women's basketball and volley ball teams. There are about 125 plants—representing approximately 25,000 workers—which are members of the association. The fee is \$5 per year for each plant, and sustaining or individual membership amounting to \$18 and \$25 a year may be taken by individuals or by firms who are particularly interested in the athletic program. Through these fees the association is, in the main, self-supporting, although a small admittance fee is charged for some of the games, dances, and other recreational features. There is also a girls' recreation club, made up principally of employed girls over 18 years of age, which is largely devoted to indoor sports. Athletic meets, combining events for the militia, industrials, and high schools, are arranged by the director each winter. These meets attract large groups of spectators. Although the athletics among the working people are fostered by the industries, the tendency in the organization of the different sports has been away from industrial affiliation and toward organization by church or other groups. The industrial soccer league, for example, was discontinued and a church league with 20 teams was formed, and there were two independent leagues with 6 teams in each league. There were, however, in 1925 three industrial baseball leagues each with eight teams.

In Baltimore, Md., also, according to the director of the playground, an effort was made in the league to tie the athlete to the neighborhood or school, then to the church or lodge, and last of all to the industry. There was, however, in this city a soccer league made up of teams representing eight companies and girls' and boys' industrial basketball leagues made up of five or six teams each.

In Johnstown, Pa., where there is a very elaborate recreational program for both children and adults, the athletics and recreation are on a community basis, although a large proportion of the participants are workers. While the children's work is particularly stressed, there were six baseball leagues playing on municipal grounds, the spectators numbering anywhere from 2,000 to 10,000 each evening during the summer. A large swimming pool is used by thousands of adults. In 1926 the city had under construction a stadium which will seat more than 17,000 people and a park of 140 acres which will have a 7-acre athletic field and swimming pools.

In Cleveland, Ohio, there are a large number of baseball and basketball teams which are financed by the community fund but are organized by industries. There are 16 firms which have baseball teams and 122 companies have indoor baseball played outdoors or playground or diamond ball. Thirty-two firms have basketball



PLATE 11.—PLAYGROUNDS AND TENNIS COURTS IN A MINING COMMUNITY

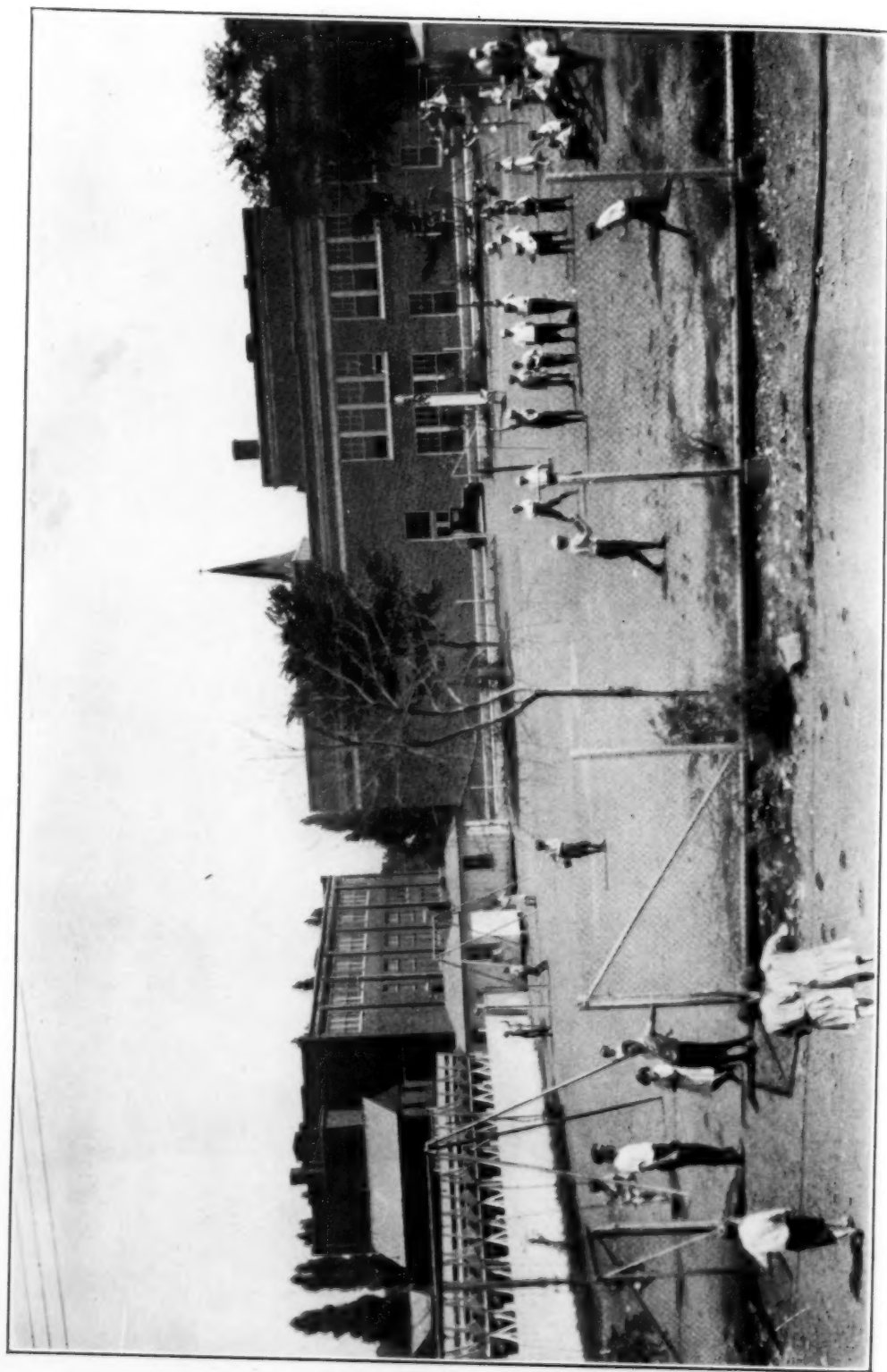


PLATE 12.—MINING COMMUNITY PLAYGROUND

teams in the league, employment for 30 days and for 30 hours a week being a requirement for membership on the team.

A playground and recreation association in the mining section of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., covers a field of activities of about 160 square miles and includes besides the city, which is the center of the organization, 26 mining towns ranging in population from 5,000 to 20,000. The association has a yearly program for both adults and children which is thoroughly organized and covers athletics, music, drama, handicrafts, and a variety of social activities, and reaches about 280,000 people. The work is in charge of a director and two assistants, and during the summer playground work a special staff of 90 persons is employed who have had special training and experience. The work for the children is planned so that each week represents some special activity.

There are a number of organizations within the association, one of which, the Store Employees' Association, has about 5,000 members. Membership in the association is not confined to store employees, but 51 different establishments and a number of industries are represented. The program of the association is both social and athletic. In 1925 it included girls' and men's bowling teams, baseball, basket ball, swimming, dancing, and week-end camp outings. About three-fourths of the members of the association take an active part in the various sports and social events.

The industrial recreation association of Portland, Oreg., had a membership of 53 firms in 1925. There were four baseball leagues, with six teams in each league. Each team plays 10 games during the season and at the end of the season the winners in each league play for the championship. The firms pay the umpires and for equipment. There were two basket ball leagues, which followed the same plan of playing off the games, and the companies were each assessed \$40 at the beginning of the season to cover floor expenses. Employees of 20 firms were interested in playing horseshoes and 14 each in golf and tennis. For the latter two games the players made their own arrangements for playing, but each firm paid a certain amount toward a trophy. At the end of the season the employees of the company which had the highest number of winning teams in all sports were presented with a silver cup. The attendance at the games varied from 250 to 1,500 and it was estimated that approximately 120,000 persons attended the baseball and basket ball games during the 1925 season. The players are on an amateur basis and no admission is charged for the games.

The industrial athletic association of Oakland, Calif., works in close cooperation with the city recreation department. The motto of this organization is "sport for sport's sake," and an effort is made to have the largest possible number become active participants in the games, while encouragement of only a few star players who repeatedly represent their firms is not tolerated. Close cooperation between employers and employees is secured through the representation of both on the recreation committees. The employers' dues range from \$5 to \$25, according to the number of employees in the plant, but no dues or fees are charged employees, all of whom are considered active members.

Championship tournaments are held at the end of the season for the various sports, and varied entertainments are given throughout the year, most of which are free. The big event of the year is the sports carnival held annually in March at the municipal auditorium. Usually about 3,000 people participate and there are about 10,000 spectators. The recreation program includes noon-hour activities at the plants, such as volley ball, baseball, tennis, quoits, etc., an attempt being made to get a large number of participants, and for rainy days there are suitable indoor group games, music, and dancing. Then there are late afternoon sports and also an evening program of games, dancing, dramatics, and orchestral and choral practice while there are also classes in English, economics, etc. On Sundays and holidays there are hikes, picnics, and week-end trips. There are about 10,000 active participants in the different activities. In developing this industrial recreation program three fundamental purposes were kept in mind: First, democracy; second, plant spirit and good fellowship; and third, wholesome recreation; and the aim has been to develop leaders from within the ranks who could carry on the work. In introducing sports during the noon hour the recreation director says that volley ball has proved to be an excellent opening wedge, as it is exciting, snappy, can engage a large number of players, and can be played almost anywhere. Letters sent to a selected number of employees and employers who had actively participated in the sports program or had assisted in developing it, asking for their personal reactions to it, brought unanimous indorsement as to the physical benefits, the promotion of a spirit of good fellowship, and the development of improved plant morale.

The experience of these cities is cited as typical of the attempts being made in many cities and towns to meet the need for organized play among factory and office employees. With the increasing specialization in manufacturing processes and the consequent monotony and dulling of interest on the part of the workers it is imperative that a systematic effort be made to furnish an incentive to such workers, and nothing, it seems, can better meet this need for self-expression than the friendly rivalry and interest furnished by competitive sports and games.

Comparison of Employment and Productivity in Manufacturing Industries, 1919 to 1925

MEASURED by employment, the year 1919 was a very active one in manufacturing, and the activity was even greater in the first half of 1920. Later in 1920 a depression started that did not reach its lowest point until the early part of 1921. The slump was rapid; the recovery was slow, and employment has not yet reached the level of 1919.

Census figures are available as to the number of wage earners employed in manufacturing establishments in the United States in 1919, 1921, 1923, and 1925, and also as to the estimated population of the United States midyear of the same years. These primary figures have been used in the compilation of the index numbers given below. There are also available index numbers of the quantity of

goods produced from year to year, compiled by the Federal Reserve Board, and these Federal Reserve Board figures have been recast, making 1919 the base year.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, OF POPULATION, OF WAGE EARNERS PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND OF QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS PRODUCED

Year	Wage earners in manufac- tures	Population	Wage earners per 1,000 population	Quantity manufac- tured	Quantity manufac- tured per wage earner
1919.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1921.....	77.2	103.3	73.9	78.6	101.8
1923.....	97.5	106.4	90.7	120.2	123.3
1925.....	93.3	109.9	83.9	125.0	134.0

The figures in the above table are striking. The number of wage earners in manufacturing industries was reduced nearly one-fourth between 1919 and 1921. There was a great increase from 1921 to 1923 and a falling off again in 1925, but in not one of the three later years was the level of 1919 reached.

Between 1919 and 1925 the number of wage earners decreased 6.7 per cent, yet population increased 9.9 per cent. Wage earners per 1,000 population in 1925 were 16.1 per cent fewer than in 1919. However, while the number of wage earners decreased between 1919 and 1925, there was an increase of 25 per cent in the quantity of goods produced. The last column of the table is of great significance, as it shows a continued increase in productivity per wage earner. The increase was not large between 1919 and 1921, but in 1923 each wage earner in manufacturing produced 23.3 per cent more goods than in 1919, and in 1925, 34 per cent more goods.

The index numbers as to wage earners are computed from census reports which are complete and comparable. The census method of estimating population is considered exact, hence the number of wage earners per 1,000 of population must be close to correct. There are many industries not included in the index of manufacturing production, but the industries included are so broad in scope that there is no reason to question the representative character of the figures, the industries included being iron and steel, textiles, food products, paper and printing, lumber, automobiles, leather and shoes, cement, brick, glass, nonferrous metals, petroleum refining, rubber tires, and tobacco.

It must not be inferred that the different industries changed the number of wage earners in the same degree throughout the years. The following table shows what took place in several important industries in this particular between 1919 and 1925. For a few of the individual industries in the table the Census Bureau has not yet published the number of wage earners, although the grand total of all industries has been published.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGE EARNERS IN ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Industry	1919	1921	1923	1925
All industries.....	100.0	77.2	97.5	93.3
Blast furnaces.....	100.0	44.9	88.1	70.1
Boots and shoes (including cut stock and findings).....	100.0	85.5	104.6	97.0
Bread and other bakery products.....	100.0	104.9	114.8	113.3
Car and general construction and repairs (steam and electric railroads).....	100.0	81.1	101.5	88.8
Clay products (brick and tile, pottery, terra-cotta and fire-clay products).....	100.0	92.7	133.1	132.9
Clothing, men's (not including contract shops).....	100.0	97.7	113.7	102.2
Clothing, women's.....	100.0	87.5	80.4	-----
Cotton goods.....	100.0	95.6	109.4	103.3
Electrical machinery, appliances and supplies.....	100.0	75.9	110.6	-----
Foundries and machine shops.....	100.0	64.8	89.5	-----
Furniture.....	100.0	88.7	119.9	129.0
Glass.....	100.0	70.6	94.6	89.5
Knit goods.....	100.0	93.8	112.6	108.2
Lumber and timber products.....	100.0	75.7	103.1	98.6
Motor vehicles, including bodies and parts (not including motor cycles).....	100.0	62.0	118.0	132.3
Paper and pulp.....	100.0	92.6	106.1	108.9
Planing mills.....	100.0	89.7	118.5	128.0
Printing and publishing.....	100.0	93.9	100.9	102.9
Silk manufactures.....	100.0	95.7	98.8	104.5
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	100.0	72.7	82.5	74.8
Steel works and rolling mills.....	100.0	62.8	103.5	98.8
Tobacco manufactures (cigars, cigarettes, smoking, chewing, snuff, etc.).....	100.0	95.5	93.2	84.1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	100.0	97.3	116.6	99.1

Operating Expenses of Cooperative Societies

AS PART of the general cooperative study ¹ made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1926, each society was requested to send in to the bureau a copy of its financial statement, including operating expenses for the year. This request was complied with by 204 societies, but only 79 supplied detailed information as to expense of operation. It is recognized that 69 societies form too small a number to furnish exact evidence as to the operating efficiency of cooperative stores in general. The figures do, however, show a general trend and are therefore presented for what they are worth.

Some difficulty was encountered in trying to separate the items of expense as, for instance, some stores would combine two items, whereas each of these items would be found, in other statements, in still other combinations. As far as possible, however, the classification of the Harvard Bureau of Business Research was used.

Table 1 shows for each of the types of consumers' societies reporting, the average expenditure (calculated on the basis of net sales) for each item and for all expenses in 1925.

¹ The full report is contained in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 437.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE OPERATING EXPENSES OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1925

Item	Per cent of net sales expended for each item by—					
	General stores	Grocery stores	Grocery and meat stores	Coal yards ¹	Dry-goods stores ¹	Milk-distribution societies ¹
Sales expense:						
Wages.....	7.76	8.92	11.84	11.98	13.33	17.39
Advertising.....	.25	.13	.16	.44	.27	.....
Wrappings, etc.....	.27	.58	.55	.....	.21	.....
Total.....	8.02	9.18	12.23	12.42	13.57	17.39
Miscellaneous delivery expense (except wages).....	.51	.72	.91	2.06	.....	3.28
Rent.....	.92	.62	1.29	.19	2.10	1.10
Light, heat, and power.....	.46	.76	.49	.10	.37	.....
Insurance and taxes.....	1.08	.74	.66	1.25	1.99	.53
Interest on capital and borrowed money.....	1.02	.74	.53	.99	3.59	.47
Office supplies.....	.15	.06	.03	.06	.07	.....
Freight, drayage, and express.....	2.32	.77	.20	.....	.43	.....
Repairs.....	.14	.36	.12	.91	.....	.....
Depreciation of equipment.....	.64	.46	4.07	.46	.39	3.96
Loss from bad accounts.....	.39	.27	.49	.....	.24	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....	.87	1.07	1.12	.87	.59	5.07
Grand total.....	13.82	14.23	17.48	19.29	21.25	31.80

Item	Per cent of net sales expended for each item by—				
	Gasoline filling stations	Bakeries	Restaurants	Water-supply societies ¹	Light and power societies ¹
Sales expense:					
Wages.....	9.62	22.24	27.14	8.90	11.96
Advertising.....	9.32	.27	1.30	.....	.....
Wrappings, etc.....	.....	.84	.33	.....	.....
Total.....	9.78	22.98	28.60	8.90	11.96
Miscellaneous delivery expense (except wages).....	.....	4.26	.....	.....	.....
Rent.....	.16	.82	2.89	.....	.....
Light, heat, and power.....	.40	1.78	3.51	.....	.....
Insurance and taxes.....	3.45	1.67	.33	9.33	.....
Interest on capital and borrowed money.....	.81	.42	.38	.....	7.22
Office supplies.....	.40	.07	.90	.14	1.27
Freight, drayage, and express.....	7.18	.23	.....	.....	.....
Repairs.....	.39	.77	.48	.....	.....
Depreciation of equipment.....	.85	2.89	.94	.....	.....
Loss from bad accounts.....	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....	.80	1.85	2.50	9.33	28.82
Grand total.....	23.31	33.45	36.88	27.71	49.26

¹ 1 society only.¹ Includes also the dry goods department of 1 society doing a general business.

All types of store societies had expenses averaging higher than in 1920. For that year operating expenses averaged only 11.9, and the common expense was only 10.3. In order to determine whether these expenses were characteristic simply of the societies which happened to report for 1925 or whether the general level of expenses of cooperative stores has risen, the expense accounts of 11 societies which supplied information as to expenses in both years were analyzed, with the results shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF OPERATING EXPENSES FOR 1920 AND 1925, FOR ELEVEN SOCIETIES

Society	Operating expenses (in per cent of sales)		Per cent of total expended for—			
			Labor		Other items	
	1920	1925	1920	1925	1920	1925
General stores:						
No. 3.....	12.01	16.82	53.3	63.0	46.7	37.0
No. 5.....	11.39	8.48	48.3	71.9	51.7	28.1
No. 13.....	11.82	15.59	63.2	51.5	36.8	48.5
No. 15.....	9.58	11.30	58.5	54.2	41.5	45.8
No. 43.....	9.33	15.42	63.4	43.3	36.6	56.7
No. 44.....	6.69	13.91	76.1	52.4	23.9	47.6
No. 58.....	17.23	13.84	52.8	50.4	47.2	49.6
Groceries: No. 55.....	10.59	18.64	67.0	69.7	33.0	30.3
Groceries and meats:						
No. 64.....	12.44	12.28	59.5	56.7	40.5	43.3
No. 66.....	25.28	27.83	98.5	52.8	1.5	47.1
Coal: No. 68.....	15.53	19.29	66.3	62.1	33.7	37.9

Of the 11 societies included in the table, only 3 show a reduction in expenses in 1925 as compared with 1920. In all the others, overhead expense has risen, on an average, 47 per cent. In one instance expenses have more than doubled.

In all the cases in which expenses have been cut, sales have increased. An increased volume of sales was also shown in 1925 by three societies whose operating expenses had risen, while for the remaining five, sales fell off as compared with 1920.

The second part of the table shows that whatever may have been the cause of the increased expense, it can not be ascribed to labor costs, for in all but two of the societies whose cost of doing business increased, the labor costs in 1925 formed a smaller proportion of the total operating cost than in 1920.

The statement below shows operating expenses for societies according to amount of sales during 1925:

Societies with sales of—	Labor expense	Total expense
Under \$25,000.....	10.70	27.00
\$25,000 and under \$50,000.....	11.72	18.79
\$50,000 and under \$75,000.....	7.64	13.46
\$75,000 and under \$100,000.....	7.96	14.63
\$100,000 and under \$200,000.....	8.64	15.03
\$200,000 and over.....	12.50	19.82

The following table shows the operating expenses in 1925 of cooperative societies selling groceries and groceries and meats which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as compared with expenses of private stores selling the same commodities as reported for 1924 by the Harvard University Bureau of Business Research.¹

¹ Harvard University. Bureau of Business Research. Bulletin No. 52: Operating Expenses in Retail Grocery Stores in 1924. Cambridge, 1925.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF LABOR AND TOTAL OPERATING COSTS (IN PER CENT OF NET SALES) AND RATE OF STOCK TURN IN COOPERATIVE AND PRIVATE STORES

Item	Cooperative stores			Private stores		
	1920	1925	Per cent of increase	1919	1924	Per cent of increase
Labor cost.....	7.4	10.2	37.8	5.9	10.9	84.7
Total operating cost.....	11.9	15.3	28.6	14.6	18.0	23.3
Average rate of stock turn.....		8.8			10.0	

It is seen that as regards both labor and total operating costs, the cooperative stores have an advantage over the private stores. The latter, however, turn their stock more rapidly.

The total operating expenses of private stores show an increase during the six-year period, though not so pronounced a one as occurred in the cooperative stores. Labor costs in both types of stores are now practically the same, these costs having increased in the private stores nearly 85 per cent during the period under review. In the private stores, however, the labor cost forms a smaller percentage of total operating cost than in the cooperative stores.

The Work of the International Labor Organization ¹

By LEIFER MAGNUSSON, Washington Correspondent, International Labor Office

THE charter or constitution of the International Labor Organization was drafted by the Commission on International Labor Legislation in January, 1919. This commission was one of the first set up by the peace conference which terminated the World War. The head of the commission was the late Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The other American representatives on that commission were Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, who was succeeded by H. M. Robinson, banker, of Los Angeles, and still later by James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University. Other members of the commission included Hon. G. N. Barnes, Minister of Labor of Great Britain, and Sir Malcolm Delevingne, M. Colliard, Minister of Labor of France, and M. Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction, later superseded by Léon Jouhaux, general secretary of the French Federation of Labor; Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Justice and State, and Prof. E. Mahaim, Liège University, and Edouard Beneš, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia. The work of these men was incorporated as Part XIII in the treaty of peace with Germany, and in corresponding

¹ See for the early antecedents of the movement and of the creation of the organization, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 268: Historic survey of international action affecting labor, Washington, 1920; Bul. No. 254: International labor legislation and the society of nations, by Stephan Bauer, Washington, 1919; Labor Review, August, 1919, pp. 27-39; "Labor provisions in the peace treaty," by James T. Shotwell; January, 1920, pp. 1-26 (first session); the sessions of subsequent years are covered in issues of the Labor Review as follows: October, 1920, pp. 209-211; January, 1922, pp. 51-56; January, 1923, pp. 192-195; February, 1924, pp. 202-207; September, 1924, pp. 177-183; August, 1925, pp. 184-188; September, 1926, pp. 27, 28.

treaties of peace subsequently arranged between Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary.

The labor section of the peace treaty revolves around the following conceptions stated in the preamble to the charter:

The failure of any nation to adopt humane standards of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries.

The purpose of the organization is to advance and harmonize labor legislation in order that countries with unduly low standards of life and labor may not jeopardize the higher standards of life in other nations. The charter of the organization then declares:

Conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required.

This declaration is accompanied by a statement of nine labor principles which lie at the base of the operation of the organization, as follows:

1. The guiding principle that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.
2. The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.
3. The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.
4. The adoption of an 8-hour day or a 48-hour week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.
5. The adoption of a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.
6. The abolition of child labor and the imposition of such limitations on the labor of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.
7. The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.
8. The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labor should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.
9. Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Machinery of the International Labor Organization

MEMBERSHIP.—According to the treaty “the original members of the League of Nations shall be the original members of this organization, and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organization.” However, a special annex to Part XIII of the peace treaty was added whereby the supreme council which was then enforcing the terms of the treaty advised the admission of Germany and Austria as full members of the organization. The International Labor Conference at Washington in 1919 admitted both these countries, as well as Finland to temporary limited membership, prior to their becoming members of the league. The membership now consists of 55 nations, among the nonmembers being the United States, Russia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, and Mexico. Spain and Brazil, though having announced their withdrawal from the league in 1926, have affirmed their membership in the organization, just as Argentina has continued a member, though

having earlier given notice of her withdrawal from the league. The population of member countries is in round numbers 1,490,000,000, and that of nonmembers 315,000,000.

Constituent organs.—The Permanent Labor Organization consists of a general conference, representative of the members, and an International Labor Office, controlled by a directorate termed the governing body. The organization is financed by contributions from the member States appropriated by the assembly of the League of Nations. The budget does not cover traveling and subsistence expenses of delegates to the annual conference. The expenditures of the organization for the years 1921 to 1926, have been as follows: 1921, \$1,228,000; 1922, \$1,375,000; 1923, \$1,408,000; 1924, \$1,285,000; 1925, \$1,362,000; 1926, \$1,351,000.

The general conference.—The annual conference is the legislative or policy-making branch of the organization. It controls the credentials of its own members. It consists of four delegates from each country, two representing Government, and two others representing respectively, the employer and the workpeople of each of the members. The two nongovernmental delegates are selected by each member State "in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers and workpeoples, as the case may be, in their respective countries." Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers, limited to two for each item on the agenda. When questions affecting women are being considered, "one at least of the advisers should be a woman"; there is no statement in the constitution to prevent the appointment of women as delegates and they have been so appointed in several instances.

The president of the conference is usually a person of outside personal standing.² Voting in the conference is by individuals, and two-thirds majority validates its acts, except in matters of procedure where a mere majority only is required.

The formal acts of the conference take the form either of draft conventions or of recommendations. The convention is a draft bill very much in the form of any labor bill or law which goes before the ordinary legislature. The recommendation is in the nature of a general suggestion to member governments for incorporation in their system of labor legislation. A draft convention is made effective by ratification, and by subsequent legislation of a member State accepting it.

The labor organization has assembled nine sessions of the conference; that is, annually since 1919, with two sessions in 1926. The tenth session opens May 25, 1927. The place, date, and agenda of the sessions are as follows:

² The president of the first session, Washington, 1919, was the former Secretary of Labor, Hon. William B. Wilson; Baron Mayor des Planches, of Italy, was president of the second session, 1920; Viscount Burnham, of Great Britain, of the third, fourth, and ninth sessions; Dr. Mineichiro Adachi, of Japan, Japanese ambassador to France, of the fifth session, 1923; Hon. Hjalmar Branting, Premier of Sweden, of the sixth session, 1924; Dr. Edouard Benes, Premier of Czechoslovakia, of the seventh session, 1925; Mgr. Nolens, of The Netherlands, of the eighth session, 1926.

PLACE, DATE, AND AGENDA OF ANNUAL SESSIONS OF GENERAL CONFERENCE

Session	Place and date	Agenda
First.....	Washington, Oct. 29-Nov. 29, 1919.....	8-hour day; 48-hour week; employment exchanges and unemployment insurance; employment of women at night and in unhealthy processes; maternity care; employment of children at night and in unhealthy processes; minimum age; extension of Bern convention (white phosphorus), 1906.
Second.....	Genoa, June 15-July 10, 1920.....	Employment of seamen: Minimum age; unemployment indemnity; seamen's exchanges.
Third.....	Geneva, Oct. 25-Nov. 19, 1921.....	Workers in agriculture: Minimum age; rights of association; accident compensation; weekly rest in industry. Seamen: Minimum age of trimmers and stokers; medical examination of young persons.
Fourth.....	Geneva, Oct. 18-Nov. 3, 1922.....	Consideration amendment of constitution of governing body, and reducing frequency of sessions; uniform statistics of migration.
Fifth.....	Geneva, Oct. 22-Oct. 29, 1923.....	General principles for organization of factory inspection.
Sixth.....	Geneva, June 16-July 5, 1924.....	Development of facilities for utilization of workers' leisure; reciprocity of treatment under workmen's compensation laws; weekly suspension in glass furnaces; night work in bakeries.
Seventh.....	Geneva, May 19-June 10, 1925.....	Workmen's compensation: Accident and diseases; equality of treatment foreign workers; night work in bakeries.
Eighth.....	Geneva, May 26-June 5, 1926.....	Inspection of emigrants on board ship.
Ninth.....	Geneva, June 7-24, 1926.....	Seamen's articles of agreement; repatriation of seamen.
Tenth.....	Geneva, May 25 1927.....	Freedom of association; health insurance; regulation of home work.

The agenda of the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of 1928 and 1929 have been tentatively fixed, subject to modification by the conference itself. Reserved for final choice on the agenda for 1928 are these items: Prevention of industrial accidents, unemployment insurance, regulation of native labor. The 1929 session will be a special seamen's conference, the topics for discussion including hours of work at sea, care in case of sickness or injury on board, welfare in ports.

International Labor Office.—This is the permanent administrative research agency of the organization. It comprises at present a permanent staff recruited under an international civil service basis and numbering over 350 employees coming from over 30 different nations.³ The immediate responsibility for the conduct of office administration is in the permanent resident director. General guidance and policies are in the hands of a directorate, called the governing body. This is organized on the same principles of group representation as the annual conference. There are altogether 24 members on this body, 12 of them Government representatives, of whom 8 are chosen from among the eight States of chief industrial importance.⁴ There are six employers' and six workers' representatives. The governing body, with suggestions from the conference, arranges the agenda of the annual meetings. The office makes preliminary drafts of the recommendations with which the conference has to deal, does the necessary preliminary research preparatory for the conference, and examines and coordinates various Government reports

³ The civil-service rules for the staff provide for permanent tenure, not barring in any case incompetence, supervening disability, and attainment of 60 years of age. The staff regulations provide for health insurance, accident compensation, and old-age pensions, partly on a contributory basis. The staff enjoys such privileges as 36 days' annual leave, periodic trips to the home country, the frequency of which is determined by distance. The staff has the commonly recognized diplomatic privileges. Equality of opportunity to men and women is assured in appointments to the staff.

⁴ Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, and Japan.

regarding the application of draft conventions, ratified and applied in the legislation of the respective member States.

A primary function of the International Labor Office is "the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor." The office is required to edit and publish, among other things, in French and English, and in any other languages which may be thought desirable, "a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest."

Obligations of Member States

THE obligations of member States in regard to a recommendation or draft convention are expressly defined. Each member—

undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than 18 months from the closing of the session of the conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

As to a recommendation, each member is required to inform the secretary-general of the League of Nations of the action taken. As respects a draft convention it must communicate formal ratifications, if and when taken, to the secretary-general, and it must make such ratification effective by appropriate legislation. Such draft conventions become effective only in those States which ratify them. If a recommendation is followed by no legislative action, or if the draft convention is not duly ratified, or if the draft convention fails to attain the consent of the authority "within whose competence the matter lies," no further obligation rests upon the member.

The device of the recommendation was specially created to meet the situation of Federal States. Federal States are permitted to treat a draft convention as a mere recommendation or suggestion for action. This is said to have been necessary because such Federal States as Australia and Canada, for example, can not ratify labor treaties, such matters being within the competence of the constituent States or Commonwealths.

The obligation of certain members is modified by the fact that special relaxation of the standards laid down in a draft convention may be made in behalf of countries where "climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, or other special circumstances, make the industrial conditions substantially different." A further—most important—interpretation of the obligations of member States, is the qualification that—

in no case shall any member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

An added obligation rests upon membership of the organization, whereby each member State "agrees to make an annual report to the International Labor Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party." Under this obligation each year the reports of the Governments are summarized and laid before the conference by the director of the

International Labor Office. It is on the basis of these reports that any Government may make complaint of default on the part of another ratifying Government. Any industrial association of employers or workers may lay its complaint before the conference or governing body, and the defaulting Government may be invited to make such statements on the subject as it thinks fit.

Machinery is provided for following up a complaint, although no use has ever been made of the procedure. A special commission of inquiry may be set up. The commission is constituted from a panel established in each country. Each panel consists of three persons of industrial experience—one representative of employers, one of the workers, and one person of independent standing. Their qualifications are subject to the scrutiny and acceptance of the governing body. The commission of inquiry is nominated by the secretary-general of the League of Nations from this panel, but none shall be from a panel of a member State directly concerned in the complaint. The commission of inquiry investigates, reports, and recommends. The country may refer its case to the Permanent Court of International Justice, whose decision is final, although the court may "affirm, vary, or reverse" the findings of the commission. The court then indicates the measures of an "economic character which it considers to be appropriate and which other governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting government." In case of failure of the member to carry out, in a specified time, the recommendations of the commission or decision of the court, any other member may take against that member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the commission or in the decision of the court.

A member State engages to apply conventions to its colonies, protectorates, and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

Method of Amendment and Interpretation

THE amending clause of the constitution of the organization is as follows:

Amendments to this part of the present treaty which are adopted by the conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the members.

It should be observed that unanimity is not required for amendment, although the three-fourths majority is circumscribed by the fact that it must include the States represented on the council of the League of Nations. At the present time an amendment to the charter is before the member States. This aims to increase the membership of the governing body from 24 to 32 members. At this writing (April, 1927) 34 States have ratified the amendment, while 42 ratifications are necessary to give it effect.

All questions having reference to interpretation of the terms of the treaty, or of draft conventions ratified, are referable to the Permanent Court of International Justice for decision. In two instances use has been made of this clause by the International Labor Organization. In 1921 a decision was had from the Permanent Court affirming the competence of the Labor Organization to deal

with questions of agricultural labor. It had been sought, chiefly by the peasant and farmers' organization, to confine its activities to industrial and manufacturing interests. A second decision from the Permanent Court in 1926 affirmed the competence of the office to draft regulations which, incidental to their main purpose, regulated the activities of employers themselves. The decision arose in connection with night work in bakeries and declared that one-man home bakeries must conform to any legislation limiting night work of employees in the baking industry.

Present Status of Ratification

THE nine sessions of the conference have resulted in the drawing up of 24 draft conventions and 27 recommendations. Six draft conventions deal with child labor; four with unemployment and placement of workers; four with various aspects of compensation for industrial accidents and disease; four with hours of labor, including more particularly the 8-hour day in industry; two with matters of industrial hygiene; one on freedom of association; one on inspection of emigrants on board ship; two relative to seamen—articles of agreement and repatriation of seamen. (Seamen also figure in two of the child labor draft conventions—one fixing the minimum age of trimmers and stokers, and the other providing for medical examination of young persons for employment at sea.)

By March 31, 1927, there had been registered with the secretariat of the League of Nations, as required in the constitution of the organization, 217 ratifications of draft conventions. Another form of ratification, known as conditional or with delayed application, has been registered in 4 instances, bringing the total to 221. To this number may be added the 38 draft conventions which have been approved by competent national authorities but for which the formal process of registration at the secretariat of the League of Nations has not been consummated. In 158 instances ratification has been recommended by competent authorities in the various member States. A table of ratifications follows:

NUMBER OF RATIFICATIONS OF DRAFT CONVENTIONS AS OF SPECIFIED DATES,
1921 TO 1927

Action taken	October, 1921	October, 1922	October, 1923	October, 1924	September, 1925	October, 1926	March, 1927
Registered.....	38	51	86	141	182	212	221
Authorized.....	11	14	23	24	30	27	38
Recommended.....	65	85	127	122	116	154	158
Total.....	114	150	236	287	328	393	417

Inspection Reports

AS the body of labor standards has grown by the action of successive conferences, the problems of enforcement and follow-up have obviously become increasingly important. In 1923 the first step was taken toward perfecting the annual reports of the governments respecting the application of ratified draft conventions. A

recommendation from the conference outlined the nature of the functions and powers of factory inspectors, recommended a method of organization of the inspection services, and formulated the more important items which should be covered in an inspection report. The minimum requirement covered such points as the protection of workers while engaged in factory work, the nature of the functions and powers of factory inspectors, health and safety, organization of factory inspectorates, qualifications and training of inspectors, standard and methods of inspection, conferences between inspectors, employers' and workers' representatives, inspectors' reports on their work and its results. The governing body recently added to the follow-up work by appointing a special committee of the governing body to examine and criticize the annual reports of the governments as transmitted to the International Labor Office.

Research Work

THE research work of the International Labor Office is of two kinds: 1. Research requested immediately by the conference in connection with its drafting of labor standards; 2. Research of a general character published in series, more particularly in its International Labor Review, Studies and Reports, and Legislative Series. The annual proceedings of the conference are also published by the International Labor Office, as well as the various questionnaires and official replies of governments which are secured in connection with the agenda of each conference.

Without attempting to reproduce the catalogue of the office publications, it may be possible to indicate in a general way the contents of the different series as well as some of the more important monographs issuing from the office.

The International Labor Review (monthly) is its principal publication and vehicle of short current studies. It treats of all phases of labor and of industry as far as labor is concerned. Many of its articles come from special contributors who sign their work. Here are carried the quarterly wage statistics, the monthly cost of living, unemployment, and migration data. Each issue carries several pages of bibliographical notes and summaries of important governmental, administrative, and inspection reports.

The Industrial and Labor Information (weekly) contains brief notes on important current events. It does not contain original articles. It carries more of what is in the nature of news, reports of conventions, activities of organizations in related lines of work, and, in short, all major happenings in the world of labor and industry of more or less permanent interest.

The Official Bulletin, which appears irregularly, is not a research organ of the office, but contains the text of official documents, reports of meetings of the governing body, and of various international commissions connected with the office.

The Legislative Series consists of reprints and translations (with the text) of laws, decrees, orders, and regulations affecting labor issued in the different countries of the world, and appears in three languages—English, French, and German. It is a continuation in a new form of the publication of the old International Labor Office at Basel.

The Legislative Series has been supplemented with another annual volume entitled "International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labor Law," the first number of which was published in 1926 and contains a review of leading decisions in various countries during 1925. Inasmuch as labor legislation is still in its formative stages, and legal decisions, particularly regarding interpretation, are equally important as the actual legislation, this annual volume should become a most useful reference work.

The Studies and Reports are the principal research monographs of the office. They are subdivided into series, dealing with (1) industrial relations, (2) economic conditions, (3) employment and unemployment, (4) wages and hours, (5) social insurance and workmen's compensation, (6) industrial accidents and hygiene, (7) cooperation, (8) women and children, (9) education, (10) agriculture, (11) statistics, (12) the disabled, (13) safety, (14) housing and welfare, (15) education, (16) agriculture, (17) professional workers, (18) statistics, (19) migration.

The Special Reports have treated such topics as "Labor conditions in Soviet Russia"; "The international seamen's code"; "Labor and production in the Ruhr coal field from 1918 to 1920"; "Inquiry concerning application of eight-hour act in French mercantile marine"; "Trade-union conditions in Hungary"; "The eight-hour act and its application to agriculture in Czechoslovakia"; "Unemployment inquiry (remedies for unemployment)"; "Technical survey of agricultural questions"; "Methods of compiling emigration and immigration statistics"; "Emigration and immigration, legislation and treaties"; "Bibliography of industrial and labor conditions in Soviet Russia"; "Employment of disabled men"; "Factory inspection"; and "The International Labor Organization and social insurance."

A voluminous work is the Inquiry into Production, containing 6,624 pages, 1,227 statistical tables, and 758 graphic charts.

Four annual editions of the International Labor Directory have been published by the office, the latest one in 1926.

The Encyclopædia of Industrial Hygiene is being issued at regular intervals in the form of a monthly, Occupation and Health (brochures); also a quarterly Bibliography of Industrial Hygiene, a bimonthly Industrial Safety Survey, a monthly Record of Migration, and recently there has been begun a Monthly Summary of the International Labor Organization, which is confined to brief accounts of the principal activities of the organization.

At this writing the International Labor Office is engaged in preparing reports on conciliation and arbitration in various countries, holidays with pay, the rights of association, voluntary sickness insurance, questions of slavery and forced labor, conditions of labor in the coal-mining industries of the various countries, and labor conditions in the oriental countries. There will appear shortly a comprehensive historical study bringing together migration and immigration data of various countries.

Cooperation of Outside Agencies

THE International Labor Office has built up a system of advisory committees, commissions, and conferences to assist it in its work and to link that work with outside and semiprivate groups. There

are 10 such committees and commissions now in existence, while irregularly there is held under the auspices of the office a conference of governmental labor statisticians, the latest one having been held in October, 1926. Recently, the office collaborated with the International Scientific Management Committee and the Twentieth Century Fund, Boston, to establish at Geneva the International Institute for Scientific Management.

International Institute for Scientific Management.—This institute has for its purpose the study and promotion of principles of scientific management; it interests itself in problems of production and distribution, and the general conduct of business along scientific lines. It began active work in February under the direction of a council of management, composed of three members of the governing body of the office, two American representatives of the Twentieth Century Fund (Edward A. Filene, of Boston, and Henry S. Dennison, of Framingham, Mass.), and the president of the International Committee on Scientific Management. The Twentieth Century Fund pays most of the expenses, while the International Labor Office supplies by detail the staff of the institute. The council has given the active management over to an executive committee of four, two of whom are governing body members of the council. The permanent resident office manager, or director of the institute, is the present head of the employers' section of the Labor Office. The deputy director is an American—Percy S. Brown, former president of the Taylor Society. The first effort of the institute was directed toward making some researches for the International Economic Conference.

Conference of labor statisticians.—The purpose of this conference is to harmonize world labor statistics. It has been attended by statisticians of the various Governments, who have made suggestions for improving and making more comparable labor statistics in the various countries. The first conference was held in Geneva, October, 1923; a second in April, 1925; and the latest in October, 1926. Matters taken up for discussion have included such points as the classification of industries and occupations for the purpose of labor statistics; the statistics of wages and hours of labor; statistics of industrial accidents; index numbers of cost of living and of real wages; methods of compiling family budgets; unemployment statistics; statistics of strikes and lockouts and collective agreements. Among its suggestions in the field of cost of living is that one which proposes the making of a cost-of-living survey by the principal member States of the organization, this survey to cover the year 1930 and to become the basis of cost-of-living figures from that year onward. The Labor Office is working on this project and hopes to bring about its realization.

Advisory committees.—The work of the other commissions can be only very hastily sketched. The joint maritime commission, representing equally shipowners and seamen, is an advisory body on questions affecting seamen. The mixed agricultural committee rests on a cooperative arrangement between the International Labor Office and the Agricultural Institute at Rome. It functions to prevent any duplication of work which may arise in the field of agricultural labor between these two organizations. The permanent migration committee, appointed by the governing body from among

its members, is assisted by a panel of experts in a large number of countries. It advises on questions of migration. The anthrax committee is composed of experts who are studying the problem of anthrax prevention. The functions of the committee of experts on social insurance are indicated by its title. There are 22 experts on this committee, representing the principal industrial countries. Somewhat similar in character is the correspondence committee on industrial hygiene and safety, which is a technical group and concerns itself with such problems as the incorporation of industrial diseases with industrial accidents; examination of the possibility of standardizing color tests for railway men and seamen; anthrax infection; diagnosis of silicosis. It advises on industrial diseases suggested for addition to lists of industrial poisons now in existence. It prepares monographs within the scope of its work. There is a technical committee on unemployment, another on cooperation, and a committee of six members of the governing body which supervises in a general way the inquiry which the office is making into coal-mining conditions in the different countries, which was requested by the seventh conference in 1925.

There are two recent committees requiring special mention: The committee appointed by the governing body from among its members to consider members' reports on application of draft conventions ratified and incorporated in legislation, which consists of 12 members. It is now dealing more particularly with the hours of work convention. The committee on forced or native labor is a committee of experts, men who have had experience in colonial administration, dealing with such problems as colonial slavery, forced labor, long-term contract labor. With the aid of the Labor Office, the committee is conducting an inquiry into the entire question of forced labor, the regulation of native labor having been indicated as a subject of discussion before the eleventh session of the conference in 1928.

Conclusion

SUCH a skeletonized presentation of the International Labor Organization as the above necessarily leaves out many interesting and less settled questions of method and procedure, problems of office administration, language difficulties, and internal conduct of the conference as a "legislative" body. There is the question of the selection of the representatives of the private associations of workers and employers. For example, almost every year there has been some difficulty in approving the credentials of certain labor and employer delegates, first from Japan, then in the case of India, and, in the last four conferences, of the Italian workers' delegates. This account does not include the more personal and humanitarian aspects of the work of the organization; neither is recorded progress in national labor legislation, which has paralleled the work of the organization. There is here no consideration of the economic theories underlying the organization, nor any statement of its significance for the future growth of international action. The organization has been described merely as a piece of international machinery for coordinating the social effort of the world—an apparatus which has been developed from the practical experiences of industrial civilization.

PROGRESS OF RATIFICATION OF DRAFT CONVENTIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

CONVENTIONS ADOPTED IN 1919

Hours of labor.—The 8-hour day and 48-hour week are made applicable as minimum standards to all industrial occupations, including mining, transportation, construction work; that is, commercial employments and agriculture are excluded. Limit may be extended in case of accident, urgent work, acts of Providence. Japan allowed 57 to 60 hours per week; India 60 hours.

Registered: Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, Rumania (Austria, Italy, and Latvia with reservations or delayed application).

Recommended: Argentina, Brazil, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Spain, Uruguay.

Employment exchanges.—Provides for nationally coordinated system of public and private employment agencies with joint employers-workers' advisory committee.

Registered: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

Approved: Hungary, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Paraguay, Uruguay.

Prohibition of employment of women before and after childbirth.—Provides for a 6-weeks' absence from work for women before and after childbirth.

Registered: Bulgaria, Chile, Greece, Latvia, Rumania, Spain.

Approved: Hungary, Italy, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Uruguay.

Prohibition of employment of women during the night.—Calls for an 11-hour period, including hours from 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Registered: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Netherlands, Rumania, South Africa, Switzerland.

Approved: Hungary, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay.

Minimum age for admission of children to industry.—Sets the minimum age for admission of children to industry at 14 years. Requires a birth certificate and the posting of notices.

Registered: Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Great Britain, Greece, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland.

Approved: Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, France, Germany, Lithuania, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

Prohibition of night work of young persons in industry.—Sets 18 years as a minimum age for young persons employed at night; with 16 years in emergency cases and in certain continuous processes. The term "night" signifies a period of 11 hours, including the interval between 10 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Registered: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland.

Approved: Finland, Hungary, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Lithuania, Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay.

CONVENTIONS ADOPTED IN 1920

Minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.—Sets 14 years as minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea. Keeping of registers and showing of birth certificates required.

Registered: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden.

Approved: Hungary, Italy, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Argentina, Australia, Chile, Cuba, Germany, Lithuania, Uruguay.

Unemployment indemnity for seamen in case of loss or foundering of ship.—Covers period of unemployment, at the same rate as the wages paid during actual employment, with a limit of two months. Same remedies for recovering such indemnities as for recovering arrears in wages.

Registered: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain (Latvia with reservations or delayed application).

Approved: Netherlands.

Recommended: Argentina, Australia, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Lithuania, Uruguay.

Employment exchanges for seamen.—Abolishes private agencies, organizes national systems by State itself or by joint control of shipowners and seamen; joint advisory committee.

Registered: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Sweden.

Approved: Netherlands.

Recommended: Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, Lithuania, Spain, Uruguay.

CONVENTIONS ADOPTED IN 1921

Minimum age for admission of children to employment in agriculture.—Application of 14-year minimum-age standard to agriculture.

Registered: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Poland, Sweden.

Approved: Latvia.

Recommended: Argentina, Chile, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Uruguay.

Right of association of agricultural workers.—Provides for equality of right of association with industrial workers.

Registered: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden.

Recommended: Argentina, Denmark, France, Spain, Uruguay.

Workmen's compensation in agriculture.—Provides for equality of agricultural workers with industrial workers.

Registered: Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden.

Approved: Hungary.

Recommended: Argentina, France, Italy, Spain, Uruguay.

Prohibition of use of white lead in interior painting.—Prohibits use of white lead for interior painting, except where considered necessary for railway stations or industrial establishments after consultation with employers and workers. Excludes males under 18 years of age and all women. Hygienic regulation of white lead for other uses, reporting cases.

Registered: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden.

Approved: Hungary, Italy, Netherlands.

Recommended: Argentina, Cuba, Denmark, Germany, Uruguay.

Weekly rest in industry.—Application to industry of weekly rest period of 24 hours, preferably on Sunday.

Registered: Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, France, India, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Spain.

Approved: Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Argentina, Denmark, Germany, Uruguay.

Minimum age for admission to employment as trimmers and stokers.—The minimum age established is 18 years; for India and Japan it is 16 years. The keeping of registers is required.

Registered: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, India, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden.

Approved: Hungary, Netherlands, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Argentina, Chile, France, Germany, Uruguay.

Compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.—Provides for periodic examinations from age of admission (14) up to 18 years of age.

Registered: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sweden.

Approved: Hungary, Netherlands, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.
Recommended: Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Uruguay.

CONVENTIONS ADOPTED IN 1925

Workmen's compensation for accidents.—Provides for relief from fifth day after accident, surgical and medical aid, supply and renewal of artificial limbs and appliances. Compensation for dependents in case of death.

Registered: Sweden.

Approved: Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Belgium, Estonia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal.

Workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.—For certain specified occupational diseases, compensation not less than for industrial accident.

Registered: Great Britain.

Approved: Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Belgium, Estonia, Finland, India, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland.

Equality of treatment of foreign and national workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.—Guarantees same treatment for foreign as for national worker, as well as for dependents, regardless of place of residence.

Registered: Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, South Africa, Sweden.

Approved: Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Recommended: Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland.

Prohibition of night work in bakeries.—Prohibition applies to all workers, including proprietors, for period of seven hours, including 11 p. m. to 5 a. m.

Recommended: Austria, Estonia, Finland, Netherlands, Poland.

CONVENTIONS ADOPTED IN 1926

Seamen's articles of agreement.—Provides specifications of contents and rules of procedure for all articles of agreement.

Repatriation of seamen.—Provides for repatriation for seamen landed either before or at expiration of engagement.

As each government has ordinarily a year to 18 months in special circumstances in which to consider a draft convention, action on these seamen's conventions has not begun to be reported. Denmark, however, has recommended both for ratification.

VACATIONS WITH PAY

Vacation Practices for Salaried Workers in New York City

A SURVEY of the vacation policies of New York City business concerns has been made recently by the industrial bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York. The study covered 110 firms, members of the association, and nine different types of business—manufacturing, finance, wholesale, retail, insurance, publishing, advertising, real estate, and public utilities—are represented.

The usual vacation allowance is two weeks. One hundred firms reported that the majority of their salaried employees are given two weeks' vacation; 3 firms give three weeks; 3, one week; 2, one week after one year and two weeks after two years; 1, from one to three weeks, depending on the type of work; and 1, two weeks and four days. For employees with less than one year's service in the organization there are a variety of provisions in force. Twenty firms give one week after six months; 14 give two weeks if employed prior to a certain date and one week if employed between that date and some other fixed date; 11 give one day for each month; while in the other cases the vacations vary from a few days to two weeks, but with some special provisions as to the number of months of employment in each case.

Officers and executives are allowed the same vacation as other employees in 42 cases, in 24 there is no rule, and in most of the others the length of the vacation is three or four weeks, while in a few cases the officers receive a longer vacation than other executives and two companies give those in executive positions two weeks and other employees one week.

Twenty-five companies allow additional time for long service, usually an extra week, the length of service necessary to secure this extra week's vacation varying from 5 to 25 years. In other cases one day is allowed for each year over a stated number, two days for each five years of service, or there is some similar provision governing this point.

Extra time is allowed by 32 companies for legal holidays falling within an employee's vacation period, 73 do not make any allowance for such holidays, 4 sometimes do, and 1 company has no rule.

Employees are allowed the Saturday preceding their vacation period by 57 firms, 5 companies close all day Saturday during the vacation period, 38 definitely do not give the day, and the others may in special cases.

The majority of companies pay their employees their vacation salaries in advance, but in 8 cases it is optional; 3 pay on the regular pay day; 3 pay half in advance and half on return; 2 pay in advance if pay day falls in the vacation period; and only 1 firm waits until the vacation is finished before paying.

The customary practice is to require the vacation to be taken within certain months, usually from June to September, but 17 companies have no rule on this point, and in one case the time for the vacation is decided by department heads.

Thirty-one companies allow extra time without pay when desired, 26 do not, and the others may allow it in exceptional cases, or for health reasons. Vacations must be for a continuous period in 41 cases, usually so in 22, and preferably but not necessarily so in 22, while 21 do not require the vacation to be taken all at one time, and 4 allow one week to be taken at a time.

Vacations with Pay for Industrial Workers

VACATION plans for wage earners¹ are receiving an increasing amount of attention as employers are learning that such plans are feasible from the standpoint both of cost and of production. In an effort to produce some helpful discussion of the perennial problem of the relation of employer to employed the editor of "New York"² recently addressed an inquiry to a number of leaders of opinion, mainly heads of industry, in regard to the question of paid vacations. In reply to the questions as to whether paid vacations for production workers are possible, and if such a plan would tend to break down the barriers of group feeling between employer and employed, an official of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey stated that "the announced purpose of the vacation plan of the company is the twofold purpose of preparation for another year of service and reward for faithful performance of work already done." Under the plan of this company one week's vacation with pay is given to employees of one year's total service, the last 10 months of which are continuous, and two weeks to employees of five years' or more service, the last 10 months of which are continuous.

An official of the Crane Co., Chicago, Ill., believes that vacations seriously interfere with production, while the president of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York thinks that the subject of vacations with pay is one of real and immediate interest and any assistance in placing vacations on a sound basis is of real service, while Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, wrote as follows: "As the evidence accumulates that vacations with pay are good business we should certainly expect to see an extension of this practice. Vacation benefits the worker physically and mentally and certainly makes for better industrial relations."

In commenting on these replies, the editor of the journal says that it seems that the proposal to give workers vacations with pay has in it an element of far-reaching possibilities, and that it does not carry with it any of the odium which in the minds of labor leaders attaches to company benevolence. It is a clean-cut business arrangement which in white-collar occupations has been found necessary and desirable. He believes that the adjustment of the industry to meet the vacation period is no more difficult than the adjustments necessary in changing to the shorter work-day, or in arranging the vacation schedules for office workers.

¹ See Labor Review, May, June, and July, 1926.

² "New York," New York University, New York City, Mar. 5, 12, 1927.

LABOR TURNOVER

Comparative Stability of Male and Female Employees

WITHIN the last year the Journal of Personnel Research has published two studies dealing with the relative permanence of men and women as employees, which show very similar results, telling against the commonly accepted theory that the turnover is much greater among women than among men.

Permanence of Workers in a Financial House

THE first of these studies, published in the Journal for July, 1926, was made by Harold B. Bergen, and deals with 400 workers who resigned consecutively from the service of a large financial house in New York City during the years 1923, 1924, and 1925.

The group included the regular force of office boys, junior clerks, senior clerks, ledger clerks, file clerks, bookkeepers, correspondents, typists, stenographers, secretaries, etc., but excluded a comparatively large number of temporary clerical workers who were hired for emergency jobs of short duration.

The resignations were grouped by sex and year of resignation, and two measures of permanence were then applied, first, the average number of weeks worked by each group, and second, the percentage the resignations for each year formed of the average working force for that year. The results of these calculations are shown in the following table:

TABLE 1.—TERM OF SERVICE AND PER CENT OF RESIGNATIONS, BY SEX, 1923 TO 1925

Year and sex	Average working force	Resignations		Weeks of service of employees resigning	
		Number	Per cent of working force	Total	Average
1923:					
Men.....	462	88	19	7,006	81
Women.....	188	56	29	3,385	68
1924:					
Men.....	461	48	10	3,225	67
Women.....	213	36	17	4,151	115
1925:					
Men.....	591	129	22	9,705	75
Women.....	281	43	15	5,145	120
Total:					
Men.....		265		20,026	76
Women.....		135		13,131	97

It will be seen that for the first year the percentage of resignations was greater among the women, and the average term of service was distinctly shorter. The next year the women still showed a greater

percentage of resignations, but their average term of service was not far from twice as long as that of the men. The third year the percentage of resignations was smaller among the women than among the men, while the average term of service was materially longer. Taking the total number who withdrew during the three years covered, the women showed, on an average, 97 weeks of service against 76 for men.

Discussing the diminishing percentage of resignations among the women during this period, the writer gives the following reasons as probably influential:

An explanation of this increase of steadiness on the part of the women employees might be found in the fact that better methods of personnel administration were developed, which constituted improvements in the status of the women workers. The developments include a greater centralization of the functional control of personnel activities, the standardization of psychological tests for the occupations of which the vast majority of women employees are incumbents, an improvement in the method of job analysis for these occupations, and an organized attempt to eliminate prejudices against women employees, with a view to increasing the lines of promotion open to them.

These changes may have made their positions more attractive to them, so that they tended to hold them longer. It should be pointed out, however, that conditions similarly favorable to the men have prevailed for some time. Accordingly, it would seem that when men and women are placed on the same status in this type of organization the women resign less frequently than the men.

Stability of Woman Workers in an Insurance Company

THE second study, published in the *Journal of Personnel Research* for February, 1927 (p. 402), was made by Marion A. Bills, and deals with the comparative stability of 635 office workers employed by the company from 1920 to 1923, inclusive.

The author first considers the percentage of those employed in each year who were still with the company at the time the study was made and presents the following table dealing with this point:

TABLE 2.—PER CENT OF MEN AND WOMEN STILL WITH COMPANY IN 1926

Year of employment and sex	Number employed	Number still with company	Per cent still with company
1920:			
Men.....	82	17	21
Women.....	201	30	15
1921:			
Men.....	15	2	13
Women.....	26	6	23
1922:			
Men.....	32	9	28
Women.....	38	11	29
1923:			
Men.....	87	26	31
Women.....	154	63	41
Total:			
Men.....	216	54	25
Women.....	419	110	26

It will be seen that of those employed in 1920 a larger proportion of the men than of the women were still with the company, but that for each of the following years the situation is reversed. Taking the total number employed during the four years, the percentage of wo-

men remaining exceeds the percentage of men by one point. "That is, the argument so often used against the hiring of women, that they are not permanent, is probably fallacious."

A second point considered by the author is the length of service of those who have left the service, confining the study to those who were employed in 1920 or later. On this point the following figures are presented:

TABLE 3.—LENGTH OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND BY YEAR OF EMPLOYMENT

Year of employment and sex	Per cent still with company	Average years of service of those leaving	Average years of service of all employed ¹
1920:			
Men.....	21	0.92	2.19
Women.....	15	1.01	1.92
1921:			
Men.....	13	1.46	2.06
Women.....	23	1.80	2.77
1922:			
Men.....	28	.65	1.87
Women.....	29	1.04	2.18
1923:			
Men.....	31	.75	1.72
Women.....	41	.90	2.16

¹ For this figure it is assumed that all persons still with the company will remain through their 1927 anniversary.

It will be noticed that for three years the average length of service of the women who withdrew was greater than that of the men and that sometimes the difference is considerable. The author suggests that this is probably due to the fact that women make up their minds less readily than men to leave, and that in general department heads are more lenient with women than with men, "and take longer before deciding [that] their efficiency is such that they can not stay." In every case, it is stated, the percentage of men leaving within one year of their engagement is greater than that of women. Whether this difference has any bearing on the relative desirability of men and women as employees, the author is doubtful:

The fact clearly brought out by the figures covering six years, namely, that women who eventually leave the company tend to stay longer before leaving than men, is probably no argument for or against the hiring of women. If a person is to leave within about a year's time it is perhaps better that he leave quickly before a great deal of time has been put into his training. However, if he tends to stay over a year, probably there is a gain with every month that he stays. This naturally does not apply to jobs where only a few weeks' training is necessary to reach efficiency on the job, but rather to jobs which are more difficult in themselves or which should lead to promotion.

TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF DISABLED WORKERS

Progress in Vocational Rehabilitation

IN a report in the March, 1927, issue of the American Labor Legislation Review, Miss Tracy Copp, of the rehabilitation division of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, emphasizes the imperative need for special State funds under workmen's compensation acts to protect employers of rehabilitated persons against an additional burden in compensation for "second injury" cases. The rehabilitation of industrial cripples and their restoration to useful and self-supporting work will not be a complete success until some such provision is made, as it is rather futile to retrain partially disabled men when employers are afraid to engage such workers because of the possible extra compensation costs if such workers become totally incapacitated from another injury.

To meet this situation several States have included in their workmen's compensation act provision for a special State fund from which is paid "the difference between the compensation for the second injury and the total disability resulting therefrom." In five States such funds have been established by assessments in all cases of death without dependents. In two other States the funds are created by other methods.

According to the report, the attitude of employers in the States which have these "second injury" funds seems to be more liberal in the matter of putting partially disabled persons on the pay roll than in the other States. These employers know that even if these rehabilitated workers are totally disabled the compensation for total disablement will not have to be borne by the employing establishment.

The following information concerning the recent development of the movement to salvage the physically handicapped is taken from the above-mentioned article:

Expansion of Vocational Rehabilitation under Federal Act of 1920

BEFORE the civilian rehabilitation act of 1920 was passed there were only six States in the United States that were carrying on vocational rehabilitation programs. In five of these States the rehabilitation services were for victims of industrial accidents only, being carried on in connection with workmen's compensation services. The sixth State, however, had legislation which provided for a department of reeducation with a view to including all types of disabled.

While the purpose under workmen's compensation was to render intelligent aid in the restoration of disabled workers to industry, guidance and counsel were not an important part in the program,

and the opportunity for vocational training, which is the most prominent feature of Federal-State schemes of rehabilitation, was lacking.

The provisions of the Federal rehabilitation act have been accepted by 39 States, 38 of which have already set up the machinery and given the necessary financial support. Of these 38 States, 19 have been at the work for 5 years, 9 for 5½ years, 3 for 6 years, and the remaining 7 for 2 years or less. The responsibility for the administration of vocational rehabilitation is placed upon the States themselves, the administrative agencies being the respective State boards for vocational education.

Present Proportions of the Problem

IT has been estimated by students of accident statistics and of the rehabilitation system that every year at least 50,000 additional physically disabled persons require vocational rehabilitation. In several States censuses of the disabled have been taken. The various attempts that have been made to ascertain the number of these handicapped always indicate that the estimates are too low.

One of the serious retarding factors in the rehabilitation program is the lack of complete understanding of its methods, not only by persons indirectly interested or affected, but even frequently by officials who are charged with the administration of the work. Many people seem to find it no easy matter to realize clearly that "vocational rehabilitation is a case problem." Each case requires individual treatment and a great deal of personal service and supervision. In States having the best practice, 55 per cent of the total expense of rehabilitating a disabled person is for administration. One rehabilitation agent is not able to take charge of a live roll of over 75 to 100 persons who are being rehabilitated, "yet he is frequently expected to organize his work on the basis of the supervision of general or vocational education administration."

Under the Federal-State civilian rehabilitation act of 1920, some 24,000 disabled persons have been refitted or retrained and established in self-supporting employment, and at present in the 38 States operating under the act approximately 14,000 persons are being rehabilitated.

Rehabilitation Procedure

AFTER the disabled individual's eligibility has been substantiated, a new vocation, based on or related to the most worthwhile occupation followed prior to his injury, is selected for him. The rehabilitation service requires a staff of experts. On October 1, 1926, in the 38 States cooperating with the National Government, there were 147 trained workers, including those in field or supervisory service. In each of 8 States there was only one full-time or part-time rehabilitation worker, while the other 30 States had from 2 to 20 in their respective rehabilitation services. To do their work successfully, these State staffs must know industrial production requirements, and be capable of analyzing the resources of their disabled charges and of determining the mental, vocational, and personal abilities of such charges. Another important requisite for the success of these well-

trained State staffs is that they must have sympathetic and enlightened employers to deal with and these employers must be accorded, as indicated above, proper protection in "second injury" cases.

Among the incidental duties of rehabilitation workers is assistance in securing surgical and medical care and in purchasing artificial appliances.

Analysis of Cases

THE rehabilitation work was begun on conservative lines. At first there was no group of experts to fill the State positions, and State rehabilitation workers had to learn through experience. In the fiscal year 1921, 523 cases were rehabilitated; in 1926, 5,604 cases. A case is not closed as rehabilitated until the disabled person is satisfactorily employed. At the end of the fiscal year 1921, there were 4,792 persons in process of rehabilitation and in 1926, 13,604.

In 1922 the average cost per case for the country as a whole was \$393.60, and in 1926, \$229.71. These amounts include both administrative and direct service costs.

It was supposed that the larger number of rehabilitation cases would be made up of persons injured in industrial accidents and receiving compensation for such injuries. This supposition was based, in part, on the thought that such compensation would provide means for maintenance while the disabled person was being trained. Furthermore, disabled men who receive compensation are reported to the rehabilitation service through a cooperative arrangement and are offered such service immediately after they have recovered. The supposition was strengthened by the fact that men receiving compensation are not so inclined to misunderstand the public efforts in their behalf and would not have to be persuaded that they were entitled to rehabilitation. The first year's records did show a preponderance of compensation cases, but in 1926 slightly less than 50 per cent of the cases came from the compensation department. Nineteen per cent were cases of injury in public accidents, 27 per cent cases of injury by disease, and 5 per cent cases of disablement from congenital causes. The increase in the number of nonindustrial cases is reported as probably due to the very general popularity of the service in the States. The fact that the industrial group is not at present in the majority is partially accounted for by the inadequacy of the compensation for the maintenance of a disabled man with dependents while he is taking a course of training.

There have been few women rehabilitated during the six-year period; in 1926 only 13 per cent of the total number rehabilitated were women. According to the compensation records, women as a rule do not seem to suffer major injuries arising out of the more dangerous employments. The findings of recent investigations in this connection, however, tend to show that women leave industrial work after injury, even before the expiration of the compensation period. "We do not know, therefore, whether the rehabilitation service is functioning as successfully for the industrial women as for the industrial men." There is no basis for the belief, the report declares, that disabling diseases such as infantile paralysis, heart disease, and tuberculosis affect fewer women than men.

The need of selecting cases on the basis of their eligibility for rehabilitation has been emphasized. The selection of only such cases as are really vocationally handicapped by physical disability and restricting the service to those who can be equipped to do work as work is done means that the service includes larger numbers of younger persons. In 1926, only 9 per cent of the cases rehabilitated were over 50 years of age while 56 per cent were under 30. The previous educational training of the younger groups is, of course, more encouraging.

Training of the Disabled

ACCORDING to the report, rehabilitation through training is conceived as the most permanent and efficacious means of aiding the disabled to reestablish themselves in the world's work. Young persons who are disabled and who have had at least eight years' academic training, with a long industrial life ahead of them, constitute the greatest challenge to rehabilitation experts. Such cases when successfully trained and placed are irrefutable evidence of the economic value of rehabilitation both to the disabled persons themselves and to society. In 1926, 54 per cent of the rehabilitations were effected through training, 39 per cent being trained in public or private institutions and 15 per cent in employment under State supervision.

Most of the persons found eligible for rehabilitation have major physical disabilities. Usually such disabilities prevent these persons from resuming their previous occupations. The usual physical impairments are orthopedic, 66 per cent of the cases in 1926 coming under this class. The extent of vocational disability resulting from tubercular and cardiac conditions is not so evident as physical impairment from amputations or paralysis of legs or arms. The State rehabilitation services have not done so much for these cardiac and tubercular cases as for others.

Federal-State Cooperation

THE Federal Government's principal part in the rehabilitation program is to stimulate rehabilitation work in the States through financial aid. Since 1921 the Federal money spent has been more than matched by State expenditures. In 1926, the 38 cooperating States expended \$578,847 of Federal money and \$695,038 of State money. The same year 15 of these States spent practically all of their national allotments.

Separate funds have been provided by several States to maintain disabled persons during training. Provision for maintenance in certain cases is included in compensation acts. When such provision is made the law allows the disabled person supplementary compensation during training. In other States the funds for maintenance are applied to a very considerable extent to nonindustrial cases.

The responsibility for formulating policies governing the management of the program is left to the State. There is uniformity, however, in the underlying principles of procedure in the program due to the influence of the Federal agency. The division of responsibility between the two agencies—State and Federal—is more clearly defined at the present than when the work was being introduced in the States. The State partner must organize the machinery through which

eligible cases are selected and rendered the service. The responsibility for establishing a state-wide service functioning in the interests of all types of eligible disabled persons is imposed upon the State. The Federal partner is given the responsibility of promoting the program in the country, which means stimulus and assistance from the passage of the enabling legislation to the refinements in methods and practices.

The service has not yet been set up in nine States, but early in 1927, according to the article under review, legislation in this connection is to be introduced in the respective legislatures of five of these States. The Federal Board is to aid these States in presenting their legislative proposals for rehabilitation.

Research and Publications

AN outstanding function of the Federal board is the collection and distribution of information concerning rehabilitation and related work. There are indications also that the States are extending their research along these lines. In one of the States a thorough study of opportunities of employment was made in an important industrial center. The investigation was confined to the major lines in industry which promise reasonably steady work and managerial recognition of skill. An analysis was made of each characteristic job of the industry, with a view to the worker's physical requirements for such job. The report of this study is to be issued by the Federal board and, it is predicted, will prove very useful to the workers in the various States.

In a recent bulletin on employment training¹ prepared by the Federal board the attempt is made to establish "the requirements for successful training in an environment of work which protects the workers and at the same time safeguards the public fund." This kind of training is used for handicapped individuals who could not be successfully trained by formal courses and also for jobs for which no training is provided except in work places.

A survey of the 12,600 cases rehabilitated from June, 1920, to June 30, 1924, has been inaugurated by the Federal board. The States, however, are doing the actual investigating work. In the analysis of these cases special emphasis will be placed on "the relation between the service given and the degree of satisfaction in postrehabilitation employment." It is thought that the results of this inquiry will "prove not only the value of rehabilitation as a national undertaking but the successful factors in the program."

Placement of the Handicapped in New York City

THE New York City social agencies spent over \$100,000 in 1925 to find employment for the physically and mentally handicapped who are obliged to work but can not get jobs for themselves. It is estimated that every month over 1,000 handicapped men, women, and children apply to these agencies for assistance in securing employment. Notwithstanding the fact that there have been

¹ United States. Federal Board for Vocational Education. Bulletin No. 110; Civilian vocational series No. 11: Employment training in civilian vocational rehabilitation. Washington, May, 1926.

12 separate organizations doing this kind of placement work, the blind, the deaf and dumb, and other large groups of disabled persons, at least in Manhattan, are insufficiently provided for. These are among the significant facts in a report issued in March, 1927, by the Welfare Council of New York City.¹ The survey upon which the report is based was made by Mary La Dame, of the Russell Sage Foundation's department of industrial studies, assisted by Moses A. Leavitt, of the Jewish Social Service Association. The investigation was requested by the Employment Bureau for the Handicapped, the Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, and the New York Heart Association—four of the important organizations concerned with the placement of the handicapped. After studying New York City conditions Miss La Dame also looked into the situation in Detroit and Cleveland.

In New York City there are three classes of nonfee-collecting agencies concerned in placing the mentally and physically disabled. At present class 1 includes five agencies² devoted entirely to placing the handicapped. Three of these agencies deal with special types of the disabled and two with handicapped persons in general. The latter two agencies, however, make certain exceptions in regard to the sources from which applicants are accepted. Class 2 is composed of the employment services of three agencies doing family case work. Class 3 is made up of two nonfee-charging placement services extending aid to the disabled only incidentally.

Duplication of service was found in the type of applicants assisted by a number of these organizations. While the agencies dealing with the handicapped suffering from special kinds of disabilities serve the majority of the total number so disabled, other organizations also register these special types. One Brooklyn employment agency for the handicapped places only residents of that city, but with the exception of two, all such agencies in Manhattan also handle cases from Brooklyn. Different organizations have recourse to the same employers for jobs and may investigate the same business establishments, but employers who were interviewed made no objection to such duplication.

The expenditure of \$100,000 on placement work for the handicapped in New York City in 1925 is regarded as a conservative estimate. According to the report, "it seems likely that more effective service could be organized at less cost. Moreover, the raising of funds by each agency entails a duplication of effort." It is suggested that proper coordination would undoubtedly result in the simplification and effectiveness of these financial activities.

Differences in characteristics, training, experiences, and salaries of the employment agents of these various organizations indicate the need for analysis and standardization in this connection. The investigation disclosed that there was an amazing lack of information in the community concerning the aims and scope of the activities of some of these employment organizations and also of the placement problem of the disabled in general. The investigator declares that

¹ Welfare Council of New York City, *Securing employment for the handicapped—a study of placement agencies for this group in New York City*, by Mary La Dame. New York, 1927.

² Omitting the handicap department of the Industrial Aid Bureau, discontinued in January, 1926, and the vocational service of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, which discontinued services to applicants in March, 1926.

"only through a carefully thought out program embracing all types of handicapped can an economical and effective campaign of education be carried on."

The progress of placement work for the disabled demands a considerable degree of administrative ability. The placement department of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and the Rehabilitation and Employment Department of the Association for the Crippled and Disabled of Cleveland have found that an advisory committee having some employer members is very helpful in securing the cooperation of employers and in advancing in general the placement work for the disabled. The Brooklyn agency has also found it desirable to have members of the medical profession on the advisory committee.

The report stresses the need of a plan of cooperation between the placement organizations, the clinics, hospitals, and social agencies in order to secure proper medical and social service for disabled applicants.

Most of the placement agencies do not avail themselves of the training opportunities open to their applicants through the State bureau of rehabilitation. The report points out the desirability of the closest possible cooperation between that bureau and the placement agencies for the disabled.

Notwithstanding its limitations, the classification which the heart committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association has adopted for showing the work tolerance of cardiacs is helpful in making placements. The institution by the medical profession of classifications along similar lines for other types of disabled persons would be an additional aid to efficient placement.

Some placement workers emphasize the employer's needs and the applicant's ability to meet them; other employment agents stress the applicant's need for a job. Experience indicates that unless a placement agency for the handicapped follows the first of these policies it can not continue to exist.

Most of the placement agencies for the handicapped endeavor directly or indirectly, through hospitals or other social service workers, to keep up some contact with their disabled clients after they have secured jobs. With some agencies this is done very informally, while with others the procedure is highly organized. Adequate placement service to handicapped clients and to employers calls for contact with applicants after they have been employed and for periodical medical examinations for placed clients who require medical care. The report points out that it is only through follow-up work that information can be obtained upon which to base improvements in this particular character of placement.

It is suggested that in the interest of public education and in order to develop standards of performance there should be "some agreement by the agencies on terminology, forms, and record keeping." When a proper diagnosis is made, the technique of placing applicants with differing handicaps is found to be so much the same that the operation of separate agencies for special types of the disabled does not seem to be necessary.

Employers in New York, Cleveland, and Detroit testified that many persons with handicaps when properly placed give equal or

more satisfaction than workers without such disabilities. In April, 1925, a motor plant employed 44,500 workers, of whom 30 per cent were classified as "physically substandard." The distribution according to disabilities is given below:

HANDICAPPED WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF DISABILITY

Disability	Number	Per cent
Hernia.....	¹ 5,000	37.9
Fingers amputated.....	1,390	10.6
Bad vision.....	1,032	7.8
Kidney and bladder troubles.....	¹ 800	6.1
Feet or legs deformed and crippled.....	735	5.6
Tuberculosis and other serious lung trouble.....	629	4.8
Stomach ulcers, etc.....	552	4.2
Rheumatism and arthritis.....	505	3.8
High blood pressure and heart defects.....	417	3.2
Spine and back.....	264	2.0
Hands deformed, crippled, etc.....	227	1.7
Blind in one eye.....	187	1.4
Epileptic and mental conditions.....	187	1.4
Feet or legs amputated.....	152	1.2
Nervousness (chorea, shell shock).....	122	.9
Deaf, and deaf and dumb.....	111	.8
Toes amputated.....	104	.8
Paralysis.....	56	.4
Blind.....	51	.4
Hands amputated.....	13	.1
Miscellaneous.....	650	4.9
Total.....	13,184	100.0

¹ Conservative estimate; actual number not available.

The numerous simple jobs available in this plant and the very highly specialized character of its processes made possible the utilization of this large proportion of workers with disabilities. At the same time the experiment proves that there are numerous jobs which the handicapped can fill if employers are willing to try the experiment. Among the arguments of employers against putting handicapped workers on the pay roll is liability to accident compensation.

Broadly speaking, experience indicates that it is not feasible for organizations dispensing material relief to operate placement services for the handicapped or any other group.

The significance of the report, as stated in its preface, lies not only in the important problem treated "but also in the wisdom of those who, not content with their work as it was, saw the necessity for having a study of the existing agencies made and who are now translating its findings into concrete results."

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Per Capita Production and Days Worked in Coal Mining in the United States, 1890 to 1925

IN THE April 9, 1927, weekly bulletin of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce appears the table below, which shows the average production in net tons (2,000 pounds) of coal per man per year and per day for specified years from 1890 to 1925. The average number of men employed and average number of days worked are also shown for each year.

The production of anthracite coal per man per year, excepting the years 1917, 1918, and 1920, when there was heavy washery production, ranged from 369 tons per man in 1890 to 592 tons in 1923, and of bituminous coal from 563 tons in 1895 to 942 tons per man per year in 1918.

The production of anthracite coal per man per day ranged from 1.85 tons in 1890 to 2.40 tons in 1900, and of bituminous coal from 2.56 tons in 1890 to 4.56 tons per man per day in 1924.

The number of men employed in anthracite coal mining increased from 126,000 in 1890 to a maximum of 176,552 in 1915. The number in bituminous coal mining increased from 192,204 in 1890 to 704,793 in 1923.

The number of days worked in anthracite mining, except in 1922 when mines were closed 138 days by a general strike, ranged from 166 days in 1900 to 293 days in 1918, and in bituminous mining from 142 days in 1922 to 249 days in 1918. There was a general strike in bituminous coal mining in 1922.

COAL PRODUCED (NET TONS) PER MAN EMPLOYED IN UNITED STATES COAL MINES, 1890 TO 1925

Year	Anthracite				Bituminous			
	Men employed	Days worked	Average tonnage		Men employed	Days worked	Average tonnage	
			Per year	Per day			Per year	Per day
1890.....	126,000	200	369	1.85	192,204	226	579	2.56
1895.....	142,917	196	406	2.07	239,962	194	563	2.90
1900.....	144,206	166	398	2.40	304,375	234	697	2.98
1905.....	165,406	215	470	2.18	460,629	211	684	3.24
1910.....	169,497	229	498	2.17	555,533	217	761	3.46
1913.....	175,745	257	520	2.02	571,882	232	837	3.61
1915.....	176,552	230	504	2.19	557,456	203	794	3.91
1917.....	154,174	285	¹ 646	¹ 2.27	603,143	243	915	3.77
1918.....	147,121	293	¹ 672	¹ 2.29	615,305	249	942	3.78
1919.....	154,571	266	570	2.14	621,908	195	749	3.84
1920.....	145,074	271	¹ 618	¹ 2.28	639,547	220	881	4.00
1921.....	150,499	271	567	2.09	663,754	149	627	4.20
1922.....	156,849	151	349	2.31	687,958	142	609	4.28
1923.....	157,743	268	892	2.21	704,793	179	801	4.47
1924.....	160,009	274	550	2.00	619,604	171	781	4.56
1925.....	160,312	182	386	2.12	588,493	105	884	4.52

¹ Heavy washery product.

Report of Industrial Survey Commission of New York

THE New York Legislature at its session in 1926 provided by resolution for the appointment of a committee which came to be known as the New York State Industrial Survey Commission. It consisted of three members of the senate appointed by the temporary president of the senate, five members of the assembly appointed by the speaker, a representative of the working people of the State, one of the manufacturing and mercantile interests, and one of the public. There were also five ex-officio members, officers of the legislature. A former industrial commissioner was selected as the executive secretary. Provision was made for funds not in excess of \$25,000 and for a report to the legislature on or before February 15, 1927.

A most elaborate outline of subjects for investigation, covering the industrial and economic field, was submitted, with a view to laying "a foundation for a future legislative policy regarding industry," and serving "as a guide to legislators when considering regulatory, restrictive, or other legislation bearing upon industry and the business life generally of the State." Suggestions in the form of recommendations for legislation were also submitted by the New York State Federation of Labor. Various public hearings were held and a large number of witnesses heard. An offer by the Associated Industries of New York State (Inc.) to procure the National Industrial Conference Board to make investigations of two main subjects, the industries of the State and workmen's compensation, the investigations to be made at the expense of the Associated Industries, was accepted. The resulting reports are said to be very voluminous, and will be printed by the National Industrial Conference Board as separate documents. A report of the testimony, together with various exhibits, was also presented.

The report of the commission submitted on February 15 contains preliminary statements, brief discussions of a variety of subjects investigated, more at length of the workmen's compensation law, besides miscellaneous data, lists of witnesses, and dissenting memoranda.

Building and Port Labor

THE first subject discussed is that of conditions in the building trades of New York City. Closed unions, those not permitting new men to join, were found by the commission to be a serious obstacle to the best interests of this industry, but the matter was adjusted, temporarily at least, by conferences, though the possibility of the necessity of enacting legislation was recognized. The case in regard to labor conditions in the port of New York was much the same. Lack of time for thorough investigation of these two subjects prevented the commission from making recommendations, but further study with a prospect of future action was suggested.

The 48-hour Week for Women

THE question of the 48-hour working week for women was considered at some length, though the commission thought that "a more important question to women is the obtaining for them of

wages more nearly approximating the wages of men engaged in work requiring equal intelligence and application." There was a recommendation in favor of establishing a 48-hour week, the employer member dissenting.

Wages on Public Works

THE question of wages and hours on public works was also discussed, with particular reference to the disturbing decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the Oklahoma law as to "prevailing rates" unconstitutional. Legislation to safeguard the situation in New York and some modification of the law so as to permit of an adjustment of wages during the period of long-continuing contracts were recommended. The wage payment law of this State also was considered, and recommendation made of a substitution of the semimonthly payment of all wages due instead of weekly payments with a six-day retention, as is now the case.

Prison-made Goods

AMONG other questions of secondary importance was one of the sale of prison-made goods. Goods made in the State institutions of New York do not appear in the open market in competition with the products of free labor. However, merchants and manufacturers in the State can and do contract for the products of institutions outside the State, resulting in a competition of products. The marking of goods manufactured in any prison institution and offered for sale in the State was therefore recommended to be required by statute.

Workmen's Compensation

AS ALREADY stated, the subject of workmen's compensation occupies the largest part of the commission's recommendations. "On the whole and speaking broadly the compensation law seems to be working well in this State. Industry has long since adjusted itself to the compensation burden and injured workers are, on the whole, compensated promptly and fully."

The first question discussed was as to methods of insurance. The response to the suggestion that the State fund be made exclusive instead of competitive as at present was negative, arguments pro and con being presented at some length. The recommendation was made that the present system, which permits self-insurance, insurance in the State fund, or insurance in stock or mutual casualty companies, be continued.

Weekly benefits.—The second item taken up was as to a proposed increase of the weekly maximum benefit from \$20 to \$25. It was recommended that such change be made in respect of cases of permanent total disability, but that the present limit remain in cases of permanent partial disability. The limit on the total amount payable in cases of temporary total disability was also considered, and in lieu of the present \$3,500 maximum it was recommended that for temporary total disability \$5,000 be allowed and for temporary partial disability, \$4,000. It was said that this would affect only about 50 cases annually, and as the law now stands there is a tendency

to find some method for continuing benefits when the \$3,500 limit has been reached.

Occupational diseases.—The suggestion that occupational diseases generally be included, instead of being designated by enumeration, was rejected. "Such a provision would be so broad and general in its application that there would, in the opinion of your commission, be no practical way for the industrial board to actually ascertain whether a given disease had been contracted in the course of the employment and as a result of such employment." Continued study of this subject is recommended "to ascertain what, if any, clearly distinguishable occupational diseases not now covered by the law should be brought within its scope."

Other matters considered were a determination of the percentage of loss of vision in eye cases, a proportionate award in connection with amputations of portions of the leg or arm, an extension of the statute of limitations and of the time for notice of accident or death, appeals, coverage, medical bills, reportable accidents, third-party actions, etc. A favorable recommendation was made as to proportionate allowances based on the part of the limb lost by amputation. Recommendations were made for a provision as to hearing cases submitted after the lapse of one year if the board be unanimous in its vote, for no change in the matter of time for notice, for an extension of coverage to include hazardous employment not for pecuniary gain but no inclusion of employment generally, and for a restriction in the matter of appeals. To discourage appeals it was suggested that a penalty of \$15 be assessed where notice of appeal is served and subsequently withdrawn without being prosecuted; while \$25 should be levied where purposes of delay or frivolous reasons are in evidence. Accidents should be reported only where loss of time beyond the day or work shift was involved unless requiring medical treatment beyond ordinary first aid.

Third-party actions.—Third-party actions are found to be especially numerous in building construction work. A general contractor sublets various departments of the work to subcontractors, and if one of the employees of the latter is injured by the neglect of an employee of the general contractor or another subcontractor, attorneys frequently advise a third-party action on the basis of a contingent fee. The result is litigation and a recovery burdensome to the party found liable but affording the injured workman frequently less than his compensation would have been if he had accepted an award directly from his employer. "Your commission believes that the bringing of third-party actions should be discouraged except in cases where the liability is clear and the damage is great." As to building operations it was suggested that recovery against a third party should be limited to the amount paid under the workmen's compensation law. This would remove the incentive of a suit for damages; while the employer would be subrogated to a reimbursement from the party responsible, and the activities of attorneys would be discouraged.

Similar activities are discussed at some length under the title "Runners." The commission states that a custom has grown up and "increased greatly during the last few years" of persons soliciting the business of representing injured workers at hearings before

the referees or the industrial board. They are chiefly of the same nationality as the injured worker, are usually not attorneys, "are wholly irresponsible, their advice may be entirely inexpert, and their knowledge of the compensation law may be limited." Their services are "for the most part entirely unnecessary," and they perform no useful service, though obtaining from a quarter to one-third of the compensation awarded. "No form of graft is meaner or more despicable." To check this activity representation should be limited to attorneys and counselors at law unless the party is registered with the industrial commission, the registry showing name and address, citizenship, relationship to any association, and such other facts as the industrial commissioner might require. The services rendered by officers of the various unions in behalf of their members is commended, and no obstacle thereto would follow from the adoption of such requirement as that indicated.

Another form of enterprise that the commission would discourage is that of so-called self-insurance service bureaus which procure representation of self-insurers in the transaction of affairs with the labor department. False and misleading reports have been submitted detrimental to the injured workman's interests, confusing to the department, and protecting the employer in failure to comply with the law. The registration of such alleged representatives is also recommended, with power in the industrial commissioner to cancel registration for cause.

Appointment of referees.—The concluding recommendation relates to the appointment of referees, now selected by the industrial commissioner without reference to civil service and serving during his pleasure. It is recommended that appointments be made by the chief judge of the court of appeals, removable only for cause, and with at least 10 years' experience as lawyers in good standing. The importance of the work of these referees is set forth and also the desirability of cases being completed by such referees as take the initial action in any case for reasons of "greater efficiency and speed in the determination" of the subjects coming before them.

An interesting development that has followed, and may continue, is the holding of a compensation conference, representative of all parties in interest, with "opportunity at regular intervals to sit down together, around the common table, and, man to man, discuss matters of real import to the workers who are receiving compensation and those who are paying it." An organization meeting of this nature has been held, and it is assumed it will continue as a clearing house of ideas and development of a better understanding of the matters involved in the subject.

Various items are briefly disposed of in the concluding pages, while there is an intimation of a possible continuance of the commission in power. It is suggested that the numerous amendments that have been made to the workmen's compensation law have made it difficult to study its operations, and have also militated against stability in industry, which an assurance of a continued policy would afford.

Labor Policy of the Oneida Community (Ltd).

IN 1848 a group of enthusiasts formed a religious and communistic society at Oneida, N. Y., each member as he entered turning his property into the common fund, and each taking an appropriate part in the work of the community. They were particularly successful along business lines, and escaped the internal dissensions which have wrecked so many community schemes, but in 1880, owing to public opposition to some of the doctrines held, it was considered best to dissolve the society. A corporation was formed consisting of the former members, and the assets of the community were transferred to this, stock to the amount of \$600,000 being issued in exchange. The transformed organization has continued to flourish, and to-day, under the name of the Oneida Community (Ltd.), makers of plated silver tableware, is a business corporation with capital and surplus of \$7,851,323, and a working force of 2,000 operatives. An article by Esther Lowenthal in the *Journal of Political Economy* for February, 1927, describes the labor policy which has been developed by this company.

Composition of the Company

THE original community was composed almost exclusively of Americans, largely New England farmers, with a sprinkling of English and Canadians. When the society was dissolved, each member received one share of stock in the corporation for each year of his membership in the community, and in addition an amount of stock equal to one-half of his original contribution to the common property. For some 15 years the corporation prospered, but without notable developments, though it was known as a good employer which paid high wages and gave good working conditions. About 1895, however, the young people who had been born and trained under the communal plan became active in the management of the business, and adopted plans for preventing it from falling into the hands of a small group, and for its development along idealistic lines.

It was resolved that the consolidation of holdings should cease; that no family should own more than 3 per cent of the stock. The executives of the company limited their salaries to modest sums, far below the market rate for their services. Under these provisions, although the group had divided into family units and communism was dead, there was no chance for great inequality of fortune. * * * There arose a spontaneous loyalty to the company, in the belief that the prosperity of each must come through the progress of the whole.

Wage Policy

BEGINNING with the wage policy, the writer points out that the worker's weekly earnings consist of a standard wage and a "service wage," in addition to which there is a yearly payment of a "contingent wage," which is in reality a form of profit sharing. The standard wage is, wherever it has been possible to establish it, a piece rate slightly higher than the rates prevailing in the silverware industry or in the neighborhood of Oneida. Until prices went up during the war, the standard rate was the whole wage, but when the

rise occurred, the management met the situation by a cost-of-living bonus which was inaugurated by January, 1917.

The bonus was not amalgamated with the regular wage, but was paid in a special envelope bearing the legend, "The high-cost-of-living wage." It was based on Bradstreet's index; whenever Bradstreet showed 20 points' advance in prices, the worker received 1 per cent addition to his weekly wage. In choosing a wholesale price index, the company deliberately gave the worker the benefit of the lag of retail prices. The separate payment of the bonus seemed to provide the machinery for a continuing adjustment of wages to prices, for obviously it would work as well for a falling as for a rising market. Here was a device for avoiding the friction of a reduction of wages, but the company chose to cast it aside. In November, 1920, at the peak of prices, it abandoned the two pay envelopes, added the bonus (at that time 50 per cent) to the weekly wage, and established this sum as the standard rate. This high wage, it is not surprising to learn, proved a severe handicap when the market broke in 1921. So great was the falling off of sales in that year, when the war boom finally collapsed, that the management had to face the question of closing the works.

To avoid this, part time was worked, and business was carried on at a loss. By the fall of 1921, it became necessary to take decisive steps.

President Noyes called all the men to a meeting and told them of the losses. He asked them to understand that their continued employment was bound up with the financial soundness of the company, and explained that the increase of wages by the addition of the bonus had been an unwise policy. It had been sharing profits before the profits had been earned. Would the men accept, he asked, a 33 per cent reduction in wages and the promise that profits would be shared with them if any were earned? And this proposal, I am told, received the greatest handclap in the history of the company.

The profit sharing took shape in the so-called "contingent wage." After the company has paid taxes, preferred dividends, and 7 per cent on the common stock and surplus, one-half of the remainder of the year's earnings is divided among the workers, one-quarter being paid on the basis of their standard wages and three-fourths on the basis of their service wage. The contingent wage is paid at the end of the business year to all who have been in the company's employ during the year, whether or not they are still there when the payment is made. For the four years beginning with 1922, the sums thus distributed have been \$300,000, \$490,000, \$164,000, and \$221,000.

The "service wage," which was first paid in 1918, is a bonus for length of service in the form of a percentage of the standard weekly wage. After a worker has been for three months in the company's service, 1 per cent is added to his pay, listed on his pay envelope as "service wage," and this percentage is increased with each three months, till at the end of the first year it is 5 per cent. Thereafter it increases at first by yearly increments, but after 5 years at longer intervals, until at the end of 20 years it amounts to 12 per cent.

The contingent and the service bonuses together add, on the average, 17 per cent to the base wage; the nature of the service wage so distributes this increase that the older men get an average increase of 22 per cent.

In addition to this compound wage, each worker has a week's vacation with pay, and the management is making an earnest effort to regularize the volume of business throughout the year, so as to do away with seasonal unemployment.

As a result of the policy, labor turnover has practically ceased to exist as a problem of management, and the company has at all times its pick of workers throughout the surrounding country.

Stock Ownership

IN 1917 all employees were offered a chance to buy a limited amount of stock on an option plan under which the company had the right of repurchase if the employee died or left its service. In 1921, this offer was restricted to employees with at least 10 years of service to their credit, and the repurchase feature was omitted. The workers seem to have appreciated the chance.

More than one-half of the employees have become shareholders, and as such their interest in good work, roused by the contingent wage, must be further stimulated. The manual workers own 10 per cent of the stock; the executives, salesmen, foremen, own an additional 73 per cent.

This stock ownership does not carry with it any right to participate in the control of business policy, and the workers have never asked for this. They have at all times the right to deal directly with the management concerning working conditions, and with this they appear to be entirely satisfied.

Housing, Town Planning, and Community Activities

IN 1917 the company found it desirable to move its works from Niagara Falls to Sherrill, a small country hamlet, without houses for the workers or factories for the machines. It proceeded to build the town and the shops, and when all was ready moved its force and its plant together.

A special train carried the men, their families, their household goods, and the machinery some 200 miles eastward. One week after the doors of the factory closed at the Falls, the factory at Sherrill was running full time.

The town the company had built has at its center large recreation fields; it has broad streets planted with trees; it has school buildings and an endowed library. The houses are of the small, detached type, built of wood or stucco, each standing on its own plot of ground. The town was, to begin with, company owned, but under encouragement the men soon bought their own houses. When more houses were needed, the company assisted the men to undertake the building, and under the supervision of a skilled architect, whose services the company furnished, the new houses have grown in charm and variety.

The help the company offers to home builders is substantial. If a man shows that he has saved 10 per cent of the estimated cost of a house, the company sells him improved land at \$7.50 a front foot and undertakes to arrange the financing. Usually the banks at Oneida, the nearest city, advance money on a first mortgage; the company itself, on a second. The worker pays off the mortgages in 12 annual installments, and when his house is finished receives from the company \$200 as special bonus, a substantial part of the price of the land. The company has not only provided the worker with extremely cheap land, but has enabled him to secure money at the best rates and the advice and services of an architect without cost.

The community activities are centered in the Community Associated Clubs, an organization to which all the employees belong. Dues are \$10 a year, and the company contributes annually an amount equal to the total dues collected. The club maintains an insurance department which provides group insurance for all employees under 65, and an annuity policy for members over that age, and which also pays sickness benefits on a liberal scale. It carries on a retail cooperative store, and provides for social, recreational, and educational activities by means of numerous committees covering a wide range of interests.

Many committees, said one of the philosophers of the company, mean many people exercising powers not called for in the factory routine; the more offices, the more happy people. This may point to a very important truth about the "humanizing of industry." Is it not confusing issues to expect the factory to provide all the values of life, and is it not the error of the impatient sentimentalist that he forgets that the working-day is only one part of the 24 hours? Let him be content if the factory provides the worker with more leisure and more means to enjoy it.

Finally, the company contributes to the school fund an amount equal to the tax collected by the town, so that Sherrill, with a population of only 2,500, has a high school equipped according to the most modern requirements, with a well-trained staff able to prepare students for the college entrance examinations.

Results of the Policy

AS a result of the company's whole policy, most cordial relations exist between the management and the workers. Labor turnover, as a problem, has been reduced to negligible proportions, and strikes, walkouts, and labor friction in general simply do not exist. In 1915, when there was a large strike in the industry, an organizer was sent to Sherrill to try to bring the workers there into line. After investigation, he reported that the effort was hopeless.

There is the best of good will between the employer and the employee. * * * The employees seem to be perfectly satisfied with things as they are in the factory. Therefore, I do not believe that any successful organization could be formed among them. * * * This company is different from any company you have ever heard of in their treatment of their employees. It is not done for advertising purposes, as a great many of our corporations do, but is simply a business policy carried out by men who put the man and woman ahead of the dollar.

Opinions might differ as to whether the labor policy is largely responsible for the company's success, but there is no question that, from a business point of view, success has been attained. For 25 years the company has paid an average of 7 per cent on common stock, and during that time has issued three stock dividends of 100 per cent each. It is engaged in a highly competitive business, so that monopoly profits can not be cited as the explanation of its liberal treatment of its employees. The management has manifested both business acumen and idealism, and up to date its idealism seems to have been highly effective.

Social and Economic Consequences of the Installment Plan

THE recent phenomenal expansion of installment purchasing has challenged the attention of students of social and economic problems. A comprehensive survey of the whole subject, including the results of original investigations, is contained in a recently published study made by Wilbur C. Plummer, for the American Academy of Political and Social Science.¹ Among the topics covered in this study are the beginnings and present extent of installment buying, the classes of people who avail themselves of it, the kind of

¹ American Academy of Political and Social Science. Social and economic consequences of buying on the installment plan, by Wilbur C. Plummer. Philadelphia, 1927, Supplement to Vol. CXXIX of The Annals.

goods they purchase, the function of the finance company, the cost of installment credit to its users and its influence on individual character, on savings, and on the business cycle. Another particularly interesting section of the monograph deals with the effect of the strike in the anthracite regions on the installment credit plan. A brief review of some of the findings in this report is given below:

For half a century installment buying has been quite common in the United States, but about a decade ago, when this form of credit was inaugurated in the automobile business, the system began to develop with new impetus. The great growth, however, of this credit scheme has been since 1920.

Aside from sales of houses, life insurance, and stocks and bonds on the installment plan it is estimated that about \$6,000,000,000 worth of goods are sold a year at retail on deferred-payment schemes. This sum represents about 15 per cent of the total sales of goods at retail, which are estimated at \$40,000,000,000. The installment debt at a given period is estimated at \$2,750,000,000, automobiles accounting for about \$1,500,000,000, or more than 50 per cent of such debt. Household furniture ranks next in importance, constituting about 19 per cent of the total installment indebtedness. According to recent estimates, 80 per cent of all phonographs are bought on installments, 75 per cent of the washing machines, 65 per cent of the vacuum cleaners, 25 per cent of all jewelry, and the greater number of pianos, radios, sewing machines, and electric refrigerators. Approximately \$140,000,000 worth of clothing is purchased per year on installment payments. As the extension of credit for clothing is not for as long periods as it is for certain other classes of goods, the installment debt in such connection at a given time is estimated at approximately \$40,000,000 or only 1.4 per cent of the \$2,750,000,000 indebtedness.

The author states that the question as to whether installment buying is now on the increase is a debatable one, but adds that all the information he was able to secure indicates that the total volume of sales on the installment plan is still growing.

Causes of Expansion

AS indicated above, the recent striking development of installment buying began in the automobile industry. This extension of credit was granted with a view to multiplying sales and cutting down unit production costs.

Since 1920 the expansion of installment selling has been partially the result of the excess productive capacity in the latter part of that year and in 1921 in lines of business other than the automobile industry. Among other reported contributory causes are: Competition between those merchandizing similar commodities; competition between those selling different commodities; "high pressure" salesmanship and advertising; advances in the real wages of the workers; and the establishment and multiplication of finance companies.

Class of Purchasers using Installment Plan

BEFORE the great extension of installment buying the practice was confined very largely, except in the purchase of houses and insurance, to poor people. At present, however, not only poor people,

but middle-class and well-to-do people are availing themselves of this form of credit.

A recent special canvass of 532 families in a city of 60,000 people showed that 93, or 17.5 per cent, of these families were buying on the installment plan, the amounts of their purchases under this scheme (not including real estate or insurance) ranging from \$12 to \$1,425. This survey also showed that 40 per cent of the families canvassed in the poorer section of the city purchased on the installment plan, 25 per cent of those canvassed in the middle-class part of town availed themselves of such credit, and only 5 per cent of the well-to-do families investigated had recourse to the system. These findings, according to the report, "confirm the general belief that all classes are buying on installments, but that the percentage of the various classes using the plan is greater for the lower economic groups."

The installment system is in operation not only in the large cities but also in small cities and in rural sections. Some evidence was found upon which to base the conclusion that "considered in relation to population or income," the greater increases have been in the large cities.

Kind of Commodities Purchased

WITH the exception of houses, life insurance, and stocks and bonds, all of which are largely purchased on the installment plan, the principal goods bought in this manner are listed below in the order of their importance, based on their respective outstanding credit at a given period on account of the sale of such commodities:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Automobiles. | 9. Clothing. |
| 2. Household furniture. | 10. Tractors. |
| 3. Pianos. | 11. Gas stoves. |
| 4. Sewing machines. | 12. Electric refrigerators. |
| 5. Phonographs. | 13. Vacuum cleaners. |
| 6. Washing machines. | 14. Farm equipment. |
| 7. Radio sets. | 15. Improvements to buildings. |
| 8. Jewelry. | |

The total volume of sales of commodities on the installment plan other than those mentioned above is very insignificant when compared with the total volume of outstanding installment credit in a given period, being only one one-hundredth of 1 per cent, according to recent findings of the American Bankers' Association. In the report under review considerable space is devoted to a discussion as to the classification of the commodities purchased on deferred payments as producers' goods or consumers' goods, as durable or quickly consumable goods, or as necessities or luxuries.

The purchase of consumption goods on installment credit is frowned upon by many persons, including certain economists. An analysis, however, of particular installment transactions characteristic of a great volume of installment purchases showed that "in some cases consumers' installment credit does not increase consumption at all and in others it actually increases production." Thus, the great majority of vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and sewing machines are sold on deferred payments. While these labor-saving devices are usually regarded as consumers' goods, they reduce drudgery in

the home and thereby release productive energy which may be utilized in other ways.

Attention is also called to the fact that many users of consumers' credit simultaneously grant producers' credit to others through savings accounts, by the holding of industrial bonds, and by the carrying of life-insurance policies.

In considering the durability of the principal goods purchased on the installment plan, clothing was decisively classified as quickly consumable. There was some question, however, as to whether or not the automobile belonged in this category.

No attempt is made in the report at the classification of installment-bought goods as necessities or luxuries. Aside from the difficulty of defining these terms, it was felt that such a classification would be of negligible value unless based on detailed scientific investigation of the incomes, expenditures, and needs of particular individuals and various social and economic groups purchasing commodities on the installment plan.

The Finance Company—"A New Middleman"

THE need of a special agency to finance the sales of automobiles on deferred payments brought about the organization of finance companies, which made possible the colossal growth of installment buying by making available the credit facilities required for the expansion of the system. Moreover, the increasing number of finance companies, of which, according to a common estimate, there are more than 1,000, has resulted in more stabilized production in the automobile industry and consequent lower manufacturing costs and lower prices to the purchaser. The establishment of these companies, however, has created a multitude of inexperienced credit users—a situation fraught with possible perils to the credit system itself and the countless creditors who may be caught in its coils in the next industrial slump. In pointing out such danger the author explains that he does not "mean to imply that finance companies and consumers' credit should be condemned on this account and done away with, if possible."

Cost of Granting Installment Credit

THE costs of extending installment credit include the interest finance companies and retailers pay to regular banks for loans to grant credit; losses resulting from the failure of some creditors to meet their indebtedness; the expense of credit investigations; collection costs; and other expenses, especially overhead charges.

The rate of loss of finance companies in 1924, according to the findings of an extensive investigation, was less than one-fifth of 1 per cent on new and used car paper aggregating \$195,500,000.

In numerous cases the finance companies and retailers insure their installment credits with regular insurance companies. In 1915 the total business of insuring credits was \$200,000,000; in 1925, considerably over \$2,500,000,000, the astonishing increase being largely due to the growth of installment selling. The rates for such insurance range from \$10 to \$35 per 1,000 according to locality, special conditions, and character of goods.

The prices charged by finance companies are exceedingly high when compared with ordinary interest rates on loans, but in view of the keenly competitive character of their business, the author concludes that the explanation of such heavy charges "would seem to lie in high production costs" in the business of the finance companies.

The following table shows the rates charged by a large finance company:

RATES CHARGED TO DEALERS BY A LARGE FINANCE COMPANY

[These rates do not include risk bearing; that is, under these rates the dealer, not the finance company, bears the loss in case of default by the individual installment buyer. However, the finance company stands the loss in case of default of both purchaser and dealer]

Time in which balance is payable	Rate finance company says it charges	What finance company actually charges	Total cost of credit to consumer
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
4 months.....	4	22.32	48.00
5 months.....	4½	21.04	40.00
6 months.....	5	20.16	34.27
7 months.....	5½	19.52	30.00
8 months.....	6	19.03	26.66
9 months.....	6½	18.68	24.00
10 months.....	7	18.40	21.81
11 months.....	7½	18.18	20.00
12 months.....	8	18.00	18.45

Cost of Installment Credit to Consumers

THE difference between the cash and credit prices of goods ranges from nothing to as high as 80 per cent. The charges for installment credit to purchasers of new automobiles are from 11 to 23 per cent and for used cars from 16 to 43 per cent. Despite these heavy rates the report suggests that "it is highly probable that the installment buyer is paying less for his car to-day than he would be paying as a cash buyer if there were no installment system." Large-scale production, as a result of the expansion of installment credit, has made this possible.

Installment buying and savings

WHILE between 1920 and 1925 enormous quantities of commodities were purchased on the installment plan, statistics are presented in the report showing that total savings deposits (measured in 1913 dollars) were 116 per cent greater in 1925 than in 1920, per capita savings (measured in 1913 dollars) 104 per cent greater, and the number of depositors 95 per cent greater.

Statistics on American life insurance reserves (in 1913 dollars) for the same period show an increase of 125 per cent in the period 1920-1925. The assets of building and loan associations (in 1913 dollars) were 183 per cent higher in 1924 than in 1920. Figures for 1925 were not available at the time the report was being written.

The rapid growth in the number and resources of labor banks within the six years under consideration is also cited as an illustration of the saving tendency in certain wage-earning groups.

Installment credit and the business cycle

THE fear is frequently reiterated that the vast expansion of installment credit will interfere and to some degree neutralize the efforts of the Federal reserve banks to eliminate the sharp fluctuations of the business cycle by stabilizing the general credit situation. As an offset to this fear the suggestion is made in the report that such banks could endeavor to control installment credit in precisely the same way. Installment credit, while enormous when considered alone, actually constitutes only a small proportion of total credit.

It is also noted that there has not been any marked advance in the general average of prices from 1920 to 1926, and from 1925 to 1926 there was a fall in the price level. These facts would seem to indicate that installment selling is not bringing on a business crisis by raising prices.

It is felt by the author of the report that there is some basis for concluding that the next industrial slump may be prolonged as a result of installment credit because "when the period of recovery comes the installment buyers will be making back payments, plus accumulated service charges including interest, which will have mounted sky-high as time passed, instead of buying new goods." At the same time, it is pointed out that new extensions of installment credit may be the very means for expediting the return of prosperity as such credit is thought to have done in certain trade lines in the latter part of 1920 and in 1921.

It is undeniable, however, according to the report, that "installment credit, like the older forms of credit, is a potentially dangerous phenomenon which without control will tend to help cause crises, panics, and depressions * * *." On the other hand, it is felt that under the Federal reserve system installment selling might be a valuable device for the stabilization of business.

Operation of Installment Scheme in Pennsylvania Anthracite Regions During Strike

AMONG the ominous predictions regarding installment credit is that in a period of extensive unemployment buyers may be harried by their debts and installment sellers be plunged into bankruptcy. In view of this forecast the investigator felt that a study of the experience with installment credit in the Pennsylvania anthracite region during the strike from September 1, 1925, to February 14, 1926, would be of considerable interest. In presenting the findings of this survey the writer disclaims any purpose of making them a basis for indicating the effects of installment credit in the face of a country-wide unemployment crisis.

In this local study it was disclosed that almost the whole community was unemployed for five and one-half months. As a result of such unemployment a kind of moratorium was established—the fulfillment of buyers' installment obligations, except in regard to automobiles, being postponed until after the close of the strike. Customers were permitted to retain their purchases. Most of the installment sellers reported "no more reposessions than they would have had if there had been no strike." After the strike terminated, practically all purchasers resumed their payments.

As stated above, the procedure in regard to automobiles was an exception. The finance companies repossessed a substantial number of cars, the buyers not being averse to this as they could not afford to run them. In certain cases these cars were sold in other sections of the country while other cars were placed in storage and after the strike returned to purchasers under a new financing agreement.

As for extra charges for reextending credit it was found in some cases that extended leases or "raised" contracts included interest charges for the extension period. Additional charges were sometimes made by department stores. Many installment debtors—one dealer reported 75 per cent—were unwilling to pay these extra amounts and in such cases these charges were waived.

When the strike ended and repossessed motor cars were redeemed by purchasers, a new financing agreement was made which often included charges for car storage for the strike period. When purchasers retained their cars during the suspension of payments, extra charges were sometimes made but more frequently they were not. When additional charges were made the rate was approximately the same as in the original contract.

Installment retailers and finance companies lost more as a result of the strike than they would have done under ordinary circumstances, as they had to pay the bank's interest whether or not the installment buyers paid additional interest for prolonged credit. The principal loss to retailers was probably incurred in this way. In general the losses under the installment plan were approximately the same as those resulting from other forms of credit, such as ordinary charge accounts. Indeed, several dealers reported more loss on charge accounts than through installment credits. As the dealers and finance companies managed to stand the strain of the strike, the banks suffered no losses.

After an extensive inquiry among those living and carrying on business in this anthracite section it was found that their experience under the installment system during the strike led them to conclude that the scheme was sound. It was also the unanimous opinion of those with whom the investigator discussed the question that the miners' installment debts had "no deterring influence whatever on the calling of the strike."

Conclusion

THE author of this report ventures at its close an opinion which he explains "is not intended to be in any sense a scientific conclusion." He believes that "the [installment] system is an important contribution to modern economic organization, and that in time to come it will be recognized as such, even by those conservative people who, at the present time, see little good in it."

The Journal of a Migratory Worker

A MIGRATORY unskilled wage earner, a correspondent of the United States Department of Labor, has furnished the department with the following statement of his labor activities, income, expenditures, and travels during the year 1926:

This is ———, a common labor wageworker. I am sending you a belated report of my year's work for 1926.

Location January 1, 1926, Phoenix, Ariz. Had in investment January 1, 1926, \$500; cash \$25. Worked during year 180½ days, 1,917 hours; average day, 10 hours 37 minutes. Earned \$386, average daily wage \$2.60. Expenses: Room rent and lodging, \$63.56; provisions and meals, \$94.72; clothing, \$33.79; medicine, dental work, barbering, and baths, \$38.93; equipment for batching, \$5.03; books, papers, stamps, and stationery, \$8.28; knickknacks, sports, and amusements, \$2.90; transportation, \$69.11. Invested, \$36.25. Had at the end of the year: Invested, \$536.25; cash, \$29.

During the year I traveled 6,496 miles: Walked, 994 miles; picked up rides on highways, 2,195 miles; paid for rides on highways and railroads 3,307 miles. I only count as wages what was paid to me for work; most of the time I got board and room; I worked in 19 places and on 24 jobs.

At the commencement of the year I had no desire to travel at all; I would have stayed in Arizona, but work was scarce, wages low, and conditions bad. I went to Lubbock, Tex., but found no work; went to Amarillo, Tex., bought a job on farm, was turned off on account of rain; went to Oklahoma, worked for my board; went to the strawberry picking in Arkansas and Missouri; went to the harvest in western Oklahoma; then to North Dakota; back to Texas; picked cotton; went to the pecan district, but could not buy a job; next and last, gathered corn in the famous Seagraves country of Texas. I am out of work at present and the chances are strong that I will go broke before I find employment—broke, I mean out of cash.

The following explanation was later supplied, upon request, as to the use in the above statement of the term "buy a job":

There are three ways of "buying a job": First, by paying the regular fee demanded by a private employment agency; second, by paying a sum of money in addition to the fee to have a job held out and reported to the person wanting it, the first time the kind of a job desired is brought in, which relieves the party looking for work of the necessity of waiting an indefinite length of time at the employment office; third, by paying some one who has a job to vacate it, so it can be taken. When it is impossible to get a job in any way, we say "it can not be bought."

The Labor Movement in China

A N ARTICLE by Ta Chen, Ph. D., surveying the recent history of the labor movement in China, is published in the March, 1927, issue of the *International Labor Review*.¹

The writer states that before 1918 or 1919 most of the manual workers in China submitted without question "to the traditional social hierarchy," and collective labor protests against the existing social order were rarely voiced. Within the last few years, however, the student movement, the literary renaissance, and the emancipation of women have done much toward the scrapping of ancient customs,

¹ Editorial note to original article in *International Labor Review*: "Some months have necessarily elapsed since it [this article] was written, and in the interval events in China have been moving rapidly. In particular, as concerns the subject here discussed, trade-unionism has sprung up on a very large scale under the auspices of the Kuomintang, especially in the districts and Provinces conquered by its armies. In Chang-sha, for instance, 500 unions with a membership of more than 300,000 have already been constituted. There has been a similar movement in Hankow, though on a smaller scale, and in other districts as well. But this does not in any way affect the value of the bulk of the article."

the development of class consciousness, and the setting up of new standards of living.

Labor Unions

THE old industrial guilds are gradually losing their hold on labor or are being adapted to meet new conditions. The guilds maintain their strength only in those trades that have not been fundamentally influenced by the changed social order. The most ordinary form of labor organization is the craft union; in certain industries, however, there is a trend toward industrial unionism.

Among the typical attitudes on the matter of Chinese labor organization the writer describes at some length the following three:

(1) The contention by a certain group of labor leaders that at the present time labor in China is not able to fight successfully alone, and must therefore have the protection of a political party with a platform emphasizing the need of better conditions for the workers. The Kuomintang, the political party founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, which is strong in the southern Provinces, plainly takes this position.

(2) The belief that labor's affiliation with politics is not always advantageous to labor, that pacifying compromises have sometimes to be included in party platforms, and that more drastic measures than a political party can espouse are desirable. Social revolution is advocated.

Some of the left wing members of the Kuomintang have this attitude of mind and have been aiding some of the workers in propaganda along these lines.

On November 23, 1925, the central executive committee of the Kuomintang decided to oust the communists from the organization, the basis for such action being as follows:

(a) That the communists have been utilizing the party to strengthen their influence as well as that of Soviet Russia in China; (b) that while the communists wish to be loyal to their ideals the Kuomintang has principles of its own, and these two are not always harmonious, although both the communists and the Kuomintang oppose imperialism and oppression; (c) that Russia and China have differences in national history and social life and therefore communistic practices might not suit the Chinese people.

(3) Another attitude is characterized by the conviction that labor "must work out its own salvation" without the assistance of either politicians or radicals. The workers' program is to be carried out "by means of men experienced in social service, or by those who are truly interested in the welfare of the proletariat." The machinists' union of Hongkong is mentioned as illustrating this point of view. Labor leaders who have this outlook are still in the minority. There is, however, an increasing popular sentiment in favor of such leaders.

National Labor Conferences

THREE really national labor conferences have been held in China, the first in 1922, the second in 1925, and the third in 1926, all three being held in the month of May in Canton. The development of these conferences is indicated by the fact that the first was in session six days and was attended by 162 delegates from 200 unions, representing approximately 400,000 workers, while the third confer-

ence was attended by 400 delegates, representing 1,240,000 organized workers.

The comprehensive character of the proceedings of the third congress is indicated by the following list of subjects dealt with in reports or resolutions: Organization of the labor movement; reorganization and operation of trade-unions; purposes and program of the economic struggles; strikes; the relations between workers and peasants; workers' education; young workers and the trade-union movement; unemployment; cooperation; labor legislation; the right of association, and conditions of work.

Efforts to Secure Labor Legislation

BASED on information on labor conditions in China, published in English, which data he regards as by no means complete, the writer lists three important factors affecting the proletariat:

1. The recent upward trend in money wages.
2. The gradual decline of the contract system in China.
3. The lack of any substantial progress in the way of reducing the hours of labor or in bettering working conditions.

The author reports that some valuable experiments in the matter of industrial welfare are being tried. He also calls attention to recent efforts which have been made to pass labor legislation in China; among such attempts are noted the appointment of a Commission on the Relation of the Church to China's Economic and Industrial Problems; the action of the Canton Government in 1922 in legalizing strikes; the 19 demands made in September, 1922, by the labor unions of Wuhan to the National Parliament at Peking; the presidential mandate of February 22, 1923, ordering that labor laws should be drafted by the proper ministries and presented to Parliament for consideration; and the promulgation on March 29, 1923, of provisional factory regulations, comprising 28 sections. These regulations, however, have never been converted into actual law and no penalties are provided for violating them. Moreover, they do not apply to factories ordinarily employing less than 100 workers. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce drafted a trade-union bill which was submitted to Parliament about the same time the factory regulations were issued, but failed of enactment because of the dissolution of Parliament in June, 1923. In November, 1924, Dr. Sun Yat Sen promulgated trade-union regulations to meet conditions in Kwangtung Province.

In the latter part of 1924 and in 1925 strikes were more frequent and social unrest increased. At the time the Chinese Government manifested a strong desire to pass appropriate labor laws to regulate the situation, China was also planning to speed up work on social reforms in order to submit a constructive program to the Seventh International Labor Conference, which was soon to convene. Some weeks after the tragic incident at Shanghai, of May 30, 1925, the chamber of commerce of that city stated that the episode of that date might be "partially due to the lack of trade-union laws, for had there been such laws the Japanese employers might have been willing to comply with them. Besides, in recent years China's delegates to

the International Labor Conference have not always been able to represent the wishes of the workers."

In view of these circumstances the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce drafted new regulations, covering 14 chapters and 50 sections, which have since been amended. Among the more important provisions are the following:

Unions may be organized on either a craft or an industrial basis.

A union may elect representatives to sit on a joint committee to settle disputes between capital and labor.

The promoters of a union must be 30 adult workers who are at present employed in the trade.

In case of a labor dispute the local authorities may, upon the request of the interested parties, hold an inquiry and act as conciliators. If necessary, the authorities may request both sides to appoint an equal number of experts to form an arbitration board, subject to the approval of the proper authorities. If a dispute arises in a public utility, the government department concerned must settle the dispute, or request the local authorities to arbitrate and report their decision to the controlling government department for approval.

Lockouts and strikes are prohibited while inquiry and conciliation proceedings are in progress.

A trade-union in a public utility undertaking must be registered with proper authorities.

Resolutions or official acts of trade-unions or their officers which violate these regulations or other laws, so as to endanger the public welfare or public peace, shall be prohibited by the competent authorities.

Strikes

VARIOUS recent important strikes are reported in the article—the Hongkong shipping strike of 1922, the Peking-Hankow Railway strike of 1923, and the sympathetic strikes protesting against the Shanghai shooting, May 30, 1925.

As several previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review have carried accounts of strikes in China, the subject will not be taken up further in this summary.²

May Day Demonstrations

THE first May day labor celebrations in China were in 1920, being held in the cities of Peking, Shanghai, and Canton. Students' organizations, chambers of commerce, and other social groups either voiced their sympathy or sent representatives to attend these labor demonstrations. For the next five years these celebrations were held annually, but on account of political agitations "the May day celebrations in 1926 were generally restricted by the local authorities."

Labor's Position Concerning International Representation

PREVIOUS to the first session of the International Labor Conference in 1919, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of China took the position that industry in that country was still in the handicraft stage and that the Government was therefore not warranted in sending a delegate. This point of view was opposed by a member of the House of Representatives who held that the Government was relinquishing a privilege and would in consequence suffer a loss in international prestige. Important labor associations also

² Labor Review, August, 1924, p. 204; November, 1924, pp. 46-47; June, 1925, p. 190; March, 1926, p. 21.

argued that diplomatic representatives were not always the proper persons to present labor's interests and that labor must have its own delegates.

The Chinese Government, however, has not as yet sent such special delegates, despite the reiterated requests of the International Labor Organization. Prior to each conference its program is forwarded to the Chinese Government for proposals and suggestions, and every year China presents her views to the International Labor Conference in regard to different labor problems with which she is concerned.

In August, 1924, when the Red International of Labor Unions met in Moscow, Chinese workers were represented at the conference. When called upon to make a report the Chinese delegates pointed out the growing strength of nationalism in China and stated that the leaders of the movement were fighting two monster evils of the times: Militarism as a national evil, and imperialism as an international evil. In this struggle the Kuomintang is credited with having taken a leading part, as its party platform includes national and international reforms. Internationally it stands for the abolition of concessions, of extraterritoriality and of unequal treaties. Nationally it is in favor of popular elections, freedom of speech, of the press, and of association, land reform, and the nationalization of the railways.

Conclusion

THE writer holds that the progress of the labor movement depends upon labor's divorce from politics and radicalism. He believes that courageous men should be recruited who are resolved to fight unselfishly and independently in labor's behalf. Unless there be a substantial number of men firmly convinced that industrial and social advancement will follow only after the emancipation of the proletariat, a "fruitful labor movement" can not be carried on.

He also is convinced that labor's chief ambition should be the workers' economic and social improvement, for their present misery is essentially the result of social and economic causes. He declares that "the economic phase of the fight should precede any other consideration in a program of social reconstruction for present-day China."

The writer warns, however, against unsound practices and against too close an imitation of occidental labor tactics, as trade-union policies may prove efficient in one part of the world and be a failure in another. The methods and practices of western trade-unions should be adapted to conditions in China. He suggests the inadvisability of blindly advocating an 8-hour day when a 10-hour day would in many cases prove a boon to the workers, and also the futility of irrational agitation for labor copartnership when the great mass of laborers are illiterate and have little appreciation of such schemes.

What is urgently needed, then, is a program of practical reforms, based upon existing social conditions, which shall truly serve to promote the welfare and happiness of the workers. Some fundamental work must be done to build up an intelligent proletariat capable of appreciating and using wisely its just rights and privileges. Gradually its social standards should be raised, so as to insure industrial peace in the nation, and so ultimately throughout the world.

Farmers' Unions in China

THE Chinese Economic Bulletin of March 12, 1927 (pp. 131, 132), publishes the following statistics on farmers' unions, the source being given as "Chinese correspondence."

"The membership of farmers' unions in specified Chinese Provinces is as follows:

	Members
Kwangtung-----	1, 100, 000
Kwangsi-----	50, 000
Hunan-----	1, 200, 000
Hupeh-----	270, 000
Kiangsi-----	150, 000
Fukien-----	25, 000
Total-----	2, 795, 000

"The number of unions in several places which are about to organize are not included above. The figures for Fukien Province date from former times. The number of organized farmers in six Provinces can without exaggeration, it is claimed, be estimated at 3,000,000. In the majority of the Provinces, the work among the farmers is yet in its early infancy. There are country districts, in which already tens and hundreds of thousands of members are united in farmers' unions. For example, in the Haifan district in Kwangtung, there are 200,000 members; Sanin, in Hunan, has 175,000 members; the district of Hwangwang in Hupeh, 70,000 members, while in many districts no farmers' unions exist. Without the least doubt, these unions will continue to increase within the next few months. During the last month, it has been reported that the first farmer organizations in the Province of Anhwei have come into being. These are principally in the central and northern part of the Province. They number several tens of thousands. The increasing power of the so-called Red Spears of Honan, the farmers' movements in Chihli and Shantung, prove also that there is material ready for organization into unions.

"The cause of the rapid growth of the farmers' movement is due first of all to the general political disturbances and the backward economic conditions which for centuries have beset the farmers. The majority of farmers in the southern Provinces of China either possess no land whatever or only a very small strip, so that the simplest existence is hardly possible. As an illustration of these conditions, the following statistics on several districts in Hunan and Kiangsi are of considerable interest:

RELATIVE PROPORTION OF PEASANTS AND FARMERS WITH REFERENCE TO ACTUAL OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND

Province and district	Agricultural laborers	Tenant farmers	Half tenant, half owner	Independent farmers
Hunan:	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Baochin district-----	20	35	25	20
Pintsian district-----	10	40	30	20
Chensian district-----	25	45	13	17
Chende district-----	20	28	22	30
Leian district-----	15	40	31	14
Maian district-----	10	35	28	27
Kiangsi:				
Wansian district-----	5	20	30	45
Tsian district-----	5	15	70	10
Nankan district-----	5	35	50	10

"From these figures it is apparent that the vast majority of farmers either possess no land at all, in consequence of which they are forced

to rent from the landed proprietors, or possess so little land that they must rent additional ground in order to support their families. The rent is extremely high, which, unfortunately for the tenant, is not paid in money, but principally in agricultural products, a custom which means other losses to the farmers. The customary rent is 50 per cent to 60 per cent of the harvest; in many cases it is 70 per cent to 75 per cent. Now, as the average rented land contains only 10 to 15 mow,¹ seldom more than 20 mow, it will be readily seen that after the renter has delivered one-half or two-thirds of his harvest to the owner of the land, there is not sufficient left for the barest existence.

"The condition of the independent farmers is not much better. The average size of their little farms is roughly 5 to 10 mow, at the most 15 to 20 mow. In prosperous years this is just sufficient for their livelihood. In times of natural calamities, such as flood or drought or civil war, the farmer is at the mercy of the village usurer, unless he wishes to see his whole livelihood utterly ruined. But once in the clutches of the usurers, he encounters such difficulties that he seldom is able to free himself. In the villages of Hupeh and Hunan the rate of interest is unusually high. The normal rate is 5 to 10 per cent per month, which equals 60 to 120 per cent per year; frequently it is 30 per cent per month, equal to 360 per cent per year.

"The demands of the farmers chiefly center round the following points: (1) Reduction of rent; (2) abolition of taxes of tenants; (4) reduction of interest on loans; (5) abolition of all illegal contributions and excessive taxes; (6) the storage of grain for times of drought and flood; (7) reform of the present official system; (8) the organizing of a self-governing board elected by the people in every village; (9) the disarming of the village police and the formation of a people's militia, etc."

Government Aid to Industrial Research in England

A REPORT on factors in industrial and commercial efficiency, recently issued by the Committee on Industry and Trade, appointed by the English Government in 1924, gives some account of the efforts of the Government to promote a scientific study of industrial problems.² This is a comparatively new development in Great Britain, and is ascribed partly to the discovery that England's competitors, especially Germany, had surpassed her in the application of science to the solution of industrial problems and to the development of new products and processes. War conditions made this disparity more striking and more damaging, and in July, 1915, the Government took steps to form a permanent official organization for the promotion of scientific and industrial research. By the end of December, 1916, the new organization was established as a separate Government department.

Cooperative Research Associations

THE department carries on research work itself, but lays special emphasis upon promoting the formation in the various industries of cooperative associations for research purposes. These are nation-

¹Mow = one-sixth of an acre.

²Great Britain. Committee on Industry and Trade. Factors in industrial and commercial efficiency. London, 1927.

wide, nondividend-paying companies, made up of firms engaged in the industry. Each firm joining such an association has, among others, the following rights:

1. The right to put technical questions and to have them answered as fully as possible within the scope of the research organization.
2. The right to recommend specific subjects for research and, through the council of the association, to have a voice in the selection of the program of research.
3. The right to free or preferential use of any patents resulting from research.
4. The right to ask for a specific research for their sole benefit at cost price, provided this could be undertaken without detriment to the general program.
5. The communication, in convenient form, of the results of researches conducted by the association; the results not to be published except with the consent and approval of the association.
6. The regular services of an information bureau, by means of which they would be kept in touch with technical developments at home and abroad.

Conditions on Which Government Aid is Given

THE first requirement of the Government is that these bodies shall be open to all firms throughout the country engaged in the particular industry. This is considered essential, since the money given in grants is raised by national taxation, and should be spent in such a manner as to promote the interests of the nation as a whole, rather than of one section or locality. "If a local association obtained the autonomous powers allowed under the scheme, it would be possible for it to exploit the result of its researches at the expense not only of foreign competitors but of other sections of the industry in this country."

Again, a local section of an industry may be identified with a particular process and, consequently, disposed to view with alarm the development of any alternative process, so that research conducted by such a body would tend to pursue stereotyped lines to the exclusion of possibly more promising lines of development, thus defeating the very object that the Government scheme has in view.

Apart from this primary requirement as to the character of the organization, the Government lays down some rules as to the respective rights of the various parties in the results obtained by these associations.

The whole of the results of the researches conducted by any research association belong to the association itself, which holds them in trust for the benefit of its members. The department reserves the right, however, to veto the communication of the results of research to a foreign person or foreign corporation; the right, after consultation with the association concerned, of communicating the results of research to other industries for their use on suitable terms; and the right also to communicate results obtained to other Government departments. The reservation of the right of veto is merely to safeguard the interests of the taxpayer should the necessity arise. As a matter of fact, the necessity has never arisen, and as far as can now be foreseen is not likely to do so. The official policy is entirely favorable to the free publication of the results of research, provided that the interests of the British industry concerned are not prejudiced and that subscribing firms are given reasonable opportunities for a preferential use of the results.

Amount of Aid Given

THE general plan of the department is to give to each association, within certain limits, an amount equal to that raised by its own membership, the contributions from both sides being made annually, but this rule is not inflexible. When an industry, perhaps small in

itself, is essential to larger industries, and to the national defense, especially if the cost of research is an abnormally large factor in the cost of production, grants are sometimes made upon a far more generous scale. Scientific-instrument manufacture is cited as an example. During the first six years of the existence of the research association in this industry, aid much beyond the usual contribution was given it, and for the succeeding five years the department has agreed to give an annual grant of £10,000³ provided the firms of which it is composed contribute annual sums of from £1,500 to £2,250.

It was at first intended to pay the grants only for five years, it being supposed that this would be a sufficiently long period to convince the industries of the value of scientific research, after which they would continue it at their own expense. Post-war conditions, however, hindered the development of the plan, and grants for further periods on a smaller scale are being made to associations which can show that the industries they represent are not yet able to provide the whole of the funds needed to carry on research effectively, that the association is being conducted on sound lines, and that it is likely eventually to become firmly established in the confidence of the industry. Associations applying for grants beyond the five-year period are subjected to a close scrutiny as to the scientific, economic, and administrative aspects of their work before a decision is made as to the response.

The research associations have adopted various methods for raising their own share of the necessary funds.

The basis of subscriptions has been, variously, amount of wages paid, capital, number of employees, and capacity of plant or number of mechanical units (e. g., cotton spindles) utilized in the members' business; in several cases the subscription of a member has been upon a voluntary basis. Of these, experience has shown that the wages basis is unreliable, if only because of the fluctuating income which it yields. When members' subscriptions are calculated upon the sums they have paid in wages the previous year, the result is that in times of industrial depression the income of the research association falls off and does so when research is possibly most needed. The method of levying subscriptions upon a voluntary basis appears to be equally unsatisfactory. There is a tendency for such subscriptions to be regarded by the members of the association as contributions to a benevolent organization and for the attitude of the individual member toward the association to be governed by this feeling. Generally speaking, the capital basis of subscription has proved most satisfactory, especially where it is sufficiently elastic to make equitable provision for members of whose business only a portion is concerned with the particular industry represented by the research association.

Extent of Movement

TWENTY-SIX research associations have been formed under the Government plan covering all but a few of the important industries. The completeness with which the associations are supported by their industries varies considerably. Thus, in the cast-iron-founding industry, it is estimated that about one-fourth of the total firms are members of the association; in the electrical industry about 85 per cent of the total capital in the industry is represented; in the rubber industry, about 70 per cent of the total British capital;

³ Pound at par = \$4.8665. The exchange rate is approximately at par.

and in the scientific-instruments industry practically all the manufacturers are represented, except those working under foreign license.

Results of the Movement

THE report deals at some length with the educational benefits secured as well as the tangible gains or savings. The former can not be measured and their true importance will not be realized for some time to come; the latter can to some extent be definitely stated. Thus, as the results of investigations carried on by or for the research association of the electrical and allied industries, the troublesome problem of the heating of underground cables has been largely solved, and it is estimated that the supply industry "will at once be able to effect a saving of from £250,000 to £300,000 by the more advantageous use of existing cables, and to purchase new cables with a full knowledge of their true current-carrying capacity."

Altogether, it has been estimated that the annual value to the supply industry of the work of the electrical research association would be over £1,000,000 if the whole of the industry secured the full benefit of the work; it is known that at least one-third of this value has already accrued.

In the scientific-instruments industry one immediate result has been the adoption of a certain instrument for measuring the aberrations of lenses, and an immediate increase in the demand for the instrument, as well as an all-round improvement in the efficiency of the optical industry. In the cast-iron trade, changes in cupola practice have been arranged which lead to large economies in the use of coal; the woolen and worsted research association has introduced modifications in the wool-scouring process which have meant savings of thousands of pounds per annum; a pure strain of flax giving a notable increase of yield of fiber has been developed by the linen research association, and so on. The report sums up the situation thus:

The scheme has enabled a number of industries to realize the potential value of research and to secure results which are finding their way into industrial practice.

The scheme is suitable for adoption in this country in industries which include manufacturing units of such small size as to be quite unable to maintain scientific staffs of their own. It has further had a most stimulating effect in fostering an interest in the scientific aspects of technical operations, and it has led to the wider adoption of scientific methods of control.

The scheme has made it possible to undertake important scientific work of a fundamental character which no single firm could be expected to finance; it has further facilitated investigations preparatory to standardization, and work upon other questions of general importance to an industry, such, for example, as moisture standards in textile goods.

Research Work of the Government

IN ADDITION to aiding the research associations, the department itself carries on work in fields which can not be identified with particular industries and which only the State can adequately undertake. The national physical laboratory, the fuel research division, the food investigation board, the division of building research, the forest-products research laboratory, and the geological survey are the main departments into which the work has been divided, although general research is always being carried on which may or may not come within the field of any one of these divisions.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Accidents in Small Plants

A REPORT on accident prevention in small plants, prepared recently for the executive committee of the National Safety Council, shows that the accident rates in small plants are higher than in large plants. In the course of the study special investigators visited 299 small plants in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Rhode Island. Analysis of the reports from these plants, which reveals the following unfavorable facts, emphasizes the importance of keeping and analyzing accident records.

1. No one in the average small plant keeps any record of accidents except the records made out for the State and insurance companies. The average small plant executive says and believes that he has no accidents in his plant.
2. These executives are often the financiers, managers, sales managers, and shop superintendents of their plants, and thus do not have or take sufficient time to pay any attention whatever to accident prevention.
3. Small plants pay their compensation insurance premiums, and after complying with the demands of the State and the insurance company, think they have no further responsibility in accident prevention. They do not realize that accidents cost them approximately four times as much as they cost the insurance carriers.

The following analysis of figures taken at random from the sectional statistics of the National Safety Council indicates that the small plants have more accidents than the large plants; that, for instance, a group of 10 plants with a total of 1,000 workers has a worse accident record than one plant with the same number of workers.

COMPARISON OF ACCIDENT FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN ONE LARGE PLANT AND SEVERAL SMALL PLANTS

Item	Machine shops with foundry		Gray iron foundries		Machinery and machine tool manufacturing		Sawmills and logging		Paper mills		Auto and motor manufacturing	
	9 small plants	1 large plant	8 small plants	1 large plant	11 small plants	1 large plant	11 small plants	1 large plant	10 small plants	1 large plant	11 small plants	1 large plant
Number of employees	792	761	586	599	1,255	1,250	1,853	1,850	659	633	633	644
Accident frequency rates	21.10	20.51	80.49	82.71	34.15	12.80	79.94	47.60	63.18	4.82	36.21	0.40
Accident severity rates	1.76	1.00	.52	.43	.81	.16	7.07	.57	10.90	.26	21.40	.19

Coal-Mine Fatalities in the United States in 1925

THE latest official report on coal-mine accidents in the United States, issued recently by the United States Bureau of Mines as Bulletin No. 275, covers the year 1925, with data for earlier years. Returns for 1925 show a fatality rate of 3.81 per million tons

of coal produced, as compared with 4.19 in 1924. The number of deaths was 2,230, or 166 fewer than in 1924. The estimated total production of coal in 1925 was 585,083,000 tons; in 1924, 571,613,400 tons were produced. The report does not give the actual fatality rate per thousand men employed, owing to the lack of complete returns showing the number of men employed at the mines. However, the bureau states that if the average daily output of coal per man is assumed to have been the same as in 1924, the death rate in 1925 may be estimated at 4.36 per thousand full-time or 300-day workers as against 4.79 in 1924. The estimated corresponding death rate for bituminous mines only is given as 4.79 and for anthracite mines as 3.87; the figures for 1924 were 5.37 and 3.39, respectively. The per-million-ton death rate was 3.50 for bituminous mines and 6.44 for anthracite, the figures for 1924 being 3.93 and 5.64.

During 1925 there were 14 major disasters; that is, accidents that killed five or more persons each. One of these disasters was a mine fire which resulted in the death of nine men; the remaining 13 were explosions of gas or coal dust, causing the loss of 261 lives.

Table 1 shows number of workers, average days of operation, number of men killed, fatality rates per thousand 300-day workers, and production in coal mines, by five-year periods from 1906 to 1920 and by years from 1921 to 1925.

TABLE 1.—COAL-MINE FATALITIES AND PRODUCTION OF COAL, 1906 TO 1925

Year or period	Men employed		Average days of operation	Men killed		Production (short tons)	Production per death (short tons)	Average production per man	
	Actual number	Equivalent in 300-day workers		Number	Rate per 1,000 300-day workers			Tons per year	Tons per day
1906-1910 ¹ (average).....	675,067	484,454	215	2,658	5.49	451,112,384	169,719	668	3.10
1911-1915 (average).....	739,169	541,489	220	2,517	4.65	529,206,159	210,253	716	3.26
1916-1920 (average).....	760,381	599,781	237	2,418	4.03	626,385,929	259,051	824	3.48
1921.....	823,253	474,529	173	1,994	4.20	506,395,401	253,960	615	3.56
1922.....	844,807	405,056	144	1,979	4.89	476,951,121	241,006	565	3.92
1923.....	862,536	560,646	195	2,458	4.38	657,903,671	267,658	763	3.91
1924.....	779,613	499,896	192	2,396	4.79	571,613,400	238,570	733	3.81
1925.....	751,690	-----	-----	2,230	-----	585,083,000	262,369	778	-----

¹ Figures for 1906-1909 included in the average relate only to States under inspection service and figures for 1909 as to average days of operation were estimated by the Bureau of Mines.

² Number of employees based on estimates of State mine inspectors.

³ Estimated.

Table 2 gives the fatal accidents and rate per million tons of coal produced, by causes, in 1924 and 1925:

TABLE 2.—FATAL ACCIDENTS AND RATE PER MILLION TONS OF COAL PRODUCED, 1924 AND 1925, BY CAUSES

Cause	Number killed		Rate per million tons	
	1924	1925	1924	1925
Underground:				
Falls of roof or face.....	1,062	1,078	1.86	1.84
Mine cars and locomotives.....	350	360	.61	.62
Explosions of gas or coal dust—				
Local explosions.....	78	84	.14	.14
Major disasters.....	458	251	.80	.45
Explosives.....	100	102	.18	.17
Electricity.....	81	84	.14	.14
Mining machines.....	29	36	.05	.06
Mine fires.....	2	10	(¹)	.02
Miscellaneous.....	69	54	.12	.09
Total.....	2,229	2,069	3.90	3.53
Shaft.....	29	34	.05	.06
Surface:				
Haulage.....	70	40	.12	.07
Machinery.....	8	9	.01	.02
Miscellaneous.....	60	78	.11	.13
Total.....	138	127	.24	.22
Grand total.....	2,396	2,230	4.19	3.81

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 3 shows the fatality rate per million man-hours worked, by causes, 1911 to 1924, figures for 1925 not being available.

TABLE 3.—DEATH RATES PER MILLION MAN-HOURS WORKED, 1911 TO 1924, BY CAUSES

Cause	Average 1911-1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Underground:					
Falls of roof or coal.....	1.000	1.076	1.120	1.034	1.053
Haulage.....	.347	.358	.422	.369	.347
Gas or dust explosion.....	.246	.133	.384	.331	.532
Explosives.....	.125	.149	.114	.101	.099
Electricity.....	.071	.084	.092	.067	.080
All other underground.....	.101	.131	.095	.104	.099
Total.....	1.890	1.931	2.227	2.006	2.210
Shaft.....	.049	.038	.051	.041	.029
Surface.....	.720	.620	.803	.677	.694
Grand total.....	1.716	1.740	2.019	1.813	1.984

The report also gives detailed information in regard to the distribution of accidents, from each specified cause, by States, a complete list of coal-mine disasters in the United States causing 100 or more deaths each and of all disasters since January 1, 1916, in each of which five or more men were killed, and data on number of men working different specified hours per day.

Construction Accidents in Ohio¹

THE following table summarizes the record of construction accidents in Ohio in 1926:

CONSTRUCTION ACCIDENTS IN OHIO, 1926

Cause	Total accidents		Fatal accidents	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Handling objects and tools.....	7,090	30.9	10	5.29
Falls of person.....	3,348	14.6	58	30.70
Striking against objects.....	3,188	13.9	4	2.12
Falling objects.....	2,605	11.4	28	14.80
Motor vehicles.....	1,076	4.7	18	9.50
Hot and corrosive substances.....	951	4.1	4	2.12
Machinery.....	754	3.3		
Cranes and hoists.....	457	2.0	10	5.29
Cars and engines.....	355	1.6	11	5.82
Hand trucks.....	241	1.1	1	.53
Horse vehicles.....	217	.95	1	.53
Prime movers.....	174	.76		
Elevators.....	110	.48	6	3.18
Electricity.....	106	.46	12	6.35
Occupational disease.....	79	.34	5	2.65
Explosives.....	63	.27	6	3.18
Transmission.....	18	.08	1	.53
Water craft.....	13	.06	3	1.59
Boilers.....	10	.04	1	.53
Unclassified.....	2,056	9.0	10	5.29
Total.....	22,911	100.00	189	100.00

Before considering the showing of the table it may be noted that in Ohio construction is responsible for 16.8 per cent of the fatal accidents and 10.4 per cent of all the recorded accidents. The fatal accidents are a measure of the severity of the accident experiences, and the figures just quoted are a clear indication that the accidents in construction are of more than average severity.

Turning attention to the table, it is found that falls of person is the cause of 30.7 per cent of the fatalities and 14.6 per cent of all accidents. This means that most serious attention should be given to those safeguards and structural features which tend to save the worker from falling. No one can observe construction operations without becoming convinced that it is possible to do many things which will tend to greater safety.

From the table it will be observed that as to those causes which involve considerable hazard the per cent of fatal cases is in excess of the per cent of all accidents, while as to causes which give rise to minor injuries, such as handling objects and tools, the per cent of all accidents is higher than that of fatal cases.

As to falls of person, which cause the largest proportion of fatal cases, many of them are due to improperly constructed scaffolds, to poor ladders, and to failure to fence off danger points.

It has already been proved that accidents in construction can be controlled if there is a determined and continuous effort toward that end.

¹ National Safety News, April, 1927, pp. 27, 28: "An analysis of construction accidents in Ohio," by Thomas P. Kearns.

Safety Codes for the Prevention of Dust Explosions in Industrial Plants

SAFETY codes for the prevention of dust explosions in industrial establishments have just been issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as Bulletin No. 433, the plants covered being starch factories, flour and feed mills, terminal grain elevators, and sugar, cocoa, and fuel-pulverizing plants. The codes represent the joint work of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and the National Fire Protection Association.

It has been only in recent years that direct attention has been given to the determination of the causes of dust explosions in industrial plants and measures undertaken for their control. Large losses of life, property, and foodstuffs are occurring annually from explosions of this nature. Many of them are occurring in lines of industry in which they have not previously taken place. The expansion of manufacturing operations and the utilization of by-products and waste materials, resulting in the accumulation of large quantities of explosive dusts, have greatly increased the hazard. The introduction of new manufacturing processes, as well as new types of mechanical equipment, has added to the importance of dust-explosion prevention. The Census of Manufactures shows that at least 28,000 industrial plants, employing over 1,324,000 persons and manufacturing products of an annual value in excess of \$10,000,000,000, are subject to the hazard of dust explosions.

Industries in Which Explosive Dusts are Found

FOR a number of years the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture has been conducting special engineering and chemical research investigations to determine causes of dust explosions in manufacturing establishments and to develop methods of control and prevention. The work is conducted in cooperation with other Government departments, State industrial commissions, fire prevention and insurance associations, and other national and State bodies interested in dust explosion and fire prevention. The bureau's first work of this kind, inaugurated in October, 1917, was confined to the handling or milling of grain, it being a development of the coal-dust explosion work of the United States Bureau of Mines, and was started largely as a result of the interest manifested by the milling industry. However, it became apparent in the early stages of the work that explosions were occurring in other types of industrial plants.

In an address before the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference¹ held at Washington, D. C., July 14-16, 1926, Mr. David J. Price, of the Bureau of Chemistry, stated that "it is now generally recognized that practically all types of dusts created during manufacturing operations are explosive and when mixed with air in proper proportions can be readily ignited by various external sources. The only exceptions would seem to be the inert dusts, such as shale, limestone, gypsum, and the like." In addition to grain plants, explosions

¹The proceedings of the conference were published as Bulletin No. 428 of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

have occurred in starch factories, chocolate-manufacturing plants, oilcloth factories, cork plants, cotton mills, fertilizer plants, powdered-milk factories, paper mills, woodworking plants, phonograph factories, sulphur-grinding plants, tanneries, spice mills, shoddy mills, in Soapine, celluloid-manufacturing, and rubber-reclaiming plants, and fur-cleaning establishments. Explosions of aluminum dust, magnesium dust, zinc dust, and similar types of metallic dusts have also been reported.

According to Mr. Hylton R. Brown, of the Bureau of Chemistry, writing in *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* for September, 1925,² a temperature as low as 540° C. (1,004° F.), which is considerably below dull red heat, will ignite some dusts, while for some of the more explosive dusts an explosive mixture is formed by 7 milligrams of dust in a liter of air. There is no record of a spontaneous dust explosion, a spark, flame, or other cause being necessary to ignite the dust.

Cost of Dust Explosions

RECORDS of dust explosions compiled in the Bureau of Chemistry indicate that they occurred as far back as 1860. Most of the early explosions seem to have occurred in flour mills, many of them probably being chronicled simply as fires. Up to 1880 those actually on record cost 18 lives and \$1,000,000 in property. Between 1880 and 1890 explosions in breweries and malt houses, woodworking plants, confectionery houses, and fur-cleaning establishments were reported. During the next 10 years the loss of life and property remained approximately the same. Flour mills suffered heavily, and a sugar refinery, a Soapine plant, and a lumber mill had explosions. The first grain-elevator explosion occurred during this period. During the following decade, 1900-1910, explosions were reported in a number of new lines of industry, including starch factories, cork-handling plants, cotton mills, and fertilizer plants. Twenty-eight lives were lost and the property damage amounted to \$3,700,000. From 1910 to 1920 the losses from this cause showed a big increase—194 persons killed, 332 injured, and property damage of more than \$19,000,000. In grain elevators alone 30 catastrophies occurred, resulting in the death of 34 persons and injury to 47, and property loss of \$7,500,000; in the 17 explosions in feed and cereal mills 58 persons were killed, 122 injured, and property valued at more than \$3,600,000 was lost; starch plants had 10 disasters, with 64 killed, 79 injured, and \$3,200,000 property damage. A variety of other industries also suffered from this cause.³ In his address before the Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, previously referred to, Mr. Price said that at least 281 dust explosions have been reported to the Department of Agriculture. In 70 of them 459 persons were killed and in 92 of them 760 were injured. The property loss in 144 cases amounted to more than \$33,529,350, an average of more than \$230,000 for each explosion. These statistics do not, of course, take into consideration the interruption to production, loss of time, and general disturbance of manufacturing operations as a result of explosions and fires of this character.

²Reviewed in *Labor Review*, January, 1926, p. 177.

³Factory, the Magazine of Management, Chicago, August, 1926, p. 222.

Formulation of Safety Codes for Prevention of Dust Explosions

IN January, 1922, a committee on dust-explosion hazards, charged with the preparation of recommended regulations for the prevention of fires and dust explosions in plants subject to this hazard, was formed by the National Fire Protection Association. This association is the internationally recognized standard-making body for regulations for the prevention of fire and for its control and extinguishment. It operates through some 30 technical committees, each having jurisdiction over one section of its standard-making activities. The regulations of the association are purely advisory in character, but after adoption by the association are largely promulgated by State and municipal authorities as the basis of regulatory measures, and are used by fire insurance organizations as the basis of their requirements. The National Fire Protection Association's committee on dust-explosion hazards prepared the regulations which form the basis of the safety codes just issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as its Bulletin No. 433, the reports of the committee being adopted by the association and published as the recommended regulations of the association. These standards were also adopted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Early in 1926 the committee was reorganized to qualify as a sectional committee of the American Engineering Standards Committee, thereby adding the representatives of a few organizations which had not previously participated in the work. Following this, the present codes, which embody the control measures developed in the United States Bureau of Chemistry, were officially approved as "tentative American standards" by the American Engineering Standards Committee.

Generally speaking, the problem of preventing dust explosions falls into two great classes: (1) Industries in which dust or powder, such as starch, flour, sugar, etc., is the product, and (2) industries where dust is merely a by-product or incident to the factory operations. If the explosive dust is a by-product, the problem is to prevent dust clouds from forming and to eliminate sources of ignition. If the product itself is a dusty material, different methods must be adopted to eliminate the hazard. Attention should be given to construction and arrangement of plants and equipment, process of manufacturing, packing of the product, removal of dust, and prevention of ignition. The safety codes just published cover these points.

Deaths from Lead Poisoning

THE results of a statistical study of deaths from chronic lead poisoning in the United States and certain foreign countries, by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, have been published recently as Bulletin No. 426 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The figures presented cover reports of deaths from chronic lead poisoning secured from various sources, including data from the Division of Vital Statistics of the United States Bureau of the Census for the United States registration area, various State and city reports, and statistics secured from certain of the State industrial accident boards, as well as foreign reports.

From the data presented, which furnish a comprehensive survey of the present situation as regards mortality from lead poisoning, it is shown that there was a marked decline in the number of deaths from this cause in the United States during the past 15 years. The figures for the United States registration area as given in the following table show that the death rate per million of the population from chronic lead poisoning declined from 2.5 in 1910 to 1.4 in 1924.

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC LEAD POISONING, UNITED STATES REGISTRATION AREA, 1910 TO 1924, BY YEARS

Year	Population	Num-ber of deaths	Death rate per 1,000,000 popula-tion	Year	Population	Num-ber of deaths	Death rate per 1,000,000 popula-tion
1910.....	53,831,742	136	2.5	1918.....	81,333,675	124	1.5
1911.....	59,183,071	145	2.5	1919.....	85,166,043	148	1.7
1912.....	60,359,974	148	2.5	1920.....	87,486,713	120	1.4
1913.....	63,200,625	162	2.6	1921.....	88,667,602	142	1.6
1914.....	63,813,315	149	2.3	1922.....	93,241,643	137	1.5
1915.....	67,095,681	155	2.3	1923.....	96,986,371	141	1.5
1916.....	71,349,162	190	2.7	1924.....	99,200,298	142	1.4
1917.....	74,964,498	147	2.0				

Study of death certificates in 1,592 cases of death from lead poisoning during the period 1914 to 1924 showed that painters led all other occupational groups, with 841 deaths, or more than half the total number. Among other occupational groups metal workers and lead workers together had 85 deaths; printers, 67; metal miners, 35; plumbers, 25; paint mixers, 15; and potters and tile workers, 13; while tin and copper smiths, glass, rubber, and storage-battery workers had fewer than 10 deaths each.

A considerable proportion of the deaths were nonindustrial or not directly connected with lead-using industries. Among such deaths were those of 61 farmers and 48 women, very few of whom had had any industrial exposure to lead, and 19 boys and girls nearly all of whom were young children. While in a few cases deaths among farmers from chronic lead poisoning were the result of painting done on the farm, in the majority of cases they were caused by drinking water which had been contaminated by passing through lead pipes. This was also the cause of most of the deaths among women, while the children's deaths were the result of eating paint from toys or other articles or from other accidental contact with lead.

The statistics secured from industrial accident boards were incomplete from all except a few States. In Massachusetts 414 cases of chronic lead poisoning with 4 deaths were reported for the 5 years 1921-1925; in New York 707 cases were reported from 1912 to January, 1925, of which 285 were among painters and 228 among storage-battery workers; and in California there were 487 cases during 1924 and the first six months of 1925, 338 of which were caused by the inhalation of fumes in burning paint from discarded battleships. In New York from which the most detailed report was received, a marked reduction in the number of cases had taken place since 1917, the peak year of the period.

Physical and Mental Effects of Noise

A STUDY of the physiological effects of noise is being carried out by Dr. Donald A. Laird at the Colgate University Psychological Laboratory.¹ The work is being concentrated at present on the increase in metabolism resulting from being subjected while at work to objectionable sounds, and various ways of counteracting these noises are also being investigated.

It has been recognized for a long time that the human body consumes an increased amount of energy when there is considerable noise present and that accuracy is also affected. The tests carried out in the present study are designed to measure both the energy consumption and the loss of efficiency as accurately as is humanly possible.

Typewriting was the activity chosen for the tests, as it can be performed under closely controlled conditions since it requires a constant position of the body and can be continued for several hours. But while the subjects of the tests are typists, the results are by no means limited to this class in their application.

The tests were carried out in a room about the size of the usual small office, with the usual office equipment, with indirect lighting, and with electric fans to keep atmospheric temperature and humidity constant. As it was necessary for the subjects of the experiment to work as much as six hours at a time, the walls were painted a restful color and an attempt was made to make the room as attractive as possible.

A noise-making machine was constructed which simulates many of the sounds heard ordinarily in offices—both the noises created within an office and those coming from the street. In addition to the machine, which was placed in a cupboard, the walls were furnished with demountable panels of a sound-absorbing material. In the experiment these panels were placed on the wall one week and then removed for a week. With the noise machine in operation but without the panels being in place the typist had to work in a veritable clamor, but when the panels were on the walls the noise of the device became only a soothing hum to the typist, although she was within 4 feet of it, as the material used in the panels absorbs, it is estimated, 55 per cent of all sound. The experiment, therefore, consisted of work performed under three sets of conditions: One in which the panels were down and the machine was operating; one in which the panels were on the walls and the machine was operating; and the third in which everything was hushed.

During the test the typist breathed through a mask placed over her nose and mouth and the exhaled air was tested six times per hour for the carbon dioxide content, from which the laboratory worker can compute the energy consumption in calories. Every effort was made to secure accuracy in the experiments, as the amount of sleep secured by the subjects was regulated and their diet was carefully supervised. Special timing and calculating devices were used for measuring the output of the typists and the results were checked to avoid error.

¹ The Trained Nurse and Hospital Review, New York, March, 1927, pp. 253-255. "Psychology studies noise," by Ronald F. Dixon.

It was found that one subject, who was regarded as representative, burned 0.82 calorie per minute while resting, 1 calorie while working with the panels in place, and 1.33 calories while working without the panels, the better conditions for working resulting in a saving of more than one-half of the added energy required by the work of typing. The time saving on each letter written amounted to 20 seconds, or 12 per cent of the time required in typing, time lost in inserting paper into the carriage was one-third less, and there were fewer mistakes in the work.

The average room is said to be noisy because the walls will repeat a sound hundreds of times before it dies, and this is particularly true of modern office buildings and hospitals which are constructed of hard, fireproof materials. Doctor Laird says, "Build a room with sound-proof walls and enough sound will come through the keyhole and reflect back and forth upon those walls to create a din. What modern buildings need is something upon those walls to absorb sound. Then people can leave the windows open even if riveters are working across the avenue."

In a discussion of the reduction of office noise, at an office executives' conference of the American Management Association held in Chicago in February, 1926, the reasons given for noise becoming such a problem in the modern business office were overcrowding due to the cost of modern buildings; the tendency toward centralization resulting in bringing together large groups of employees doing the same kind of work; the increasing use of mechanical appliances in offices; the frequent location of offices on noisy streets; and the construction of offices of hard fire-resisting materials which are very poor sound absorbers.

It is only within recent years that the effect of noise on the quality and quantity of output has received general consideration. The principal reasons for the failure to take steps to eliminate noise are said to be the expense of acoustical treatments, the fact that while such treatments are very efficient for the absorption of sound the treatment is frequently not permanent or the finished appearance is different from that of plaster, or because it is not absolutely necessary to install quieting treatment, as work can be turned out under the most noisy office conditions. The improvement, however, in the health of employees, in morale, and in the ease with which the work can be performed is held far to outweigh any of the disadvantages.

For the prevention of office noise, it is recommended that a soft type of floor covering be used, quiet typewriters provided, any special source of noise such as a slamming entrance gate or door corrected, and in cases where the noise is excessive that special office-quieting treatments, of which there are several types on the market, should be installed.

For some years the American Society of Safety Engineers has had a committee² on the elimination of harmful noise. The increasing noise of industrial processes and of street activity have emphasized the importance of this subject, and the committee has been reorganized and it has been decided that an intensive study covering the following phases of the general subject should be made:

² Transactions of National Safety Council, 1926, vol. 1, p. 307.

1. Public noises such as bells and whistles used for warning purposes.
2. Traffic noises such as arise in connection with the operation of electric transportation.
3. Noise generated by power transmission apparatus; for example, shafts, belts, pulleys, gears, etc. The committee calls attention to the fact that noisy transmission gear is an indication of poor design and should be remedied to favor production as well as to eliminate the noise.
4. Under the high speeds now common working machines may have vibrations which produce noise to an undesirable degree. This may be helped by the introduction of material that absorbs vibrations.
5. The effect of noise on the human nervous system.

On this latter point the committee quotes from Mr. Edward S. Morse the statement made in a paper presented in 1912 to the following effect: "The emphatic judgment of our most distinguished men in medical science * * * is that noise affects the nerve centers in a disastrous way, leading to neurasthenia and even insanity, and often marks the beginning of the end of one balanced between death and recovery."

Effect of Eyestrain on Output in the Hosiery Industry

THE second of a series of studies being made in England to determine the relation between illumination and output on fine work has recently been published by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board.¹

The process chosen for this study was that of "linking" in the making of hosiery. This process is necessary in order to complete the work of the circular knitting machine. The hose as it comes from this machine contains a gap across the toe portion, which must be closed by linking together two rows of stitches or loops. The machine used for linking consists of a dial, rotating at a speed usually of from 16 to 18 revolutions per hour, and provided with a number of radial needles about five-sixteenths of an inch in length, on which the loops of the hose have to be placed. Machines of the American pattern, having 20 or 22 needles to the inch and a diameter over the needle points of $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, were used in the experiment. The operative sits on a low stool opposite the machine, her eyes being usually from 5 to 8 inches from the needle points, which she regards at an angle of approximately 20° above the horizontal.

It was believed that in this work high illumination without visual aids was not sufficient to secure the maximum output without eyestrain in the workers. Accordingly the use of magnifying spectacles was tried out. No attempt was made at minute refinement in the fitting of these spectacles. The refraction was approximately determined, any required correction placed in the trial frame, the distance at which the operative habitually worked was ascertained, and the worker allowed to choose the glass which gave her most distinct vision. The natural and artificial lighting provided was

¹ Great Britain. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. Report No. 40: The effect of eyestrain on the output of linkers in the hosiery industry, by H. C. Weston and S. Adams. London, 1927

pronounced excellent by the workers. The output of three operatives—two experienced and one learner—was recorded for a period of four weeks in order to determine the normal rate of working under existing conditions. They were then examined and fitted with suitable glasses and their output recorded during a second period of four weeks. The results of the tests showed that a considerable increase in the rate of working, accompanied by a reduction of fatigue, was effected by the use of the spectacles. However, the report states that only the eyestrain due to extreme accommodation was relieved, and that greater benefit might possibly be obtained by the use of spectacles which would also reduce the degree of convergence required.

Research is being extended to other very fine processes, it is said, a standardized method of prescribing the necessary spectacles being employed.

Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1926

THE following table summarizes the fatal industrial accidents for Canada in the calendar year 1926 as compared with those for the preceding year. The figures are taken from the Canadian Labor Gazette of March, 1927:

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1926 AS COMPARED WITH 1925, BY INDUSTRIES¹

Industry	1925 ¹	1926	Industry	1925 ¹	1926
Agriculture.....	93	151	Transportation and public utilities.....	267	351
Logging.....	148	126	Trade.....	12	26
Fishing and trapping.....	13	71	Finance.....		2
Mining, nonferrous smelting and quarrying.....	168	154	Service.....	23	68
Manufacturing.....	166	184	Unclassified.....	54	11
Construction.....	130	159	Total.....	1,074	1,368

¹ These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters.

² Revised figures.

HOUSING

Building Permits in the Principal Cities of the United States in 1926¹

Introduction and Summary

SHORTLY after January 1, 1927, the Bureau of Labor Statistics mailed a questionnaire to each of the 319 cities in the United States which had a population of 25,000 or over, according to the estimate of the Census Bureau as of July 1, 1926. The questionnaire called for the number and the cost of each of the different kinds of new buildings and for the number and the cost of additions, alterations, and repairs to old buildings. The figures here presented apply only to buildings and do not include the cost of the ground on which the building is erected. Further, the figures are restricted to official city limits and do not take into consideration suburban development outside of the corporate limits.

Prior to 1926 forms were sent annually to the 287 cities which had a population of 25,000 or over, according to the 1920 census. The scope of the inquiry was extended this year to include 32 other cities which, according to the estimate of the Census Bureau, have reached a population of 25,000 or over since the last census.

Full reports were received from 294 cities, including 19 of the cities which have reached a population of 25,000 since 1920. Nearly 90 per cent of these cities sent in their reports by mail, either direct to this bureau or to cooperating State bureaus. The latter forwarded the reports obtained by them to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania are now cooperating with the Federal bureau in this work. A little over 10 per cent of the reports were obtained by sending agents to compile the data from local records.

This article is a summary of the bureau's seventh annual building-permit report. A complete report showing data in detail for each city separately will be issued later in bulletin form.

Table 1 shows the total number of new buildings and the estimated cost of each of the different kinds of new buildings for which permits were issued in the 294 cities from which schedules were received for the year 1926, the per cent each kind forms of the total number, the per cent that the cost of each kind forms of the total cost, and the average cost per building.

¹ Earlier reports concerning building permits issued in the United States are published in Bulletins Nos. 205, 318, 347, 368, 397, and 424 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in the Monthly Labor Review for July, 1921; April, 1922; July, 1923; October, 1923; June, 1924; October, 1924; June, 1925; September, 1925; October, 1925; June, 1926; July, 1926; and October, 1926.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN 294 CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1926, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	New buildings for which permits were issued				
	Number of buildings	Per cent of total	Estimated cost		
			Amount	Per cent of total	Average per building
<i>Residential buildings</i>					
One-family dwellings.....	200,531	39.5	\$939,272,815	25.9	\$4,684
Two-family dwellings.....	29,862	5.9	250,811,978	6.9	8,399
One-family and 2-family dwellings with stores combined.....	4,203	.8	45,960,410	1.3	10,935
Multi-family dwellings.....	14,994	3.0	793,509,118	21.9	52,922
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined.....	1,470	.3	79,321,374	2.2	53,990
Hotels.....	306	.1	145,278,045	4.0	474,765
Lodging houses.....	60	(¹)	808,020	(¹)	13,467
All other.....	233	(¹)	38,354,493	1.1	164,612
Total.....	251,659	49.6	2,293,316,253	63.3	9,113
<i>Nonresidential buildings</i>					
Amusement buildings.....	967	.2	135,640,162	3.7	140,269
Churches.....	1,191	.2	66,738,198	1.8	56,035
Factories and workshops.....	4,871	1.0	179,910,768	5.0	36,935
Public garages.....	4,644	.9	75,556,070	2.1	16,270
Private garages.....	197,103	38.9	78,098,960	2.2	396
Service stations.....	4,264	.8	15,328,494	.4	3,595
Institutions.....	290	.1	49,630,473	1.4	171,140
Office buildings.....	1,711	.3	262,563,433	7.2	153,456
Public buildings.....	277	.1	31,681,285	.9	114,373
Public works and utilities.....	779	.2	43,823,750	1.2	56,263
Schools and libraries.....	890	.2	152,901,630	4.2	171,800
Sheds.....	16,546	3.3	7,458,705	.2	451
Stables and barns.....	508	.1	845,308	(¹)	1,664
Stores and warehouses.....	15,709	3.1	216,481,212	6.0	13,731
All other.....	5,870	1.2	15,346,245	.4	2,614
Total.....	255,620	50.4	1,332,009,693	36.7	5,211
Grand total.....	507,279	100.0	3,625,325,946	100.0	7,147

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

A total of \$3,625,325,946 was spent for new buildings in 1926 in the 294 cities from which reports were obtained. Of this amount \$2,293,316,253, or 63.3 per cent, was spent for residential buildings and \$1,332,009,693, or 36.7 per cent, for nonresidential buildings. In 1925 reports were received from 272 cities having a population of 25,000 and over, and in these cities 64.7 per cent of the total amount expended was for residential buildings and 35.3 per cent for nonresidential buildings.

It should be borne in mind that the costs shown in these tables are estimated costs declared in most cities by the prospective builder at the time of applying for his permit to build. Frequently the figures are under the real cost of the building. Many cities charge fees according to the cost of the building, and this may cause the builder to underestimate the cost. Another cause of underestimation is that builders think that a low estimate may make their tax assessment lower. On the other hand, a builder may overestimate the cost in order to impress prospective buyers.

In some cities the building commissioner checks over the cost reported and requires the builder to correct his figures. In most

cities, however, the estimate given is accepted if it is apparently reasonable.

It should also be remembered that the data show the number of buildings for which permits were issued and that there is often some delay before work starts on the building and considerable time often elapses before the building is ready for occupancy.

More money was spent for the erection of one-family dwellings than for any other class of building, 25.9 per cent of all money spent for the erection of buildings in these 294 cities being spent for one-family dwellings. The next highest expenditure of money was for multi-family dwellings (apartment houses), their cost comprising 21.9 per cent of the total cost of all buildings.

In the nonresidential group more money was spent for office buildings than for any other class in this group. Stores and warehouses were the next in rank in cost in the nonresidential group.

In the number of buildings for which permits were issued, one-family dwellings also assumed the lead, with 39.5 per cent of all buildings. Private garages were the next most numerous class of building in these 294 cities, comprising 38.9 of all new buildings.

The average cost of all one-family dwellings in these 294 cities was \$4,684, as compared with \$4,567 in 1925 and \$4,314 in 1924.

Hotels cost more per building than any other class of building, the average cost of new hostleries in 1926 being \$474,765. In the nonresidential group, schools and libraries were the most expensive type, the average cost per building of the educational edifices being \$171,800. The average cost of churches was only \$56,035 while that of amusement buildings was \$140,269.

The average cost of private garages was \$396, the lowest cost per building of any class of building shown.

In these 294 cities there were 279,857 permits issued for alterations, additions, and repairs to old buildings, and the amount expended on these repairs was \$359,555,470. For all buildings, new and repairs to old, there were a grand total of 787,136 permits issued and a total expenditure of \$3,984,881,516. A total of 480,773 families were provided for in new buildings in these 294 cities during 1926.

Families Provided for

TABLE 2 shows the number and per cent of families provided for by each of the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 272 identical cities in 1925 and 1926.

	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
One-family dwellings	158,400	162,100	158,400	162,100	56.3	57.5	158,400	162,100
Multi-family dwellings	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	35.7	35.7	100,000	100,000
Nonresidential buildings	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	7.0	7.0	20,000	20,000
Total	278,400	282,100	278,400	282,100	100.0	100.0	278,400	282,100

The total number of families provided for in all classes of dwellings during 1926 in the 272 cities was 480,773. This is a reduction of 1 per cent as compared with 1925, the peak year, but is the second highest number shown in the six-year period and is more than twice as many housing units as were provided in 1921.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FAMILIES TO BE HOUSED IN NEW DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 272 IDENTICAL CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1925 AND 1926, BY KIND OF DWELLING

Kind of dwelling	Number of new buildings for which permits were issued		Families provided for			
	1925	1926	Number		Per cent	
			1925	1926	1925	1926
One-family dwellings.....	234,899	195,973	234,899	195,973	46.2	41.5
Two-family dwellings.....	38,756	29,039	77,512	58,078	15.3	12.3
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.....	5,784	4,168	9,619	6,985	1.9	1.5
Multi-family dwellings.....	15,109	14,770	171,314	195,474	33.7	41.4
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined.....	1,771	1,440	14,803	16,076	2.9	3.4
Total.....	296,320	245,300	508,147	472,586	100.0	100.0

There were 472,586 families provided for by all classes of new dwellings in these 272 cities in 1926 as compared with 508,147 in 1925, a decrease of 7 per cent in housing units.

One-family dwellings, which provided for 234,899 families, or 46.2 per cent of all families provided for in 1925, housed only 195,973 or 41.5 per cent in 1926. In contrast, apartment houses, which provided for 171,314 families in 1925, provided for 195,474 in 1926, this being 41.4 per cent of all families provided for in 1926 as against 33.7 per cent the previous year. Two-family dwellings provided for 77,512 families in 1925 and only 58,078 families in 1926.

Table 3 shows the number and percentage distribution of families provided for in the different kinds of dwellings in the 257 identical cities from which reports were received in each of the six years 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926. For convenience, one-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined are grouped with two-family dwellings, and multi-family dwellings with stores combined are grouped with multi-family dwellings.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF DWELLINGS IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES IN 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, AND 1926

Year	Number of families provided for in—				Per cent of families provided for in—		
	One-family dwellings	Two-family dwellings ¹	Multi-family dwellings ²	All classes of dwellings	One-family dwellings	Two-family dwellings ¹	Multi-family dwellings ²
1921.....	130,873	38,858	54,814	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
1922.....	179,364	80,252	117,689	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
1923.....	207,632	96,344	149,697	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
1924.....	210,818	95,019	137,082	442,919	47.6	21.5	30.9
1925.....	226,159	86,145	178,918	491,222	46.0	17.5	36.4
1926.....	188,074	64,298	209,742	462,114	40.7	13.9	45.4

¹ Includes one-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.

² Includes multi-family dwellings with stores combined.

The total number of families provided for in all classes of dwellings during 1926 in the 257 cities was 462,114. This is a reduction of 6 per cent as compared with 1925, the peak year, but is the second highest number shown in the six-year period and is more than twice as many housing units as were provided in 1921.

The figures in this table would tend to show that we are becoming a race of cliff dwellers, for in the year 1926 accommodations were provided in apartment houses for 209,742 families or 45.4 per cent of all the families provided for during that year, while one-family dwellings provided for only 188,074 families or but 40.7 per cent of all families provided for. This is the first year that apartment houses have provided more new family accommodations than have one-family dwellings in these 257 identical cities.

Since 1921 there has been an increase of 105.8 per cent in the number of families provided for in all classes of dwellings. During this same period, however, the number of families accommodated in apartment houses increased 282.6 per cent, while the number provided for in one-family dwellings increased only 43.7 per cent. The number of family units provided for by two-family dwellings increased 65.5 per cent between 1921 and 1926.

Building Trend, 1925 and 1926

TABLE 4 shows the number and cost of the different kinds of buildings for the 272 identical cities from which reports were received in 1925 and 1926 and the per cent of increase or decrease in the number and in the cost in 1926 as compared with 1925.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 272 IDENTICAL CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1925 AND 1926, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	New buildings for which permits were issued				Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) in the year 1926 compared with the year 1925	
	1925		1926			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Residential buildings						
One-family dwellings.....	234, 899	\$1, 073, 123, 621	195, 973	\$920, 439, 498	—16. 6	—14. 3
Two-family dwellings.....	38, 756	324, 480, 169	29, 039	244, 713, 969	—25. 1	—24. 6
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.....	5, 784	58, 855, 118	4, 168	45, 473, 010	—27. 9	—22. 7
Multi-family dwellings.....	15, 109	709, 421, 414	14, 770	786, 886, 218	—2. 2	+10. 9
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined.....	1, 771	76, 564, 025	1, 440	78, 072, 374	—18. 7	+2. 0
Hotels.....	342	171, 798, 215	297	142, 318, 045	—13. 2	—17. 2
Lodging houses.....	120	1, 137, 750	46	723, 020	—61. 7	—36. 5
Other.....	204	49, 000, 002	228	37, 368, 493	+11. 8	—23. 7
Total.....	296, 985	2, 464, 380, 314	245, 961	2, 255, 994, 627	—17. 2	—8. 5
Nonresidential buildings						
Amusement buildings.....	1, 047	116, 283, 961	943	133, 429, 662	—9. 9	+14. 7
Churches.....	1, 242	63, 363, 306	1, 137	64, 492, 748	—8. 5	+1. 8
Factories and workshops.....	4, 986	173, 288, 004	4, 715	169, 816, 848	—5. 4	—2. 0
Public garages.....	4, 960	83, 111, 989	4, 561	73, 551, 895	—8. 0	—11. 5
Private garages.....	209, 086	88, 221, 064	192, 608	76, 576, 041	—7. 9	—13. 2
Service stations.....	4, 095	12, 981, 742	4, 070	14, 863, 858	— .6	+14. 5
Institutions.....	254	53, 429, 157	287	49, 382, 473	+13. 0	—7. 6
Office buildings.....	1, 876	263, 894, 589	1, 666	260, 000, 433	—11. 2	—1. 5
Public buildings.....	300	23, 570, 409	266	30, 564, 285	—11. 3	+29. 7
Public works and utilities.....	615	43, 890, 487	764	42, 853, 250	+24. 2	—2. 4
Schools and libraries.....	1, 038	163, 027, 827	861	149, 490, 295	—17. 1	—8. 3
Sheds.....	17, 243	7, 475, 088	16, 299	7, 379, 405	—5. 5	—1. 3
Stables and barns.....	565	1, 300, 890	487	804, 908	—13. 8	—38. 1
Stores and warehouses.....	15, 732	243, 090, 793	15, 222	212, 320, 705	—3. 2	—12. 7
All other.....	2, 603	8, 897, 366	5, 856	15, 314, 070	+125. 0	+72. 1
Total.....	265, 642	1, 345, 826, 672	249, 742	1, 300, 840, 876	—6. 0	—3. 3
Grand total.....	562, 627	3, 810, 206, 986	495, 703	3, 556, 835, 503	—11. 9	—6. 6

There was a decrease of 11.9 per cent in the number of buildings for which permits were issued in these 272 cities in 1926 as compared with 1925, and a decrease of 6.6 per cent in the amount expended for their erection. In these cities residential buildings decreased 17.2 per cent in number and 8.5 per cent in estimated cost, while non-residential buildings decreased only 6 per cent in number and 3.3 per cent in cost.

While there was an increase in the amounts spent for churches and amusement buildings in 1926 as compared with 1925, the increase in expenditures for amusement buildings was at a much higher rate than that for churches. The amount expended for theaters, etc., increased 14.7 per cent while the amount spent for places of worship increased only 1.8 per cent.

The only two classes of residential buildings to show an increase in the amount expended were apartment houses and apartment houses with stores combined.

There was a notable increase in the amount expended for service stations and for public buildings. The former increased 14.5 per cent in the amount expended and the latter 29.7 per cent.

Per Capita Expenditure for Buildings—Housing in Relation to Population

TABLE 5 shows the total and the per capita expenditures for new buildings, new housekeeping dwellings, repairs and additions, and for all kinds of buildings in each of the 294 cities for which reports were received for the calendar year 1926; the total number of families provided for, and the ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population in these 294 cities; and the total expenditure for all classes of buildings for 272 cities in 1925.

These 294 cities spent for new buildings of all kinds \$3,625,325,946, and of this amount \$2,108,875,695 was for housekeeping dwellings. The amount expended for repairs, etc., was \$359,555,470, and the total expenditure for all classes of new buildings and repairs to old buildings was \$3,984,881,416. In 1925 the 272 cities from which reports were received spent \$4,156,605,144 for all classes of new buildings and repairs.

These 294 cities had a population of 42,700,350 on July 1, 1926, according to the estimate of the Census Bureau. The per capita expenditure for new buildings was \$84.90, of which \$49.39 was for housekeeping dwellings. The per capita expenditure for repairs was \$8.42 and the total per capita expenditure was \$93.32.

The highest per capita expenditure for all classes of buildings was in White Plains, N. Y., where the per capita expenditure was \$493.10. Another suburb of New York City (Mount Vernon) ranked second, with a total per capita expenditure of \$478.37. The third city was St. Petersburg, Fla., where \$379.81 per capita was expended.

Following is a list of the five leading cities in expenditure of money for building operations from 1920 to 1926, inclusive:

1920		1921	
New York	\$277, 695, 337	New York	\$442, 285, 248
Chicago	84, 602, 650	Chicago	133, 027, 910
Detroit	77, 737, 215	Cleveland	86, 680, 023
Cleveland	64, 198, 600	Los Angeles	82, 761, 386
Los Angeles	60, 023, 600	Detroit	58, 086, 053

1922		1924	
New York	\$645, 176, 481	New York	\$836, 043, 604
Chicago	229, 853, 125	Chicago	308, 911, 159
Los Angeles	121, 206, 787	Detroit	160, 547, 723
Philadelphia	114, 190, 525	Los Angeles	150, 147, 516
Detroit	93, 614, 593	Philadelphia	141, 402, 655
1923		1925	
New York	789, 265, 335	New York	1, 020, 604, 713
Chicago	334, 164, 404	Chicago	373, 803, 571
Los Angeles	200, 133, 181	Detroit	180, 132, 528
Detroit	129, 719, 831	Philadelphia	171, 034, 280
Philadelphia	128, 227, 405	Los Angeles	152, 646, 436
1926			
New York	\$1, 039, 670, 572		
Chicago	376, 808, 480		
Detroit	183, 721, 443		
Philadelphia	140, 093, 075		
Los Angeles	123, 006, 215		

In these 294 cities housing accommodations were provided in new buildings for 480,773 families, or at the rate of 112.6 families to each 10,000 of population. St. Petersburg, Fla., provided for more families according to its population than any other city in the country with a population of 25,000 or over, the ratio there being 700.3 families accommodated by new dwellings to each 10,000 of the city's population.

Following is a list of the five cities having the highest ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population, according to the estimated or enumerated population for the year specified, for each year since the compilation of such records.

1921		1924	
Long Beach	631. 9	Miami ¹	2, 248. 9
Los Angeles	320. 9	Irvington	501. 2
Pasadena	251. 7	Los Angeles ²	448. 3
Shreveport	249. 8	San Diego	378. 0
Lakewood	191. 3	Long Beach	347. 6
1922		1925	
Long Beach	1, 081. 0	Miami ¹	1, 342. 0
Los Angeles	441. 6	San Diego	392. 0
Lakewood	358. 9	Tampa	379. 3
Miami	268. 1	Irvington	374. 6
East Cleveland	267. 6	Los Angeles ²	331. 0
1923		1926	
Long Beach	1, 038. 1	St. Petersburg	700. 3
Los Angeles	657. 4	Mount Vernon	644. 7
Miami	611. 1	Irvington	398. 6
Irvington	432. 1	White Plains	367. 2
Lakewood	381. 5	San Diego	339. 5

¹ The ratio of families provided for in Miami in 1924 was based on the population as estimated by the Census Bureau for that year. In the light of the actual census taken by State enumerators in 1925, it would seem that the estimate for 1924 was below the actual population for that year, hence the ratio here shown for 1924 is probably higher than the actual population in that year would warrant.

² Population not estimated in 1924 or 1925; 1923 estimate used.

TABLE 5.—TOTAL AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR NEW BUILDINGS

City and State	Expenditure for new buildings, 1926	Expenditure for repairs and additions, 1926	Total expenditures		Expenditures for new house-keeping dwellings, 1926
			1926	1925	
Akron, Ohio.....	\$14,126,591	\$1,856,345	\$15,982,936	\$14,453,935	\$9,524,388
Alameda, Calif.....	2,090,431	148,368	2,238,799	4,110,300	1,285,828
Albany, N. Y.....	23,361,550	2,392,189	25,753,739	14,704,072	8,551,575
Allentown, Pa.....	7,828,670	1,389,225	9,217,895	8,686,965	4,288,300
Altoona, Pa.....	2,616,954	406,148	3,023,102	3,002,268	1,490,972
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	1,661,950	34,500	1,696,450	2,100,800	638,000
Anderson, Ind.....	1,375,520	130,767	1,506,287	743,428	1,008,350
Asheville, N. C.....	8,725,011	573,337	9,298,348	6,026,295	4,639,355
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	757,402	158,974	916,376	(²)	232,800
Atlanta, Ga.....	15,747,005	1,427,847	17,174,852	10,152,645	6,209,772
Atlantic City, N. J.....	7,005,820	2,248,851	9,254,671	11,624,541	2,302,150
Auburn, N. Y.....	337,967	140,195	478,162	618,241	139,200
Augusta, Ga.....	935,123	232,363	1,167,486	1,435,676	822,671
Aurora, Ill.....	4,415,031	517,111	4,932,142	4,391,876	2,692,453
Baltimore, Md.....	35,229,250	7,226,955	42,456,205	45,458,070	18,997,500
Bangor, Me.....	331,205	79,630	410,835	326,310	99,500
Battle Creek, Mich.....	4,284,014	226,505	4,510,519	1,714,972	1,339,450
Bay City, Mich.....	507,971	411,597	919,568	975,935	315,000
Bayonne, N. J.....	2,744,295	131,442	2,875,737	3,686,091	2,155,500
Belleville, Ill.....	1,077,000	60,000	1,137,000	(²)	556,000
Bellingham, Wash.....	2,011,444	273,278	2,284,722	(²)	839,675
Berkeley, Calif.....	6,329,158	1,004,524	7,333,682	10,056,165	5,226,167
Bethlehem, Pa.....	1,836,890	314,552	2,151,442	6,150,442	1,241,190
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2,523,734	753,811	3,277,545	4,497,385	1,564,813
Birmingham, Ala.....	15,560,538	1,610,237	17,170,775	16,621,763	8,089,797
Bloomington, Ill.....	1,037,550	141,000	1,178,550	1,235,550	624,000
Boston, Mass.....	41,339,877	10,144,527	51,484,404	70,717,614	18,021,788
Bridgeport, Conn.....	3,047,242	410,750	3,457,992	3,719,484	1,337,825
Brocton, Mass.....	1,434,235	445,170	1,879,405	1,720,032	755,500
Brookline, Mass.....	4,489,778	461,721	4,951,499	9,805,641	2,424,950
Buffalo, N. Y.....	24,979,066	2,434,230	27,413,296	26,774,114	12,841,100
Burlington, Iowa.....	985,000	85,000	1,070,000	(²)	730,000
Butler, Pa.....	261,932	40,462	302,394	(¹)	183,000
Butte, Mont.....	401,612	43,019	444,631	168,317	33,950
Cambridge, Mass.....	6,968,043	1,302,417	8,270,460	11,711,231	4,510,000
Camden, N. J.....	5,791,667	779,780	6,571,447	7,912,711	2,697,350
Canton, Ohio.....	4,842,356	478,906	5,321,262	8,965,636	3,304,125
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	5,713,524	506,190	6,219,714	3,624,186	747,395
Central Falls, R. I.....	1,177,040	71,946	1,248,986	(²)	693,300
Charleston, S. C.....	171,653	294,460	466,113	632,365	58,475
Charleston, W. Va.....	2,972,987	207,815	3,180,772	2,332,096	926,482
Charlotte, N. C.....	6,810,074	371,535	7,181,609	7,434,118	2,529,509
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	4,085,666	722,057	4,807,723	4,976,655	1,809,500
Chelsea, Mass.....	893,505	191,389	1,084,894	1,046,095	624,500
Chester, Pa.....	3,310,955	274,775	3,585,730	3,442,150	1,423,500
Chicago, Ill.....	364,859,895	11,948,585	376,808,480	373,803,571	226,727,750
Chicopee, Mass.....	1,458,725	97,985	1,556,710	3,654,485	945,450
Cicero, Ill.....	5,106,331	216,126	5,322,457	6,930,029	3,988,500
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	25,015,133	4,241,819	29,256,952	31,970,455	13,698,883
Clarksburg, W. Va.....	486,260	69,775	556,035	555,025	156,050
Cleveland, Ohio.....	55,681,300	6,085,275	61,766,575	67,916,475	26,942,000
Clifton, N. J.....	3,695,415	105,250	3,800,665	5,221,477	2,640,650
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	565,750	211,611	777,361	1,092,688	336,622
Columbia, S. C.....	934,474	514,542	1,449,016	1,488,893	279,825
Columbus, Ga.....	1,044,394	206,636	1,251,030	1,433,433	524,490
Columbus, Ohio.....	22,854,100	2,396,600	25,250,700	29,353,300	14,252,250
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	1,884,250	138,000	2,022,250	1,771,825	810,000
Covington, Ky.....	2,018,900	132,600	2,151,500	2,915,400	1,184,600
Cranston, R. I.....	2,874,659	40,525	2,915,184	4,048,480	2,196,900
Cumberland, Md.....	703,460	62,155	765,615	2,405,592	431,269
Dallas, Tex.....	13,943,414	2,179,562	16,122,976	28,353,684	9,085,367
Danville, Ill.....	1,238,500	124,400	1,362,900	2,801,600	770,400
Davenport, Iowa.....	975,414	207,912	1,183,326	1,831,065	604,630
Dayton, Ohio.....	8,834,872	2,176,611	11,011,483	12,483,526	3,574,788
Decatur, Ill.....	5,123,392	281,910	5,405,302	5,449,005	2,651,500
Denver, Colo.....	12,094,950	1,778,500	13,873,450	24,712,510	8,814,000
Des Moines, Iowa.....	5,672,798	195,847	5,868,645	6,183,729	1,836,825
Detroit, Mich.....	169,822,529	13,898,914	183,721,443	180,132,528	107,363,583
Dubuque, Iowa.....	755,653	973,541	1,729,194	1,291,396	348,881
Duluth, Minn.....	4,529,260	1,156,726	5,685,986	7,058,672	2,336,889
Durham, N. C.....	3,204,318	166,586	3,370,904	(²)	1,267,463

¹ Population as of 1920 census.² State census, Jan. 1, 1925.

AND FOR REPAIRS, AND FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR, IN 294 CITIES IN 1926

City and State	Estimated population, July 1, 1926	Families provided for		Per capita expenditure, 1926				
		Number	Ratio per 10,000 population	For new buildings	For repairs and additions	Total	Rank of city	For house-keeping dwellings
Akron, Ohio.....	1 208,435	1,968	94.4	\$67.77	\$8.91	\$76.68	93	\$45.69
Alameda, Calif.....	32,400	322	99.4	64.52	4.58	69.10	103	39.69
Albany, N. Y.....	119,000	808	67.9	196.32	20.10	216.42	13	71.86
Allentown, Pa.....	94,600	814	86.0	82.76	14.69	97.44	64	45.33
Altoona, Pa.....	67,000	316	47.2	39.06	6.06	45.12	184	22.25
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	35,600	90	25.3	46.68	97	47.65	176	17.92
Anderson, Ind.....	34,600	329	95.1	39.75	3.78	43.53	189	29.14
Asheville, N. C.....	32,000	979	305.9	272.66	17.92	290.57	6	144.98
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	25,500	57	22.4	29.70	6.23	35.94	221	9.13
Atlanta, Ga.....	1 200,616	2,173	108.3	78.49	7.12	85.61	78	30.95
Atlantic City, N. J.....	53,800	363	67.5	130.22	41.80	172.02	21	42.79
Auburn, N. Y.....	35,677	30	8.3	9.47	3.93	13.40	282	3.90
Augusta, Ga.....	55,700	194	34.8	16.79	4.17	20.96	263	14.77
Aurora, Ill.....	40,900	526	128.6	107.95	12.64	120.59	34	65.83
Baltimore, Md.....	808,000	5,135	63.6	43.60	8.94	52.54	152	23.51
Bangor, Me.....	26,800	23	8.6	12.36	2.97	15.33	279	3.71
Battle Creek, Mich.....	43,500	266	61.1	98.48	5.21	103.69	57	30.79
Bay City, Mich.....	49,200	50	10.2	10.32	8.36	18.69	269	6.40
Bayonne, N. J.....	91,000	772	84.8	30.16	1.44	31.60	233	23.69
Belleville, Ill.....	27,400	139	50.7	39.31	2.19	41.50	199	20.29
Bellingham, Wash.....	26,300	382	145.2	76.48	10.39	86.87	76	31.93
Berkeley, Calif.....	67,800	1,434	211.5	93.35	14.82	108.17	47	77.08
Bethlehem, Pa.....	64,400	229	35.6	28.52	4.88	33.41	229	19.27
Binghamton, N. Y.....	72,900	379	52.0	34.62	10.34	44.96	185	21.47
Birmingham, Ala.....	211,000	3,319	157.3	73.75	7.63	81.38	85	38.34
Bloomington, Ill.....	30,700	131	42.7	33.80	4.59	38.39	210	20.33
Boston, Mass.....	787,000	3,882	49.3	52.53	12.89	65.42	116	22.90
Bridgeport, Conn.....	143,535	328	22.9	21.23	2.86	24.09	255	9.32
Brockton, Mass.....	65,343	151	22.8	21.95	6.81	28.76	241	11.56
Brookline, Mass.....	43,900	259	59.0	102.27	10.52	112.79	42	55.24
Buffalo, N. Y.....	544,000	3,286	60.4	45.92	4.47	50.39	163	23.60
Burlington, Iowa.....	27,100	126	46.5	36.35	3.14	39.48	205	26.94
Butler, Pa.....	25,500	30	11.8	10.27	1.59	11.86	286	7.18
Butte, Mont.....	43,100	5	1.2	9.32	1.00	10.32	289	7.9
Cambridge, Mass.....	122,000	688	56.4	57.12	10.68	67.79	107	36.97
Camden, N. J.....	131,000	673	51.4	44.21	5.95	50.16	166	20.59
Canton, Ohio.....	110,000	702	63.8	44.02	4.35	48.38	174	30.04
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	52,100	170	32.6	109.66	9.72	119.38	35	14.35
Central Falls, R. I.....	25,700	230	89.5	45.80	2.80	48.60	171	26.98
Charleston, S. C.....	74,100	33	4.5	2.32	3.97	6.29	294	7.9
Charleston, W. Va.....	50,700	225	44.4	58.64	4.10	62.74	127	18.27
Charlotte, N. C.....	54,600	738	135.2	124.73	6.80	131.53	28	46.33
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	72,200	902	124.9	56.59	10.00	66.59	111	25.06
Chelsea, Mass.....	48,200	188	39.0	18.54	3.97	22.51	258	12.96
Chester, Pa.....	70,400	301	42.8	47.03	3.90	50.93	161	20.22
Chicago, Ill.....	3,048,000	41,416	135.9	119.70	3.92	123.62	30	74.39
Chicopee, Mass.....	43,200	247	57.2	33.77	2.27	36.03	219	21.89
Cicero, Ill.....	65,400	591	90.4	78.08	3.30	81.38	84	60.99
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	411,000	2,530	61.6	60.86	10.32	71.18	99	33.33
Clarksburg, W. Va.....	30,900	55	17.8	15.74	2.26	18.00	273	5.05
Cleveland, Ohio.....	960,000	5,466	56.3	58.00	6.35	64.35	124	28.06
Clifton, N. J.....	36,200	578	159.7	102.08	2.91	104.99	54	72.95
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1 30,105	124	41.2	18.79	7.03	25.82	252	11.18
Columbia, S. C.....	41,800	119	28.5	22.36	12.31	34.67	225	6.69
Columbus, Ga.....	45,000	226	50.2	23.21	4.59	27.70	246	11.66
Columbus, Ohio.....	285,000	3,192	112.0	80.19	8.41	88.60	73	50.01
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	40,900	227	55.5	46.07	3.37	49.44	167	19.80
Covington, Ky.....	58,500	379	64.8	34.51	2.27	36.78	224	20.25
Cranston, R. I.....	35,600	437	122.8	80.75	1.14	81.89	83	61.71
Cumberland, Md.....	34,400	96	27.9	20.45	1.81	22.26	259	12.54
Dallas, Tex.....	200,000	3,104	155.2	69.72	10.90	80.61	86	45.43
Danville, Ill.....	37,600	173	46.0	32.94	3.31	36.25	218	20.49
Davenport, Iowa.....	52,469	109	19.2	18.59	3.96	22.55	256	11.52
Dayton, Ohio.....	177,000	813	45.9	49.91	12.30	62.21	130	20.20
Decatur, Ill.....	55,000	568	103.3	93.15	5.13	98.28	63	48.21
Denver, Colo.....	285,000	2,530	88.8	42.44	6.24	48.68	170	30.93
Des Moines, Iowa.....	146,000	502	34.4	38.85	1.34	40.20	202	12.58
Detroit, Mich.....	1,200,000	26,421	204.8	131.65	10.77	142.42	27	83.23
Dubuque, Iowa.....	41,600	97	23.3	18.16	23.40	41.57	198	8.39
Duluth, Minn.....	113,000	489	43.3	40.08	10.24	50.32	165	20.68
Durham, N. C.....	43,900	422	96.1	72.99	3.79	76.79	92	28.87

* Data not collected.

TABLE 5.—TOTAL AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND

City and State	Expenditure for new buildings, 1926	Expenditure for repairs and addi- tions, 1926	Total expenditures		Expenditures for new house- keeping dwellings, 1926
			1926	1925	
East Chicago, Ind.	\$3,935,504	\$200,400	\$4,135,904	\$4,733,815	\$2,199,184
East Cleveland, Ohio	1,423,057	110,893	1,533,950	3,829,501	1,257,200
Easton, Pa.	1,364,487	373,924	1,738,411	2,378,711	326,300
East Orange, N. J.	7,898,214	1,136,710	9,034,924	7,494,568	5,945,794
East Providence, R. I.	2,256,750	22,200	2,278,950	(¹)	1,303,000
East St. Louis, Ill.	4,211,624	257,724	4,469,348	5,081,432	2,386,983
Elgin, Ill.	3,208,802	402,480	3,611,282	2,731,040	1,528,178
Elizabeth, N. J.	9,743,900	1,421,955	11,165,855	8,997,664	6,913,000
Elmira, N. Y.	2,171,316	390,568	2,561,884	2,263,767	895,378
El Paso, Tex.	923,166	279,265	1,202,431	2,216,849	432,061
Erie, Pa.	4,889,242	1,201,579	6,090,821	8,538,103	2,740,662
Evanston, Ill.	15,119,970	705,700	15,825,670	14,007,420	9,203,370
Evansville, Ind.	4,067,990	409,799	4,467,789	3,269,980	1,990,738
Everett, Mass.	3,319,520	165,735	3,485,255	2,193,747	1,652,755
Fall River, Mass.	1,482,438	673,703	2,156,141	3,795,965	919,150
Fitchburg, Mass.	1,186,430	377,458	1,563,888	2,127,714	604,630
Flint, Mich.	11,849,725	1,179,026	13,028,751	6,273,955	7,584,223
Fon Du Lac, Wis.	801,035	173,660	974,695	(¹)	343,560
Fort Wayne, Ind.	7,189,056	562,147	7,751,203	10,923,239	5,100,700
Fort Worth, Tex.	16,872,838	2,529,442	19,402,280	8,433,993	8,612,385
Fresno, Calif.	1,401,275	405,469	1,806,744	3,093,062	623,380
Galveston, Tex.	2,746,650	454,270	3,200,920	1,702,753	310,985
Gary, Ind.	20,348,634	1,725,528	22,074,162	13,057,987	10,801,904
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12,418,020	4,450,630	16,868,650	12,187,440	8,267,050
Great Falls, Mont.	500,378	74,446	574,824	(¹)	334,425
Greenville, S. C.	728,155	184,580	912,735	(¹)	366,800
Hagerstown, Md.	605,040	307,292	913,232	1,636,085	333,650
Hamilton, Ohio	2,336,973	191,788	2,528,761	2,207,518	1,462,154
Hammond, Ind.	6,325,392	310,100	6,635,492	5,915,470	3,813,500
Hamtramck, Mich.	1,053,865	879,294	1,933,159	2,258,438	787,900
Harrisburg, Pa.	3,438,485	894,780	4,333,265	3,384,770	2,459,350
Hartford, Conn.	14,017,800	2,198,991	16,216,851	21,804,491	9,369,475
Haverhill, Mass.	717,140	127,575	844,715	667,050	452,900
Hazleton, Pa.	2,227,264	153,731	2,380,995	2,994,232	1,089,936
Highland Park, Mich.	4,451,650	367,385	4,819,035	4,239,785	1,911,500
Hoboken, N. J.	860,000	370,208	1,230,208	1,748,717	20,000
Holyoke, Mass.	2,221,325	335,800	2,607,125	3,412,750	1,187,600
Houston, Tex.	27,606,139	991,546	28,497,685	35,040,590	14,921,429
Huntington, W. Va.	1,698,575	141,481	1,840,056	5,414,100	1,052,150
Indianapolis, Ind.	16,113,711	2,916,581	19,030,292	24,839,869	9,712,700
Irvington, N. J.	9,260,118	245,967	9,506,085	9,724,191	7,200,350
Jackson, Mich.	3,493,143	686,875	4,180,018	2,598,709	1,239,300
Jacksonville, Fla.	19,015,236	1,773,990	20,789,226	14,601,384	8,446,610
Jamestown, N. Y.	1,772,270	374,156	2,146,426	3,435,707	1,094,300
Jersey City, N. J.	19,778,644	1,124,079	20,902,723	24,988,864	10,699,295
Johnstown, Pa.	3,614,635	208,450	3,823,085	(¹)	1,005,750
Joplin, Mo.	1,631,733	22,800	1,654,533	1,075,817	673,600
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1,586,306	397,284	1,983,590	2,053,020	563,950
Kansas City, Kans.	2,286,822	232,803	2,519,625	3,737,048	1,720,901
Kansas City, Mo.	20,167,475	1,408,945	21,576,420	38,256,095	11,229,100
Kearney, N. J.	3,780,396	28,035	3,808,431	6,509,880	2,217,500
Kenosha, Wis.	4,561,852	560,500	5,122,352	4,611,915	3,158,925
Kingston, N. Y.	1,215,906	428,748	1,644,654	1,597,759	522,350
Knoxville, Tenn.	10,329,190	381,261	10,710,451	6,329,396	3,172,665
Kokomo, Ind.	433,461	30,640	464,101	714,380	183,235
Lakewood, Ohio	4,160,950	132,300	4,293,340	7,317,075	3,232,250
Lancaster, Pa.	2,086,010	242,097	2,328,107	4,131,621	1,238,280
Lansing, Mich.	4,236,153	256,683	4,492,836	5,369,274	2,038,175
Lawrence, Mass.	1,369,659	359,583	1,729,242	3,004,510	592,000
Lebanon, Pa.	937,450	88,000	1,025,450	(¹)	200,000
Lewiston, Me.	349,100	70,000	419,100	973,000	277,300
Lexington, Ky.	1,991,342	193,700	2,185,051	1,645,605	674,725
Lima, Ohio	1,096,613	137,440	1,234,053	2,275,111	307,150
Lincoln, Nebr.	5,689,143	246,832	5,935,975	7,006,677	1,769,805
Little Rock, Ark.	6,238,046	650,180	6,888,226	5,107,847	2,277,069
Long Beach, Calif.	7,900,940	655,241	8,556,181	12,261,186	3,268,265

¹ Population as of 1920 census.² State census, Jan. 1, 1925.

FOR REPAIRS, AND FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR, IN 294 CITIES IN 1926—Continued

City and State	Estimated population, July 1, 1926	Families provided for		Per capita expenditure, 1926				
		Number	Ratio per 10,000 population	For new buildings	For repairs and additions	Total	Rank of city	For house-keeping dwellings
East Chicago, Ind.	47,300	443	93.7	\$83.20	\$4.24	\$87.44	75	\$46.46
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,400	332	84.3	36.12	2.81	38.93	207	31.91
Easton, Pa.	37,400	63	16.8	36.48	10.00	46.48	179	8.72
East Orange, N. J.	61,700	1,140	184.8	128.01	18.42	146.43	26	96.37
East Providence, R. I.	27,100	247	91.1	83.27	.82	84.09	80	48.08
East St. Louis, Ill.	72,300	708	97.9	58.25	3.56	61.82	132	33.01
Elgin, Ill.	34,000	348	102.4	94.38	11.84	106.21	53	44.95
Elizabeth, N. J.	95,783	1,751	182.8	101.73	14.85	116.57	38	72.17
Elmira, N. Y.	49,000	156	31.8	44.31	7.97	52.28	154	18.27
El Paso, Tex.	109,000	196	18.0	8.47	2.56	11.03	288	3.96
Erie, Pa.	93,372	547	58.6	52.36	12.87	65.23	120	29.35
Evanston, Ill.	45,100	1,271	281.8	335.25	15.65	350.90	5	204.07
Evansville, Ind.	95,100	615	64.7	42.67	4.31	46.98	178	20.93
Everett, Mass.	42,500	425	100.0	78.11	3.90	82.01	82	38.89
Fall River, Mass.	131,000	232	17.7	11.32	5.14	16.46	276	7.02
Fitchburg, Mass.	44,200	147	33.3	26.84	8.54	35.38	223	13.68
Flint, Mich.	137,000	2,171	158.5	86.49	8.61	95.10	68	55.36
Fon Du Lac, Wis.	26,500	82	30.9	30.23	6.55	36.78	216	12.96
Fort Wayne, Ind.	99,900	972	97.3	71.96	5.63	77.59	89	51.06
Fort Worth, Tex.	159,000	1,923	120.9	106.12	15.91	122.03	32	54.17
Fresno, Calif.	60,200	179	29.7	23.28	6.74	30.01	236	10.36
Galveston, Tex.	49,100	52	10.6	55.94	9.25	65.19	121	6.33
Gary, Ind.	80,800	2,024	250.5	251.84	21.36	273.20	8	133.69
Grand Rapids, Mich.	156,000	1,955	125.3	79.60	28.53	108.13	48	52.99
Great Falls, Mont.	30,900	134	43.4	16.19	2.41	18.59	270	10.82
Greenville, S. C.	28,100	88	31.3	25.91	6.57	32.48	230	13.05
Hagerstown, Md.	32,000	73	22.8	18.94	9.60	28.54	243	10.43
Hamilton, Ohio	42,800	453	105.8	54.60	4.48	59.08	136	34.16
Hammond, Ind.	52,300	905	173.0	120.94	5.93	126.87	29	72.92
Hamtramck, Mich.	87,800	205	23.3	12.00	10.01	22.02	260	8.97
Harrisburg, Pa.	84,600	501	59.2	40.64	10.58	51.22	159	29.07
Hartford, Conn.	164,000	2,676	163.2	85.47	13.41	98.88	62	57.13
Haverhill, Mass.	49,232	110	20.4	14.57	2.59	17.16	274	9.20
Hazleton, Pa.	36,800	200	54.3	60.52	4.18	64.70	123	29.62
Highland Park, Mich.	77,000	564	73.2	57.81	4.77	62.58	128	24.82
Hoboken, N. J.	68,166	3	4	12.62	5.43	18.05	272	.29
Holyoke, Mass.	60,400	197	32.6	36.78	6.39	43.16	192	19.66
Houston, Tex.	164,954	3,815	275.9	167.36	5.40	172.76	20	90.46
Huntington, W. Va.	65,300	337	51.6	26.01	2.17	28.18	245	16.11
Indianapolis, Ind.	367,000	2,424	66.0	43.91	7.95	51.86	156	26.47
Irrington, N. J.	34,600	1,379	398.6	267.63	7.11	274.74	7	208.10
Jackson, Mich.	59,700	286	47.9	58.51	11.51	70.02	101	20.76
Jacksonville, Fla.	96,500	2,373	245.9	197.05	18.38	215.43	14	87.53
Jamestown, N. Y.	44,300	252	56.9	40.01	8.45	48.45	173	24.70
Jersey City, N. J.	318,000	2,601	81.8	62.20	3.53	65.73	113	33.65
Johnstown, Pa.	72,200	213	29.5	50.06	4.13	54.20	148	13.93
Joplin, Mo.	29,902	161	53.8	54.57	.76	55.33	144	22.53
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,500	192	35.2	29.10	7.29	36.40	217	10.35
Kansas City, Kans.	117,000	736	62.9	19.55	1.99	21.54	257	14.71
Kansas City, Mo.	375,000	3,728	99.4	53.78	3.76	57.54	141	29.94
Kearney, N. J.	32,100	541	168.5	117.77	.87	118.64	37	69.08
Kenosha, Wis.	52,700	174	33.0	86.56	10.64	97.20	66	59.94
Kingsport, N. Y.	28,400	102	35.9	42.81	15.10	57.91	140	18.39
Knoxville, Tenn.	98,800	641	64.9	104.55	3.86	108.41	46	32.11
Kokomo, Ind.	38,000	47	12.4	11.41	.81	12.21	284	4.82
Lakewood, Ohio	59,500	586	98.5	69.93	2.23	72.16	97	54.32
Lancaster, Pa.	57,100	204	35.7	36.53	4.24	40.77	200	21.69
Lansing, Mich.	73,200	542	74.0	57.87	3.51	61.38	133	27.84
Lawrence, Mass.	93,500	141	15.1	14.65	3.85	18.49	271	6.33
Lebanon, Pa.	25,300	53	20.9	37.05	3.48	40.53	201	7.91
Lewiston, Me.	35,500	71	20.0	9.83	1.97	11.81	287	7.80
Lexington, Ky.	47,500	164	34.5	41.92	4.08	46.00	182	14.20
Lima, Ohio	47,700	69	14.5	22.99	2.88	25.87	251	6.44
Lincoln, Nebr.	62,000	378	61.0	91.76	3.98	95.74	67	28.55
Little Rock, Ark.	75,900	772	101.7	82.19	8.57	90.75	69	30.00
Long Beach, Calif.	97,700	978	100.1	80.96	6.71	87.67	74	33.45

* Data not collected.

* Estimate as of July 1, 1925.

TABLE 5.—TOTAL AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND

City and State	Expenditure for new buildings, 1926	Expenditure for repairs and addi- tions, 1926	Total expenditures		Expenditures for new house- keeping dwellings, 1926
			1926	1925	
Lorain, Ohio	\$1,591,564	\$72,835	\$1,664,399	\$2,201,056	\$1,142,640
Los Angeles, Calif	107,636,036	15,370,179	123,006,215	152,646,436	64,134,210
Louisville, Ky	19,045,125	1,207,345	20,252,470	29,504,086	13,572,450
Lowell, Mass	1,215,970	361,665	1,577,635	2,624,379	488,100
Lynchburg, Va	905,228	181,554	1,086,782	905,719	729,052
Lynn, Mass	3,374,460	1,237,685	4,612,145	4,683,287	2,626,615
McKeesport, Pa	1,959,514	565,151	2,524,665	2,383,727	1,549,466
Macon, Ga	1,372,532	366,607	1,739,139	1,729,343	821,155
Madison, Wis	4,593,981	509,456	5,103,437	6,782,157	2,307,500
Malden, Mass	3,227,340	384,016	3,611,356	3,005,654	1,927,310
Manchester, N. H.	1,084,739	288,251	1,372,990	2,361,120	795,100
Mansfield, Ohio	2,687,682	245,017	2,932,699	3,120,025	1,264,725
Marion, Ohio	304,190	31,925	336,115	677,709	147,600
Medford, Mass	5,548,425	210,255	5,758,680	5,595,725	4,047,650
Memphis, Tenn	13,402,330	1,929,680	15,332,010	15,316,460	7,067,760
Meriden, Conn	931,154	305,698	1,236,852	1,178,820	743,200
Miami, Fla	27,254,035	7,988,580	35,242,615	58,628,091	10,229,367
Milwaukee, Wis	29,598,838	4,215,026	33,813,864	31,477,363	17,730,256
Minneapolis, Minn	17,386,275	3,223,065	20,609,340	29,446,310	11,380,870
Mobile, Ala	1,559,800	256,009	1,815,809	2,637,810	600,000
Moline, Ill	1,151,357	234,705	1,386,062	827,970	834,025
Montclair, N. J.	6,461,382	507,681	6,969,063	6,741,560	4,276,948
Montgomery, Ala	1,247,000	379,000	1,626,000	1,011,673	415,000
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	24,196,877	630,379	24,827,256	10,876,933	20,930,150
Muncie, Ind	1,557,317	260,267	1,817,584	1,434,817	718,507
Muskegon, Mich	1,027,973	185,054	1,213,027	1,945,305	440,550
Muskogee, Okla	329,105	59,549	388,654	712,217	149,170
Nashville, Tenn	4,583,110	650,599	5,242,709	6,385,861	1,770,340
Newark, N. J.	36,814,302	4,383,485	41,197,777	39,606,551	19,215,988
Newark, Ohio	334,200	41,275	375,475	801,900	237,900
New Bedford, Mass	2,009,725	259,325	2,269,050	8,297,201	775,500
New Britain, Conn	5,324,640	464,298	5,788,938	7,717,021	2,947,590
New Brunswick, N. J.	2,136,555	492,226	2,628,781	3,596,125	1,155,000
Newburgh, N. Y.	3,300,050	191,415	3,491,465	1,652,720	706,260
New Castle, Pa	1,972,970	331,135	2,304,105	(^a)	1,393,450
New Haven, Conn	17,829,578	1,637,747	19,467,325	8,075,310	5,840,457
New London, Conn	1,169,140	110,425	1,285,565	1,582,750	730,140
New Orleans, La	17,055,058	1,531,386	18,586,444	16,345,131	5,102,308
Newport, Ky	514,500	41,000	555,500	329,060	183,000
Newport, R. I.	326,084	222,665	548,749	1,075,015	219,200
Newport News, Va	243,767	143,982	387,749	318,621	152,050
New Rochelle, N. Y.	7,451,865	701,854	8,153,719	9,410,455	5,027,921
Newton, Mass	7,715,880	678,074	8,393,954	12,297,313	5,980,250
New York, N. Y.	981,238,440	58,432,132	1,039,670,572	1,020,604,713	621,616,801
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	3,630,565	613,452	4,244,017	6,714,835	2,680,860
Norfolk, Va	2,346,506	425,157	2,771,663	2,897,698	1,481,604
Norristown, Pa	775,583	570,706	1,346,289	2,448,480	502,000
Norwalk, Conn	2,670,147	384,205	3,054,352	3,193,733	1,891,950
Oakland, Calif	24,996,797	2,731,558	27,728,355	38,963,983	14,106,489
Oak Park, Ill	5,975,453	494,461	6,469,914	8,084,857	4,830,900
Ogden, Utah	1,312,400	125,650	1,438,050	2,402,985	789,350
Oklahoma City, Okla	7,332,498	390,936	7,723,434	5,776,933	3,576,573
Omaha, Nebr	9,290,888	636,965	9,927,853	14,651,520	3,555,575
Orange, N. J.	2,933,660	550,142	3,483,802	3,843,753	2,295,580
Oshkosh, Wis	1,811,205	364,809	2,176,014	1,680,546	494,894
Ottumwa, Iowa	726,185	73,455	799,640	(^a)	253,250
Paducah, Ky	9,101,000	87,495	9,188,495	(^a) 0	650,000
Pasadena, Calif	7,636,091	1,116,332	9,052,423	9,462,847	4,551,754
Passaic, N. J.	2,820,742	516,141	3,336,883	6,659,357	1,757,350
Paterson, N. J.	6,166,701	1,295,957	7,462,658	7,709,145	3,888,560
Pawtucket, R. I.	3,493,621	230,690	3,724,311	6,696,723	2,676,500
Peoria, Ill	5,182,045	503,365	5,685,410	5,565,554	1,928,550
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1,000,360	311,005	1,311,365	1,147,308	638,150
Petersburg, Va	204,400	77,200	281,600	574,400	175,400
Philadelphia, Pa	125,051,900	15,041,175	140,093,075	171,034,287	54,533,025
Phoenix, Ariz	2,290,863	343,460	2,634,323	3,061,617	1,642,244
Pittsburgh, Pa	37,289,422	6,500,681	43,790,103	52,271,724	16,923,075
Pittsfield, Mass	1,080,250	852,950	1,933,200	2,937,532	801,800
Plainfield, N. J.	2,821,780	2,067,000	4,888,780	3,665,536	1,719,780

¹ Population as of 1920 census.² State census, Jan. 1, 1925.

BUILDING PERMITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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FOR REPAIRS, AND FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR, IN 294 CITIES IN 1926—Continued

City and State	Estimated population, July 1, 1926	Families provided for		Per capita expenditure, 1926				
		Number	Ratio per 10,000 population	For new buildings	For repairs and additions	Total	Rank of city	For house-keeping dwellings
Lorain, Ohio.....	43,100	317	73.5	\$36.93	\$1.69	\$38.62	208	\$26.51
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1 576,673	20,017	347.1	186.65	26.65	213.30	15	111.21
Louisville, Ky.....	311,000	2,581	83.0	61.24	3.88	65.12	122	43.64
Lowell, Mass.....	1 110,296	145	12.9	11.02	3.28	14.30	281	4.43
Lynchburg, Va.....	30,500	146	47.9	29.68	5.95	35.63	222	23.90
Lynn, Mass.....	104,000	608	58.5	32.45	11.90	44.35	188	25.26
McKeesport, Pa.....	49,500	274	55.4	39.59	11.42	51.00	160	31.30
Macon, Ga.....	59,200	258	43.6	23.18	6.19	29.38	237	13.87
Madison, Wis.....	47,600	465	97.7	96.51	10.70	107.22	49	48.48
Malden, Mass.....	52,400	419	80.0	61.59	7.33	68.92	104	36.78
Manchester, N. H.....	84,000	213	25.4	12.91	3.43	16.35	277	9.47
Mansfield, Ohio.....	32,500	254	78.2	82.70	7.54	90.24	70	38.97
Marion, Ohio.....	33,400	51	15.3	9.11	.96	10.06	290	4.42
Medford, Mass.....	49,700	868	174.6	111.64	4.23	115.87	39	81.44
Memphis, Tenn.....	177,000	2,066	116.7	75.72	10.90	86.62	77	39.93
Meriden, Conn.....	36,600	201	54.9	25.44	8.35	33.79	228	20.31
Miami, Fla.....	129,100	3,902	302.2	211.11	61.88	272.99	9	79.24
Milwaukee, Wis.....	517,000	3,529	68.3	57.25	8.15	65.40	117	34.29
Minneapolis, Minn.....	434,000	2,760	63.6	40.06	7.43	47.49	177	26.22
Mobile, Ala.....	66,800	170	25.4	23.35	3.83	27.18	249	8.98
Moline, Ill.....	34,500	160	46.4	33.37	6.80	40.18	204	24.17
Montclair, N. J.....	33,700	422	125.2	191.73	15.06	206.80	16	126.91
Montgomery, Ala.....	47,000	140	29.8	26.53	8.06	34.60	226	8.83
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	51,900	3,346	644.7	466.22	12.15	478.37	2	403.28
Muncie, Ind.....	43,600	270	61.9	35.72	5.97	41.69	197	16.48
Muskegon, Mich.....	44,300	157	35.4	23.20	4.18	27.38	247	10.15
Muskogee, Okla.....	32,500	64	19.7	10.13	1.83	11.96	285	4.50
Nashville, Tenn.....	137,000	674	49.2	33.45	4.81	38.27	211	12.92
Newark, N. J.....	459,000	3,060	66.7	80.21	9.55	89.76	72	41.86
Newark, Ohio.....	30,600	74	24.2	10.92	1.35	12.27	283	7.77
New Bedford, Mass.....	1 119,539	135	11.1	16.81	2.17	18.98	266	6.49
New Britain, Conn.....	69,600	410	58.9	76.50	6.67	83.17	81	42.35
New Brunswick, N. J.....	38,900	244	62.7	54.92	12.65	67.58	108	29.69
Newburgh, N. Y.....	30,400	108	35.5	108.55	6.30	114.85	41	23.23
New Castle, Pa.....	50,700	227	44.8	38.91	6.53	45.45	183	27.48
New Haven, Conn.....	182,000	1,458	80.1	97.96	9.00	106.96	50	32.09
New London, Conn.....	29,700	133	44.8	39.36	3.92	43.29	191	24.58
New Orleans, La.....	419,000	2,038	48.6	40.70	3.65	44.36	187	12.18
Newport, Ky.....	1 29,317	55	18.8	17.55	1.40	18.95	267	6.24
Newport, R. I.....	2 27,757	21	6.9	11.75	8.02	19.77	265	7.90
Newport News, Va.....	45,800	30	6.1	5.00	2.95	7.95	292	3.12
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	45,800	672	146.7	162.70	15.32	178.03	18	109.78
Newton, Mass.....	54,700	692	126.5	141.06	12.40	153.45	23	109.33
New York, N. Y.....	5,924,000	133,126	224.7	165.64	9.86	175.50	19	104.93
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	58,300	550	94.3	62.27	10.52	72.80	96	45.98
Norfolk, Va.....	174,000	437	25.1	13.49	2.44	15.93	278	8.51
Norristown, Pa.....	35,300	89	25.2	21.97	16.17	38.14	213	14.22
Norwalk, Conn.....	30,100	263	87.4	88.72	12.77	101.48	58	62.86
Oakland, Calif.....	261,000	4,519	173.1	95.77	10.47	106.24	52	54.05
Oak Park, Ill.....	53,500	744	139.1	111.69	9.24	120.93	33	90.30
Ogden, Utah.....	37,600	245	65.2	34.90	3.34	38.25	212	20.99
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1 104,080	1,173	128.5	70.45	3.76	74.21	94	34.36
Omaha, Nebr.....	215,400	794	36.9	43.13	2.96	46.09	181	16.51
Orange, N. J.....	35,800	304	84.9	81.95	15.37	97.31	65	64.12
Oshkosh, Wis.....	33,200	168	50.6	54.55	10.99	65.54	115	14.91
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	27,400	53	19.3	26.50	2.68	29.18	238	9.24
Paducah, Ky.....	26,100	195	74.7	348.70	3.35	352.05	4	24.90
Pasadena, Calif.....	58,400	839	143.7	135.89	19.12	155.01	22	77.94
Passaic, N. J.....	69,900	354	50.6	40.35	7.38	47.74	175	25.14
Paterson, N. J.....	143,000	762	53.3	43.12	9.06	52.19	155	27.19
Pawtucket, R. I.....	71,000	700	98.6	49.21	3.25	52.46	153	37.70
Peoria, Ill.....	82,500	362	43.9	62.81	6.10	68.91	105	23.38
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	48,100	131	27.2	20.80	6.47	27.26	248	13.27
Petersburg, Va.....	36,400	45	12.4	5.62	2.12	7.74	293	4.82
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,008,000	11,003	57.8	62.28	7.49	69.77	102	27.16
Phoenix, Ariz.....	42,100	531	135.6	54.41	8.16	62.57	129	39.01
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	637,000	2,781	43.7	58.54	19.21	68.74	106	26.57
Pittsfield, Mass.....	48,100	77	16.0	22.46	17.73	40.19	203	16.67
Plainfield, N. J.....	32,500	627	192.9	86.82	63.60	150.42	25	52.92

1 Data not collected.

2 Estimate as of July 1, 1924.

TABLE 5.—TOTAL AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND

City and State	Expenditure for new buildings, 1926	Expenditure for repairs and addi- tions, 1926	Total expenditures		Expenditures for new house- keeping dwellings, 1926
			1926	1925	
Pontiac, Mich.	\$5,096,584	\$388,713	\$5,485,297	\$2,086,45	\$3,209,510
Port Arthur, Tex.	781,393	96,107	877,500	(¹)	443,604
Port Huron, Mich.	341,850	107,855	449,705	189,575	200,600
Portland, Me.	3,529,398	692,655	4,222,053	2,002,037	874,120
Portland, Oreg.	29,512,830	3,076,145	32,588,975	38,476,335	20,499,515
Portsmouth, Ohio	1,727,726	224,975	1,952,701	1,827,671	822,600
Portsmouth, Va.	392,790	164,609	557,399	778,289	237,450
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1,866,772	329,260	2,196,032	2,289,311	1,505,050
Providence, R. I.	19,084,200	4,163,800	23,188,000	23,195,700	9,183,000
Pueblo, Colo.	1,044,878	201,163	1,246,041	2,346,200	670,200
Quincy, Ill.	1,244,622	82,996	1,327,618	1,257,025	724,050
Quincy, Mass.	5,825,104	405,102	6,230,206	8,295,845	4,186,100
Racine, Wis.	3,783,693	283,232	4,066,925	5,265,412	2,516,501
Reading, Pa.	4,149,625	1,117,100	5,266,725	6,814,269	1,715,400
Revere, Mass.	1,472,500	190,797	1,663,297	1,589,470	1,056,100
Richmond, Ind.	1,156,104	189,449	1,345,553	1,102,125	681,850
Richmond, Va.	8,906,264	1,118,610	10,024,874	19,398,246	5,228,284
Roanoke, Va.	4,430,395	137,649	4,568,044	3,425,140	2,431,683
Rochester, N. Y.	18,094,310	3,542,381	21,636,691	28,097,462	11,065,642
Rockford, Ill.	5,100,761	438,573	5,539,334	6,475,700	3,120,600
Rock Island, Ill.	912,421	271,831	1,184,252	1,311,765	560,950
Sacramento, Calif.	7,134,807	564,566	7,699,373	11,324,045	4,177,687
Saginaw, Mich.	2,119,106	965,609	3,084,715	2,935,292	1,025,333
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,093,281	248,989	1,342,270	2,263,682	455,550
St. Louis, Mo.	33,439,688	9,299,072	42,738,760	55,057,146	20,355,058
St. Paul, Minn.	13,365,330	2,225,958	15,591,288	28,811,158	9,673,197
St. Petersburg, Fla.	13,784,350	1,218,000	15,002,350	(¹)	7,024,250
Salem, Mass.	1,700,050	410,125	2,110,175	2,167,105	939,500
Salt Lake City, Utah	5,119,456	507,938	5,627,394	5,845,474	2,819,950
San Antonio, Tex.	11,178,422	893,677	12,072,099	9,432,101	5,005,262
San Diego, Calif.	18,650,194	1,180,744	19,830,938	18,060,759	11,621,656
San Francisco, Calif.	50,991,931	6,162,017	57,153,948	50,092,793	27,679,950
San Jose, Calif.	3,821,380	557,655	4,379,035	4,837,315	2,237,910
Savannah, Ga.	2,705,897	224,814	2,930,711	1,654,204	1,255,970
Schenectady, N. Y.	3,466,175	543,800	4,009,975	7,160,368	1,862,400
Scranton, Pa.	2,777,567	363,480	3,141,047	5,984,905	1,018,555
Seattle, Wash.	30,847,145	3,370,555	34,217,700	30,626,995	16,347,220
Sheboygan, Mich.	2,232,936	485,009	2,717,945	2,277,682	1,574,600
Shreveport, La.	4,469,832	886,971	5,356,803	5,434,518	1,714,377
Sioux City, Iowa	4,134,141	131,415	4,265,556	3,611,030	1,222,456
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,767,052	164,562	1,931,614	2,048,181	950,000
Somerville, Mass.	4,634,296	431,695	5,065,991	5,653,030	1,483,506
South Bend, Ind.	9,234,984	517,950	9,752,934	8,445,238	4,389,674
Spokane, Wash.	3,632,147	558,826	4,190,973	4,366,856	2,326,216
Springfield, Ill.	3,679,172	572,169	4,251,341	5,527,139	2,081,888
Springfield, Mass.	7,512,972	1,220,734	8,733,706	15,002,140	4,980,906
Springfield, Ohio	1,248,268	196,550	1,446,818	1,542,838	571,000
Stamford, Conn.	4,088,488	356,695	4,445,183	5,136,004	2,929,650
Steubenville, Ohio	1,261,500	101,800	1,363,300	4,281,000	682,500
Stockton, Calif.	2,414,589	316,545	2,731,134	3,813,689	1,194,975
Superior, Wis.	1,876,944	258,585	2,135,529	3,223,346	399,250
Syracuse, N. Y.	12,459,479	1,814,657	14,274,136	11,919,570	7,127,325
Tacoma, Wash.	9,531,920	1,555,947	11,087,867	7,074,429	4,343,300
Tampa, Fla.	14,091,259	1,388,982	15,480,241	22,758,584	6,542,903
Taunton, Mass.	846,825	25,000	871,825	1,035,750	460,000
Terre Haute, Ind.	1,770,871	293,100	2,063,971	1,536,385	470,300
Toledo, Ohio	11,085,217	1,961,148	13,046,365	15,502,656	6,283,344
Topeka, Kans.	3,139,221	439,644	3,578,865	3,176,362	1,225,975
Trenton, N. J.	4,136,122	795,129	4,931,251	7,922,539	2,132,312
Troy, N. Y.	2,019,805	582,027	2,601,832	3,002,070	756,050
Tucson, Ariz.	1,702,267	93,969	1,796,236	(¹)	1,249,996
Tulsa, Okla.	6,608,014	626,855	7,234,869	10,016,005	3,683,442
Union City, N. J.	1,422,020	510,716	1,932,736	1,767,734	1,042,500
Utica, N. Y.	5,304,655	227,000	5,531,655	5,157,390	2,640,600
Waco, Tex.	902,125	192,400	1,094,525	1,864,182	615,278
Waltham, Mass.	2,731,130	81,475	2,812,605	2,679,131	1,684,100

¹ Population as of 1920 census.² Data not collected.

BUILDING PERMITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

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FOR REPAIRS, AND FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR, IN 294 CITIES IN 1926—Continued

City and State	Estimated population, July 1, 1926	Families provided for		Per capita expenditure, 1926				
		Number	Ratio per 10,000 population	For new buildings	For repairs and additions	Total	Rank of city	For house-keeping dwellings
Pontiac, Mich.	49,800	888	178.3	\$102.34	\$7.81	\$110.15	44	\$64.45
Port Arthur, Tex.	33,000	203	61.5	23.68	2.91	26.59	250	13.44
Port Huron, Mich.	30,700	78	25.4	11.14	3.51	14.65	280	6.53
Portland, Me.	76,400	186	24.3	46.20	9.07	55.26	145	11.44
Portland, Oreg.	282,383	5,125	198.4	104.51	10.89	115.40	40	72.59
Portsmouth, Ohio	39,800	257	64.6	43.41	5.65	49.06	169	20.67
Portsmouth, Va.	59,900	71	11.9	6.56	2.75	9.31	291	3.96
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	35,800	351	98.0	52.14	9.20	61.34	134	42.04
Providence, R. I.	275,000	1,205	43.8	69.40	14.92	84.32	79	33.38
Pueblo, Colo.	43,900	270	61.5	23.80	4.58	28.38	244	15.27
Quincy, Ill.	39,131	190	48.6	31.81	2.12	33.93	227	18.50
Quincy, Mass.	63,000	971	154.1	92.46	6.43	98.89	61	66.45
Racine, Wis.	69,400	471	67.9	54.52	4.08	58.60	138	36.26
Reading, Pa.	114,000	290	25.4	36.40	9.80	46.20	180	15.05
Revere, Mass.	34,300	264	77.0	42.93	5.56	48.49	172	30.79
Richmond, Ind.	31,000	205	66.1	37.29	6.11	43.40	190	22.00
Richmond, Va.	189,000	1,224	64.8	47.12	5.92	53.03	151	27.66
Roanoke, Va.	61,900	652	105.3	71.57	2.22	73.80	95	39.28
Rochester, N. Y.	321,000	2,304	71.8	50.37	11.04	67.40	109	34.47
Rockford, Ill.	78,400	880	112.2	65.06	5.59	70.65	100	39.80
Rock Island, Ill.	41,000	156	38.0	22.25	6.63	28.88	239	13.68
Sacramento, Calif.	73,400	1,198	163.2	97.20	7.69	104.90	55	56.92
Saginaw, Mich.	73,300	351	47.9	28.91	13.17	42.08	195	13.99
St. Joseph, Mo.	78,400	161	20.5	13.94	3.18	17.12	275	5.81
St. Louis, Mo.	830,000	8,020	96.6	40.29	11.20	51.49	157	24.52
St. Paul, Minn.	248,000	2,188	88.2	53.89	8.98	62.87	126	39.00
St. Petersburg, Fla.	39,500	2,766	700.3	348.97	30.84	379.81	3	177.83
Salem, Mass.	42,900	162	37.8	39.63	9.55	49.19	168	21.90
Salt Lake City, Utah	133,000	912	68.6	38.49	3.82	42.31	194	21.20
San Antonio, Tex.	205,000	1,964	95.8	54.53	4.36	58.89	137	24.42
San Diego, Calif.	110,000	3,734	339.5	169.55	10.73	180.28	17	105.65
San Francisco, Calif.	567,000	8,539	150.6	89.93	10.87	100.80	59	48.82
San Jose, Calif.	44,200	683	154.5	86.46	12.62	99.07	60	50.63
Savannah, Ga.	94,900	331	34.9	28.51	2.37	30.88	234	13.23
Schenectady, N. Y.	93,000	289	31.1	37.27	5.85	43.12	193	20.03
Scranton, Pa.	143,000	217	15.2	19.42	2.54	21.97	261	7.12
Seattle, Wash.	131,312	5,342	169.4	97.83	10.69	108.52	45	51.84
Sheboygan, Mich.	34,000	334	98.2	65.67	14.26	79.94	87	46.31
Shreveport, La.	59,500	597	100.3	75.12	14.91	90.03	71	28.81
Sioux City, Iowa	78,000	359	46.0	53.00	1.68	54.69	146	15.67
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	31,200	212	67.9	56.64	5.27	61.91	131	30.45
Somerville, Mass.	100,000	352	35.2	46.34	4.32	50.66	162	14.84
South Bend, Ind.	81,700	1,036	126.8	113.04	6.34	119.37	36	53.73
Spokane, Wash.	109,000	662	60.7	33.32	5.13	38.45	209	21.34
Springfield, Ill.	64,700	431	66.6	56.87	8.84	65.71	114	32.18
Springfield, Mass.	145,000	1,329	91.7	51.81	8.42	60.23	135	34.41
Springfield, Ohio	70,200	274	39.0	17.78	2.33	20.61	264	8.13
Stamford, Conn.	41,800	561	134.2	97.81	8.53	106.34	51	70.09
Steubenville, Ohio	32,600	210	64.4	38.70	3.12	41.82	196	20.94
Stockton, Calif.	48,500	332	68.5	49.79	6.53	56.31	142	24.64
Superior, Wis.	139,671	103	26.0	47.31	6.52	53.83	149	10.06
Syracuse, N. Y.	184,000	1,251	68.0	67.71	9.86	77.58	90	38.74
Tacoma, Wash.	106,000	1,790	168.9	89.92	14.68	104.60	56	40.97
Tampa, Fla.	102,000	2,623	257.2	138.15	13.62	151.77	24	64.15
Taunton, Mass.	39,800	114	28.6	21.28	.63	21.91	262	11.56
Terre Haute, Ind.	71,900	128	17.8	24.63	4.08	28.71	242	65.79
Toledo, Ohio	294,000	1,545	52.6	37.70	6.67	44.38	186	21.37
Topeka, Kans.	56,500	361	63.9	55.56	7.78	63.34	125	21.70
Trenton, N. J.	134,400	437	32.6	30.87	5.93	36.80	215	15.91
Troy, N. Y.	72,300	111	15.4	27.94	8.05	35.99	220	10.46
Tucson, Ariz.	27,500	400	145.5	61.90	3.42	65.32	119	45.45
Tulsa, Okla.	133,000	862	64.8	49.65	4.71	54.36	147	27.70
Union City, N. J.	63,600	352	55.3	22.36	8.03	30.39	235	16.39
Utica, N. Y.	103,000	443	43.0	51.50	2.20	53.71	150	25.70
Waco, Tex.	44,800	187	41.7	20.14	4.29	24.43	254	13.73
Waltham, Mass.	35,700	321	89.9	76.50	2.28	78.78	88	47.17

TABLE 5.—TOTAL AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND

City and State	Expenditure for new buildings, 1926	Expenditure for repairs and additions, 1926	Total expenditures		Expenditures for new house-keeping dwellings, 1926
			1926	1925	
Warren, Ohio.....	\$2, 264, 200	\$120, 000	\$2, 384, 200	\$2, 352, 355	\$1, 680, 200
Washington, D. C.....	60, 095, 318	4, 875, 130	64, 970, 448	65, 490, 104	41, 783, 830
Waterbury, Conn.....	4, 781, 040	471, 225	5, 252, 265	5, 088, 385	2, 739, 330
Waterloo, Iowa.....	1, 233, 730	150, 180	1, 383, 910	921, 530	560, 300
Watertown, Mass.....	5, 712, 190	55, 450	5, 767, 640	(¹)	4, 446, 000
Watertown, N. Y.....	354, 555	266, 984	621, 539	1, 026, 404	260, 400
West New York, N. Y.....	2, 810, 500	114, 970	2, 925, 470	2, 780, 216	1, 386, 000
Wheeling, W. Va.....	1, 328, 002	493, 211	1, 821, 213	3, 262, 611	704, 414
White Plains, N. Y.....	13, 391, 598	760, 345	14, 151, 943	(¹)	8, 154, 537
Wichita, Kans.....	4, 639, 060	545, 045	5, 184, 105	5, 042, 417	3, 380, 155
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	9, 511, 931	510, 332	10, 022, 263	5, 811, 612	5, 114, 608
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	3, 239, 896	700, 789	3, 940, 685	3, 901, 000	1, 812, 214
Wilkesburg, Pa.....	3, 005, 951	94, 375	3, 100, 326	(¹)	1, 619, 767
Wilmington, Del.....	3, 964, 129	907, 152	4, 871, 281	3, 987, 368	2, 103, 279
Wilmington, N. C.....	942, 900	145, 150	1, 088, 050	572, 475	208, 300
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	5, 124, 420	406, 423	5, 530, 843	4, 871, 262	2, 136, 690
Woonsocket, R. I.....	2, 766, 547	572, 074	3, 338, 621	2, 526, 422	1, 471, 300
Worcester, Mass.....	11, 118, 703	1, 866, 311	12, 985, 014	18, 088, 839	6, 496, 070
Yonkers, N. Y.....	24, 221, 620	1, 422, 504	25, 644, 124	19, 898, 973	18, 232, 380
York, Pa.....	942, 000	300, 000	1, 242, 000	3, 262, 822	500, 000
Youngstown, Ohio.....	9, 309, 050	304, 500	9, 613, 550	11, 953, 450	5, 496, 100
Zanesville, Ohio.....	848, 691	137, 736	986, 427	679, 373	369, 606
Total.....	3, 625, 325, 946	359, 555, 470	3, 984, 881, 416	4, 156, 605, 144	2, 108, 875, 695

¹ Population as of 1920.² Data not collected.

FOR REPAIRS, AND FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR, IN 294 CITIES IN 1926—Continued

City and State	Estimated population, July 1, 1926	Families provided for		Per capita expenditure, 1926				
		Number	Ratio per 10,000 population	For new buildings	For repairs and additions	Total	Rank of city	For house-keeping dwellings
Warren, Ohio.....	36,100	453	125.5	\$62.72	\$3.32	\$66.04	112	\$46.54
Washington, D. C.....	528,000	7,911	149.8	113.82	9.23	123.05	31	79.14
Waterbury, Conn.....	91,715	691	75.3	52.13	5.14	57.27	158	30.09
Waterloo, Iowa.....	36,900	153	41.5	33.43	4.07	37.50	214	15.18
Watertown, Mass.....	26,400	844	319.7	216.37	2.10	218.47	12	168.41
Watertown, N. Y.....	33,100	44	13.3	10.71	8.07	18.78	268	7.87
West New York, N. Y.....	41,000	419	102.2	68.55	2.80	71.35	98	33.80
Wheeling, W. Va.....	56,208	131	23.3	23.63	8.77	32.40	231	12.53
White Plains, N. Y.....	28,700	1,054	367.2	466.60	26.49	493.10	1	284.13
Wichita, Kans.....	92,500	977	105.6	50.15	5.89	56.04	143	36.54
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	40,079	1,537	383.5	237.33	12.73	250.06	10	127.61
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	78,300	322	41.1	41.38	8.95	50.33	164	23.14
Wilkesburg, Pa.....	28,000	242	86.4	107.36	3.37	110.73	43	57.85
Wilmington, Del.....	124,000	359	29.0	31.97	7.32	39.28	206	16.96
Wilmington, N. C.....	37,700	62	16.4	25.01	3.85	28.86	240	5.53
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	71,800	566	78.8	71.37	5.66	77.03	91	29.76
Woonsocket, R. I.....	51,100	365	71.4	54.14	11.20	65.34	118	28.79
Worcester, Mass.....	193,000	1,465	75.9	57.61	9.67	67.28	110	33.66
Yonkers, N. Y.....	116,000	2,706	233.3	208.81	12.26	221.07	11	157.18
York, Pa.....	49,400	90	18.2	19.07	6.07	25.14	253	10.12
Youngstown, Ohio.....	165,000	1,089	66.0	56.42	1.85	58.26	139	33.31
Zanesville, Ohio.....	30,000	128	41.8	27.73	4.50	32.24	232	12.08
Total.....	42,700,350	480,773	112.6	84.90	8.42	93.32	-----	49.39

Position of Building Societies in Great Britain

THE annual report of the chief registrar of friendly societies for the year 1925 gives some details concerning the growth and position of building societies in England, Wales, and Scotland at the close of 1924. The membership stood at 1,000,988, a total higher by 105,464 than that shown in any previous year. The year 1914, it is explained, marked the close of the period of prosperity these societies had enjoyed before the war, and it was not until 1918 that the membership began to rise again.

Subsequent years have shown continuous and rapid progress, the increase of 105,000 during 1924 creating two further records, one for the largest annual addition and another for the largest total membership. The advantages derived from house purchase during the present shortage and the increasing extent to which the facilities offered by building societies have been made known to investors and borrowers no doubt have contributed to the remarkable development in membership.

Receipts for the year were £72,582,450¹ and advances were £40,584,606. The amount advanced on mortgages was four times the average amount advanced in pre-war years.

The number of properties mortgaged increased during the year from 289,300 to 330,116 and the average balance outstanding on mortgage from £341 to £363. Repayments of advances amounted to nearly £26,000,000, and of this sum more than £6,000,000 represented interest. The increase over the preceding year was nearly £4,000,000, and the figure was more than twice that of pre-war years. The average repayment per property mortgaged was about £79 for the year and the reduction of the principal by this repayment about 18 per cent. The interest represented about 5½ per cent of the mean balance due upon mortgage.

The expenses of management amounted to 15s. 1d. per £100. Losses amounted to £47,412, "and of this amount only £7,195 was written off mortgages. The latter figure is the smallest amount ever recorded and represented only 1s. 2d. per £1,000 of mortgage debt." The remainder of the loss represented depreciation of investments or other assets, and amounted to a little over 30s. per £1,000 of the assets involved.

Share capital at the end of the year amounted to £108,983,304, or £109 per member, £5 more than in the preceding year. During the year £27,946,135 was added by subscriptions. Interest amounting to £4,423,162, or nearly 4½ per cent, was allocated to share accounts. Withdrawals (including interest distributed) amounted to nearly £17,000,000.

One-third of the membership, it is stated, consists of "advanced" members; that is, members to whom loans on mortgage have been made. Nearly a third of a million persons are now purchasing properties through building societies, and their average indebtedness to the societies from which they secured the loans is £363, or £22 more than in the preceding year. A summary of loans made through 24 years shows that in that period building societies have lent to their members a total of £300,000,000.

¹ Pound at par = \$4.8665; exchange rate approximately at par.

COOPERATION

Training School for Cooperative Employees in New York

THE cooperative league announces in its release of March 24, 1927, that a full-time training school for cooperative employees is to be held in New York City by the Eastern States Cooperative League. The course will run from April 18 to May 28, 1927, and will include such subjects as history and principles of consumers' cooperation, problems of cooperative management and administration, cooperative bookkeeping, and special lectures on problems of production and distribution, taxation, credit, publicity, advertising, etc., as well as laboratory studies of neighborhood cooperative societies.

Although such courses have been given for a number of years by the Cooperative Central Exchange and later by the Northern States Cooperative League, this is the first to be given by the Eastern States Cooperative League.

Compulsory Cooperative Marketing in Canada

THE Province of British Columbia has, it is reported by the All American Cooperative Commission,¹ followed the example of Queensland and South Africa² in providing for compulsory cooperative marketing. The legislature of that Province recently passed an act providing that when 75 per cent of the growers of a defined district agree to form a pool for the marketing of a commodity, all growers of that commodity in the district must market their crop through the pool.

The plan provides for the appointment of a committee by the growers, on which the Government is to have a representative.

¹ Press release No. 271, Mar. 18, 1927.

² For an account of compulsory cooperation in these countries, see Labor Review, November, 1925, pp. 221 and 229.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Cost of Old-Age Pensions and Maternity Allowances in Australia

THE Official Yearbook No. 19, of the Commonwealth of Australia, gives some particulars concerning expenditures on pensions and allowances for the year ending June 30, 1925.

Old-Age and Invalid Pensions

DURING the year 14,921 applications for old-age pensions were granted and 1,614 were rejected. Of those granted 7,261, or 48.7 per cent, were made by males and 7,660 by females. The age distribution of the successful applicants was as follows:

TABLE 1.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS GRANTED OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN 1924-25

Age group	Males	Females	Total
60-64 years.....	1, 102	5, 112	6, 214
65-69 years.....	4, 263	1, 543	5, 806
70-74 years.....	1, 287	598	1, 885
75-79 years.....	419	261	680
80-84 years.....	143	118	261
85-89 years.....	38	20	58
90 years and over.....	9	8	17
Total.....	7, 261	7, 660	14, 921

In view of the greater longevity of women, it is interesting to see that their preponderance among these applicants is found solely in the lowest age group. At the close of the year, old-age pensions were being paid to 117,516 persons, of whom 60 per cent were women.

Invalid pensions were granted during the year in 6,173 cases and refused in 2,058. Males were slightly more numerous than females among the successful applicants, forming 51.3 per cent of the group. The ages of those to whom pensions were granted ranged from 16 to 78, the largest number, 2,338, being in the age group 50 to 59, and the next largest in the group 40 to 49; this distribution held true of both sexes. At the close of the year 44,840 persons, of whom 20,145, or 45 per cent, were males, were drawing the invalid pension.

The cost of administering the invalid and old-age pension act during the year was £94,486,¹ or about 1.4 per cent of the amount actually paid out in pensions.

The number of invalid and old-age pensions granted since 1921, the amount paid in these pensions, and the cost of administration are shown for each year in the table following.

¹ Pound at par=\$4.8665; exchange rate approximately at par.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PENSIONS AND COST OF ADMINISTRATION, 1921 TO 1925

Year ending June 30—	Number of pensioners			Total payments to pensioners and asylums	Cost of administration
	Old-age	Invalid	Total		
1921.....	102,415	37,981	140,396	£5,150,241	£88,271
1922.....	105,096	39,019	144,115	5,380,034	93,608
1923.....	107,389	40,064	147,453	5,424,016	87,910
1924.....	113,064	42,617	155,671	6,523,881	92,366
1925.....	117,516	44,840	162,356	6,992,905	94,486

It will be seen that the number of pensioners increased during this period by 15.6 per cent, and the amount paid to pensioners and to asylums on their behalf increased by 35.8 per cent. This discrepancy is due to an increase in the amount of the individual pension made by an act of 1923, which became effective the following year. From 1921 to 1923, inclusive, the average pension was 28s. 9d. a fortnight; in 1924 it was 33s. 9d. The actual cost of administration rose 7 per cent during the five years covered, but this was coincident with a relative fall, the cost per £100 paid out to or in behalf of pensioners having decreased from £1 14s. 3d. to £1 7s.

Retirement Pensions

A RETIREMENT fund, inaugurated in November, 1922, is maintained for the benefit of employees of the Commonwealth public service and the defense department, and for officers of Parliament. On June 30, 1925, contributors to this fund numbered 28,024, of whom 24,781 were males and 3,243 females. Receipts for the year were £419,419, of which £316,182 came from the employees' contributions, £68,661 from the Government, and £33,303 from interest. The amount paid in pensions during the year was £76,794, and the number of pensions in force at the end of the year was 777.

Maternity Allowances

UNDER the Australian law a payment of £5 may be made in the case of "each confinement resulting in the birth of a viable child whether such child was born alive or dead." The act does not apply to Asiatics or to aborigines, or to mothers who are neither natives nor permanent settlers in Australia. The following table shows some details of the working of the act since 1920:

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND COST OF MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Year	Claims paid	Claims rejected	Amount paid	Cost of administration
1920-21.....	140,152	622	£700,760	£16,173
1921-22.....	138,140	520	690,700	15,441
1922-23.....	137,687	421	688,435	16,008
1923-24.....	134,035	432	670,175	14,770
1924-25.....	137,641	455	688,205	16,425

The most striking feature of the table is the continuous fall in the number of claims presented. A recent report covering the work of the maternity allowances division (see Labor Review, April, 1927, p. 206) shows that this tendency was manifest in the year ending June, 1926, during which 136,171 claims were granted and 517 were refused; in other words, the total number of claims presented was less than the number granted in 1925. The cost of administration shows a slight relative as well as absolute increase, having risen from £2 6s. 2d. per £100 paid in allowances in 1920-21 to £2 7s. 9d. in 1924-25.

Canada Adopts an Old-Age Pension Plan

A COMMUNICATION from the United States consul at Ottawa states that on March 24 the Canadian Senate passed by a vote of 61 to 14 a bill providing for old-age pensions which had passed the House on March 4 by a unanimous vote. The bill would become law as soon as it received the royal assent, which was expected as a matter of course.

Outline of the Plan Adopted

THE bill as passed provides for sharing the expense of the pensions between the Dominion and the Provinces. By an earlier act each Province was given primary jurisdiction over the matter of old-age pensions within its borders. The present act lays down a general plan for a pension system, and provides that whenever a Province adopts a scheme embodying these general principles the Dominion Government will assume one-half the cost of the pension, the expenses of administration to be borne by the Province. The benefits of the act may be extended to the territories after it has been adopted by two Provinces. The following provisions deal with the cooperative features of the act:

3. The Governor in Council may make an agreement with the lieutenant governor in council of any Province for the payment to such Province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by such Province for pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in this act and the regulations made thereunder.

4. Every agreement made pursuant to this act shall continue in force so long as the provincial statute remains in operation or until after the expiration of 10 years from the date upon which notice of an intention to determine the agreement is given by the Governor General to the lieutenant governor of the Province with which the same was made.

5. Before any agreement made pursuant to this act comes into operation the Governor in Council shall approve the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the Province, and no change in such scheme shall be made by the Province without the consent of the Governor in Council.

6. As soon as agreements under this act have been made with two of the Provinces adjoining the Northwest Territories, the commissioner of the said territories may submit to the Governor in Council for approval a scheme for the administration and payment of pensions therein, and upon the approval of such scheme, the same shall stand, in all respects other than its duration, in the same position as an agreement with a Province.

The Pension and Pensioners

THE maximum pension is to be \$20 a month, or \$240 a year. If the pensioner has any income in excess of \$125 a year, the pension is to be reduced by a corresponding amount, so that the total income shall not exceed \$365 a year. The conditions under which a person becomes eligible for a pension are thus defined:

8. (1) Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the pension—(a) is a British subject, or, being a widow, who is not a British subject, was such before her marriage; (b) has attained the age of 70 years; (c) has resided in Canada for the 20 years immediately preceding the date aforesaid; (d) has resided in the Province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date; (e) is not an Indian, as defined by the Indian act; (f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year, and (g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

(2) The receipt of a pension shall not of itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

Other provisions deal at length with the division of responsibility for a pension if the applicant has lived in more than one Province during the 20 years preceding his application, or if he moves after the receipt of a pension. It is provided that no pension is subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner, nor may it be seized in satisfaction of any claim against him. A full report of the operation of the agreements is to be made to Parliament each year before April 30.

Old-Age Pensions Movement in Canada

THE Labor Gazette of Canada, in its issue for March, 1927, gives an account of the debate on this bill in the House of Commons, and summarizes the speech of the Minister of Labor, in which a summary is given of the movement for pensions. The first parliamentary resolution dealing with the subject was introduced in 1906. Others followed, and in 1914 a resolution was brought in urging the adoption of a pension system, but the debate was not concluded. During the war period the matter was dropped, but in 1922 it was brought up again, and in 1924 a special committee was appointed to consider the subject, which coupled with its report a recommendation that at the earliest possible date the Government should adopt an old-age pension system embodying the main features of the present bill. This report was submitted to the Provinces to obtain their opinion upon it, and in 1925 the committee was reappointed to consider the whole question in the light of the correspondence with the Provinces. The committee again reported in favor of a cooperative system of old-age pensions, and in 1926 the Government introduced a bill, practically the same as the present act, which passed the House of Commons but was rejected by the Senate. There was a general election in the fall of 1926, in which the question took a prominent position.

During the last election campaign the question of old-age pensions was one of the matters which were most prominently before the electorate of Canada. One could hardly read a newspaper during that campaign without noting some reference to the desirability of establishing a system of old-age pensions in this country. If we are to interpret the will of the electorate on that question in

the way we usually interpret electoral decisions, there can be no question that the principle adopted in this bill was indorsed by the people of Canada.

The Government accordingly introduced the present act early in the new session, and it has gone through swiftly. In the discussion of the bill before the House of Commons, as summarized in the *Labor Gazette*, some suggestions were made for changing its provisions, the chief of these being that old-age pensions should be a purely Federal undertaking, and that the amount of the pension should be increased. These matters, however, were not pushed, for fear of jeopardizing the passage of the bill.

Another criticism was that the pension was noncontributory, a strong plea being made for the contributory principle. The Government spokesman expressed his entire sympathy with this principle, but pointed out that the present need was to provide for old people who would receive no benefit from a contributory system. In 1908 a law had been passed authorizing the sale of annuities for old age, and the minister expressed his belief that this might complement the old-age pension system.

I hope to see the annuity system developed into a broad scheme of social insurance. Of course, it will be on a contributory plan, and I am hoping that it will also be in cooperation with the Provinces. I have given a good deal of study and thought to the extension of the annuity system and I see great prospects ahead for that scheme.

Analysis of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act

AN ACCOUNT was given in the preceding issue of the *Labor Review* of the enactment on March 4, 1927, of the Federal compensation act for longshoremen and harbor workers. Compilations of all compensation acts have been published from time to time by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, one feature being an analysis presenting on a single page the principal features of the laws. This permits easy comparison of the leading provisions of the acts, as well as presenting in convenient form the substance of the individual laws. A similar analysis of the act above named is given below:

UNITED STATES LONGSHOREMEN AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

(No. 803—69th Congress)

Date of enactment.—March 4, 1927; in effect July 1, 1927.

Injuries compensated.—Accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability for more than one week or death, including such occupational diseases as arise naturally out of the employment, and injuries due to the willful act of third persons on account of the employment; but excluding injuries due solely to the intoxication of the injured employee, or his willful intention to injure himself or another, and injuries compensable under State law.

Industries covered.—Maritime employments upon the navigable waters of the United States (including any dry dock); navigation of vessels and employment engaged by the master to load, unload, or repair vessels under 18 tons net excepted.

Persons compensated.—Such employees of employers whose employments are wholly or partly maritime as are themselves employed on navigable waters of the United States (including dry docks); the master and crew of any vessel and public officials and employees excepted. Nonresident beneficiaries are limited to

wife and children; or, if none, to parents actually supported, wholly or in part, for one year prior to the date of the injury.

Compensation for death.—(a) Reasonable funeral expenses, not exceeding \$200.

(b) To a widow or dependent widower alone, 35 per cent of wages, with 10 per cent additional for each child under 18; orphans or dependent grandchildren or brothers or sisters under 18 receive 15 per cent each, and dependent parents or grandparents, 25 per cent during dependency. In no case may the total payments exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the wages.

(c) Payments to a widow or widower cease on death or remarriage or when dependence of widower ceases, with two years' compensation in one sum on remarriage. On such death or remarriage, payments to children under 18 are increased to 15 per cent each. Payments to minor dependents terminate at 18, and to parents and grandparents when dependence ceases.

(d) If there are no dependents, \$1,000 must be paid to special funds.

No wages in excess of \$37.50 per week may be considered in computing death benefits, nor may the minimum basis be less than \$12, but no weekly benefit may exceed the actual wage.

Compensation for disability.—(a) Medical, surgical, nurse, and hospital service and treatment, including crutches and apparatus for such period as the nature of the injury or process of recovery may require, costs to be subject to regulation by the deputy commissioner.

(b) For total disability, $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the wages, during its continuance; if due to second injury, employer pays only for proportionate results, balance from special fund.

(c) For partial disability, two-thirds of the wage loss, for not more than five years, if temporary; for specific injuries, maimings, etc., $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the wages for designated periods, subject to extension in case of prolonged healing time; lump sum for serious facial or head disfigurement; also allowance from special fund for maintenance during vocational rehabilitation.

Payments may not be more than \$25 per week nor less than \$8, unless wages are less, then full wages.

Periodical payments may be commuted to a lump sum in any case in which the deputy commissioner determines that it is for the best interests of the beneficiary.

No total compensation benefit under this act may exceed \$7,500. (This includes funeral benefits, but not medical, etc., treatment.)

Revision of benefits.—A deputy commissioner on his own initiative, or on application of a party in interest on the ground of a change in condition, may review an order at any time during the term of an award; prior payments are not affected.

Insurance.—Insurance in an approved company or proof of adequate financial ability to meet payments is required of all employers under the act.

Security of payments.—Final awards are enforceable by proceedings in the district court having jurisdiction of the place in which the injury occurred. Payments are not assignable, are exempt from claims of creditors, and have the same preference against the assets of the employer or insurer as is allowed in case of unpaid wages, without limit as to amount.

Settlement of disputes.—By deputy commissioners, with review by Federal district courts.

Revision of Kansas Workmen's Compensation law

ON MARCH 14, 1927, exactly 16 years after the approval of the original act, the Governor of Kansas approved a revision of the compensation law of that State embodying a number of changes. One of the most important is the transfer of administration from the courts of the State to the public service commission, and specifically to the member of that commission charged with the administration of the duties falling to the "labor department." The new act becomes effective July 1 of the current year.

In the matter of coverage, motor transportation is added and building work takes its place with mines as subject to the law regard-

less of the number of employees. The optional provisions as to employers of less than five persons remain.

Death benefits may not exceed \$4,000, instead of \$3,800 as formerly; while the weekly maximum for disability is \$18 instead of \$15.

The provisions as to supplying medical treatment is made absolute instead of being "on demand" as formerly; but a backward step is taken in reducing the maximum cost allowance from \$150 to \$100, though the period is extended from 50 to 60 days; and "in extreme cases the commission may, after proper showing, require the employer to provide additional medical, surgical, and hospital treatment in an amount not in excess of \$100." Burial expenses are allowed in all cases, and not simply where no dependents survive.

Instead of lump sums for permanent partial disabilities, periodic payments are to be made according to schedule. The percentage rate is fixed at 60 instead of 50 per cent of the wages as formerly, the maximum weekly amount being \$18, no minimum being fixed; the periods of payment are the same as in the prior act. Provision is made for permanent loss of use and for permanent partial loss of use of a member, also for traumatic hernia, and for an allowance of additional compensation during the actual healing period, "in proper cases," of not more than 10 per cent of the total period in the schedule, nor in any case more than 15 weeks.

The medical examination at the instance of the employer, if it involves going to another city or town than the place of residence of the employee, need not be submitted to until sufficient funds for transportation have been supplied, together with an allowance of \$3 per day to defray expenses. An added proviso is for the dismissal of proceedings in the event an employee refuses to submit to an examination while any proceedings are pending for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation due.

An important addition is the requirement of insurance, or a showing of capacity to act as self-insurer, the State by this action leaving but two jurisdictions, Alabama and Alaska, in which this requirement does not exist. Accident reporting is required, and there are the customary provisions as to regulation of insurance rates and procedure by means of committees, arbitrators, and commission action. Appeals to court are allowed on matters of both law and fact.

An unusual if not unique provision, and one the desirability of which is certainly questionable, is the authorization of the requirement of a "fee of \$1 for filing each agreement of final release," while "in each claim before the commission in which testimony is introduced, an amount not to exceed \$25" may be taxed by the commission and apportioned in its discretion.

Operation of Workmen's Compensation Law of Massachusetts

A LEGISLATIVE resolve of April 28, 1926, authorized the Governor of Massachusetts, with the advice and consent of the council, to appoint an unpaid commission of five persons to make a study of the workmen's compensation law of the State, review its operations, and ascertain what changes, if any, are desirable. An allowance for expenses in the amount of \$2,500 was made.

The report of the commission¹ indicates the holding of nine public hearings and eight private sessions. It announces the conclusion that "the principles of workmen's compensation are to-day almost universally accepted as the proper basis for relieving the misfortunes resulting from industrial accidents and for doing justice to injured employees." No serious suggestion of the possibility of returning to the old system was offered. Two principal classes of suggestions were made, one devoted to the subject of allowing private companies to carry the insurance risk, while the other group would be applicable regardless of the method of insurance in use.

As a preliminary the commission announced its "conception of the proper scope of workmen's compensation." Two principal aspects are involved, one the exchange of the "injustice of employers' liability laws, with their irresponsible verdicts, their legal technicalities, too often inviting the interference of lawyers, and their delays, too often amounting to denials of justice, for a speedy administrative determination of the merits of each case"; and the other an exchange of the "uncertainties of employers' liability laws with their incalculable and therefore intolerable burden upon industry for the calculable and predetermined expense of compensation and medical care" which may be counted upon as one of the annual expenses of business and passed on in the cost of production.

Taking up the various items considered, recommendations are made for the inclusion under the law of persons employed in violation of law unless there be "serious and willful misconduct"; that there be a definite statement with regard to the nature of evidence to be considered by the industrial accident board, authorizing the department to make rules in substitution for the technical rules of evidence obtaining in courts; that the findings of fact of a single member be given final authority so as to reduce the number of board reviews, in view of the rapid increase of the work of the board; that, without amending the law, the board organize a committee to determine proper hospital charges in accordance with present costs; that so-called "street cases" be definitely made compensable if the injury was sustained while the employee was actually engaged in the furtherance of his employer's business; that occupational diseases be definitely included under a general clause, i. e., "a personal injury shall include any disease peculiarly incident to the employment of the employee and contracted therein," this being, as the commission believes, a better way than by specifically naming "a long and technical list"; that no change be made in the present waiting time of seven days; that the limitation, "in unusual cases," be stricken out of the provision authorizing the board in its discretion to extend medical, etc., care beyond the period of two weeks, so as to make such extension available whenever necessary "in the discretion of the department"; that transportation expenses incident to visits to the physician, hospital, or clinic should also be included; that the restriction on the number of children for whom \$2 additional should be allowed in the case of the death of the father should be removed, subject to a recommended maximum of \$6,400 benefits instead of a maximum period of 400 weeks, "and

¹ Massachusetts. Special Commission to Investigate the Operation of the Workmen's Compensation Law. Report. Boston, 1927. [House No. 999.]

so no increased cost is entailed"; that the maximum weekly allowance be increased from \$16 to \$19 in view of the fact that 68 per cent of the employees compensated had wages of more than \$24 weekly in 1925, and therefore received less than two-thirds of their wages as benefits; that the weekly minimum also be advanced from \$7 to \$9; that the schedule of permanent partial disabilities be completely revised so as to allow for loss of hearing, serious facial disfigurement, a discrimination between injuries to the left hand and those to the right, and a more effective method of measuring loss of sight; that maimed workmen be authorized to waive personal claims for injury as a condition of securing employment, but not the rights of dependents in cases of death; that greater liberality be allowed in the matter of awarding lump sums, striking out the limitation, "unusual cases," and substituting a provision authorizing the department to act whenever it deems commutation to be for the best interests of the employee or his dependents and when the parties agree.

What is said to be the most fundamental change suggested was that of establishing an exclusive State fund. The theoretical possibility and propriety of so doing was recognized. "Nothing is gained by calling such a step monopolistic, * * * nor is anything gained by calling the suggestion socialistic." When the State requires insurance, it "may properly supply its citizens with what it requires of them." The only question therefore was one of advantage over the present system. The arguments pro and con were presented at some length, with reference to the experience of monopolistic States and discussions by students of the question. The principal point argued against it is the determination of cases by the same agency that administers the insurance fund. The conclusion is reached that there is a tendency to diminish liberality and increase technicality in passing upon injuries where the board, "which manages a monopoly of the insurance," is authorized also to hear and adjudicate claims. Such board is "both judge and insurer. It alone represents the employer at its hearings. It alone holds and administers the employer's fund. It naturally finds itself forced to take the employer's part and argue his case." The conclusion is therefore adverse to an exclusive fund, but an increase of power of the insurance commissioner over premium rates is recommended.

Other recommendations refer to an increase from \$100 to \$200 of the contribution to be made to the second injury fund where fatalities without dependents occur; also that the coverage of municipal employees be enlarged by providing an elective method; and that adequate and effective provision be made for a rehabilitation fund that secures the retraining and reemployment of handicapped workers.

Arguments and illustrations are used throughout the report in support of the positions taken, and amendments embodying the recommendations are drafted. Minority reports were submitted by three members, two joining in an additional recommendation to the effect that the act be made compulsory and that a competing insurance fund be set up, while the third urged the establishment of a monopolistic State fund.

Recent Compensation Reports

Kentucky

THE Workmen's Compensation Board of Kentucky, in its ninth annual report on the operation of the compensation law, covers the year ending June, 1925. During the year 26,683 accidents were reported to the department, of which 11,278 occurred in the coal-mining industry; 611 females were injured and 26,072 males. Next to coal mining in numbers, the work of general contractors occasioned 2,743 accidents, plumbers and supplies following with 984, and brick and tile manufacturers come next with 666.

During the year 16,402 agreements were approved, involving compensation in the amount of \$1,162,602. In addition were awards in the amount of \$454,272, besides a number of awards followed by agreements, not included in the above; medical, surgical, and hospital services were also not included.

The acceptance of the act continues to broaden, 1,176 employers electing during the year to operate thereunder, bringing the total up to 13,369 at the close of the fiscal year.

With the exception of the brief opening summary, the report is made up entirely of statistical tables extensively itemized and practically without classification or grouping.

Being caught between objects was the most prolific cause of accident, with 4,636 cases; falling objects caused 3,159, striking against sharp edges caused 2,411, and falls of coal or slate, 2,101.

There were 346 dismemberments, including 5 cases of loss of one eye and 20 cases of loss of teeth. Fractures numbered 1,697, injuries by mashing and crushing, 3,335, and dislocations, sprains, etc., 3,765. Contusions, abrasions, and bruises were most numerous (7,242), followed by cut wounds (6,034). Lacerations numbered 2,229, and burns and scalds, 1,301.

There were 193 fatal cases, of which 108 were due to mashing or crushing.

The Kentucky statute pays 65 per cent of wages as benefits with a maximum of \$15 a week. It follows that a workman receiving just above \$23 weekly would be entitled to the maximum benefits. Since the largest wage group received \$25 per week, while more received \$30 per week than received \$21, \$22, and \$23, it is obvious that the 65 per cent basis is far from controlling as a determination of the actual proportion of wages received. Some 2,378 injured employees received from \$21 to \$23 per week, 3,470 received \$25, 2,401 received \$30, and 1,324 received \$35, while 241 persons received \$60 per week or more. The restrictive effect of the \$15 maximum clearly limits the standard of relief to a much smaller proportion than the 65 per cent basis promises in a decided majority of the cases.

Maryland

THE Industrial Accident Commission of Maryland presents its twelfth annual report, covering the year ending October 31, 1926. During the year there were 13,887 employers insured under the terms of the compensation law, an increase of 495 over the preceding year, and 41,616 accidents were reported, as against 38,983

in 1925. The commission disposed of 15,839 claims, 279 of which were in fatal cases. Payments made during the year or outstanding on specific awards amounted to \$2,480,998.62. This total did not include payments awarded for temporary total disability which continued beyond the year of the report. The amounts awarded in fatal cases aggregated \$576,334, and in permanent partial cases \$284,742.80. Payments during the year on account of temporary injuries amounted to \$906,412.25.

The claims submitted for the year were, for fatal cases, 113; for permanent partial disability, 553; and for temporary total disability, 14,221.

The commission held 1,197 formal hearings, 600 of which were requested by the insurer, 312 by the claimant, 246 by the employer, and 39 on motion of the commission. The issues raised numbered 2,701, the question most often occurring being as to whether the injury arose out of and in the course of employment (509 cases), closely followed by questions as to the nature and extent of the disability (499 cases).

In the report tables are presented giving the number of employers insured, classified by industries; claims disallowed and reasons therefor; nature of injuries causing permanent partial disability; tables of administrative details, such as hearings, reports, claims, etc.; claims classified according to industry; payments by insurance companies; classifications according to average weekly wage, age, sex, source of injury, mechanical and nonmechanical; nature and location of injury; and occupation of the injured employee.

Of the 113 fatal accidents reported, 37, or approximately one-third of them, occurred in the three following industries: Steel mills, 15; coal mines, 14; and steam railroads, 8.

The summary of the dependents in fatal cases given shows that out of 113 cases where dependents were left, 34 were widows only; in 14 cases a widow and three children; in 11 cases a widow and two children; and in a like number of cases there was a widow and one child. Others included child, grandchildren, mother, father, and brothers of the decedents.

The State of Maryland maintains an accident fund in competition with other insurance carriers, and of the 14,887 claims reported paid by insurance companies, 1,468 cases of temporary total disability, 59 cases of permanent partial disability, and 12 fatal cases were carried by the State fund. This exceeded the number carried by any other insurer. The nearest competitor carried insurance on 1,417 cases of temporary total disability, 67 permanent partial disability, and 8 fatal cases. Self-insurers took care of 3,021 cases of temporary total disability, 121 permanent partial disability cases, and 42 deaths.

The report shows that the condition of the State fund is satisfactory, the surplus amounting to \$467,000, the amount of \$7,000 having been added during the year. The premium increase during the year was over \$50,000. On March 1, 1926, the experience rating plan worked out by the actuary was put into effect whereby careful employers were given credit for the reduction in their accidents and careless employers were penalized for increased accidents, with the

maximum credits and debits limited. The plan is reported to be working satisfactorily for both the policyholders and the State.

Montana

THE Industrial Accident Board of Montana far exceeds its previous efforts in its eleventh annual report covering the year ending June 30, 1926. The explanation is given that it "will be the last one published under the present administration of the board" so that it has seemed desirable to incorporate information and data that had been omitted during the past five years for reasons of economy. The major part of the report is taken up with tables summarizing the 11 years' experience under the act, though separate presentation is made of some material relative to the fiscal year of the date above given. During that year 6,804 accidents were reported to and handled by the board, an increase of 988 over the preceding year, and "by far the greatest number of accidents handled in any single year since the creation of the department." Compensation disbursements were correspondingly large, amounting to \$750,446, approximately \$166,000 more than for the preceding year. Two causes for this increase are given, one the increased number of accidents and the other the larger benefits provided under new legislation.

Three systems of insurance are provided under the law of Montana, one permitting self-insurance, under which 64 employers were operating at the end of the fiscal year 1925-26 with 22,629 employees; the second, old-line or private insurance, with 1,332 employers and 12,392 employees; the third, the State fund, with 1,272 employers and 15,565 employees, a total of 2,668 employers and 50,586 employees.

Fatal accidents totaled 78; permanent partial disability cases, 118, and compensable temporary total disabilities (over 14 days), 2,256. There were besides these 4,352 cases of temporary disability of less than 14 days. There was no case of permanent total disability during the year, though disbursements for accrued cases amounted to \$22,410. Disbursements for permanent partial disability amounted to \$79,758 and for temporary total disability, \$381,598. Fatal accidents involved disbursements amounting to \$176,691 while for medical expenses \$72,044 was paid and \$17,944 for funeral expenses.

During the 11-year period, self-insurers rank first with 37,216 accidents and compensation payments aggregating \$3,403,973. As to number of accidents, employers under old-line insurance came next with 14,350 cases as against 10,532 in the State fund; but a sharp reversal is shown in respect to compensation paid, stock companies paying but \$788,185 as against \$1,389,828 by the State fund. In commenting on this phase of the question, the commission, after stating that nonschedule injuries, as broken backs, fractured pelvises, skull fractures, and other injuries resulting in functional impairment call for an amount of compensation which is "almost wholly a matter of human judgment," adds: "It is * * * interesting and may be profitable to study the statistics as to the average amount of compensation paid under each of the three plans and year by year since the act became effective." This study shows the increase, partly due to advanced weekly maximums by amendments of 1919 and 1925, and partly due to administrative attitudes. Higher average payments

are made under the State fund than under either of the other plans. "Likewise, self-insurance has paid much more per case than old-line insurance." The old-line companies are said to have a decided advantage over the State fund in that they may select their risks, while "the State fund is obliged, under the law, to accept any risk that is offered." Summing up the situation, "it must be conceded that, from the standpoint of the workman, State fund insurance is the most desirable, because it is the most liberal. Next in order comes self-insurance, while old-line insurance is the least desirable."

The following brief table extracted from the complete presentation made by the report covers the last four years, and adequately illustrates the point made above:

COMPARISON OF COMPENSATION PAYMENTS BY YEARS AND PLANS FOR TEMPORARY TOTAL AND PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY, 1922 TO 1926

Year	Self-insurers		Stock companies		State fund	
	Number	Average payment	Number	Average payment	Number	Average payment
1922-23.....	2,820	\$42.65	1,016	\$19.90	1,206	\$56.37
1923-24.....	2,959	53.65	1,344	27.47	1,398	68.85
1924-25.....	3,225	58.88	1,248	23.74	1,264	84.23
1925-26.....	3,658	84.28	1,540	31.14	1,528	68.77

During the 11 years self-insurers have paid an average of \$43.54 per case for 36,309 cases of temporary, total, and permanent partial disability, while stock companies have paid but \$25.69 per case for 14,207 similar disabilities. The average paid by the State fund was \$74.27, more than the combined average payments under the other two systems, in 10,311 cases.

Summary tables covering the life of the act show the distribution of accidents by industry and nature of the injury for each plan and collectively; with a similar presentation for those causing permanent partial disability, showing part of body affected; also fatal accidents and compensation payments classed as to industry.

The law provides a 50 per cent basis for compensation, with a maximum of \$15 per week. While this permits the low-paid workmen to receive the maximum amount of benefits allowed by the law, it is inadequate for their needs since "it is these who have nothing put by with which to help themselves in the event they suffer injury resulting in disability or death." An increase to 60 per cent is therefore recommended, with favorable reference to the fact that $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent is a common basis. Reduction of the waiting time from two weeks to seven days is also recommended, and an increase of the maximum weekly benefit from \$15 to \$18.

Special consideration is given to the question of occupational disease, and specifically of silicosis, which is very widely prevalent in the deep hard-rock mines of the State. "The best records obtainable indicate that fully 40 per cent of the miners in Silver Bow County are affected with it and that a half of this number, or 20 per cent of the total, have the disease in such advanced stages that they are past medical help." Though preventable by elimination of dust

through efficient spraying and the use of water drills, silicosis is nevertheless "just as much a hazard of the mining industry as are the accidents that occur in that industry. * * * There is no moral reason why the industry should not be held accountable for this condition nor why vocational disease should not be included in the Montana compensation act." It is suggested that such inclusion would "bring about a vastly improved condition" by improving ventilation and eliminating dust, with a decrease of the number of silicosis victims.

The State fund has a reserve of \$322,951. The premium income during the year was \$1,833,530; compensation paid amounted to \$1,389,828, leaving a net premium income of \$443,702 for the year. Assets aggregated \$781,226.

New York

THE department of labor of the State of New York in its Special Bulletin No. 148, gives cost of compensation and accident data, the basis being closed cases, for the year ending June 30, 1926. The number of cases closed during the year was 99,673 and included cases for every year from 1916 to date. The number given is cases that were closed for the first time and does not include cases closed in prior years but reopened and then closed again.

The number of cases closed this year exceeded those of the preceding year by 23,457. Of this unusual increase 15,860 are attributed to the shortening of the waiting period on January 1, 1925, from 14 to 7 days, and the other 7,597 cases to the higher speed of the bureau in disposing of cases and to an increase in reported accidents.

During the year \$28,995,476 was awarded and represents the computed total values of all classes of injuries. This was an increase over the preceding year of \$1,140,750, \$945,891 of which was added by the reduced waiting period. The average per case was \$291, as compared with \$365 for the preceding year, the reduction being affected in a large measure by the reduced waiting period which permitted awards for injuries of short duration. The distribution of cases and total compensation by classes of disability with computation of percentages and averages is as follows:

TOTAL AND AVERAGE COMPENSATION PAYMENTS IN CASES CLOSED IN 1925-26,
BY EXTENT OF INJURY

Class of disability	Cases		Compensation awarded		
	Number	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total	Average
Death.....	1,110	1.1	\$6,874,881	23.7	\$6,194
Permanent total.....	41	-----	519,466	1.8	12,670
Permanent partial.....	17,327	17.4	13,859,140	47.8	800
Temporary.....	81,195	81.5	7,741,989	26.7	95
Total.....	99,673	100.0	28,995,476	100.0	291

The distribution of cases by industries shows that manufacturing furnishes by far the largest proportion of them, 41,245, or 41.4 per cent of the total being from this group; construction follows with

but 20,464, or 20.5 per cent of the total; transportation and public utilities comes third with only 17,627 cases. While the number of injuries in the manufacturing industry was over twice that in construction, the nature of the employment is shown to be much less hazardous by the fact that total compensation in this group amounted to but \$10,105,935, or an average of \$245.02 per case, while in construction \$7,862,070 was awarded as total compensation, or \$384.19 per case. Mining and quarrying held the highest degree in severity as expressed by average compensation, 970 cases calling for compensation of \$498,124, or an average of \$513.53 per case. Taking temporary cases only, the costs per case in manufacturing averaged \$77.21, in construction \$142.64, and in mining and quarrying \$87.71.

The temporary disability cases compensated and closed during the year numbered 81,195, at an average compensation of \$95, for an average period of disability of 5.8 weeks. This was \$16 less than the average of the preceding year, due to the greatly increased number of cases coming under the shortened waiting period. The number of cases compensated for periods of less than two and one-half weeks was 26,554.

Final awards were made in 41 cases of permanent total disability. This was nine less than in 1925 and the average award (\$12,670) was also substantially lower than in the preceding year.

Final awards in death cases numbered 1,110, with an average present value of \$6,194. The awards in 894 of these cases were made to the surviving dependents and in the remaining 216 cases to the State treasurer, there being no living dependents. The total number of dependents was 2,001 and comprised 705 widows, 1,113 children (including grandchildren, brothers and sisters), and 183 parents and grandparents.

The amount of compensation that can be paid in New York is \$20 per week. This amounted to less than one-half wages for 17 per cent of the injured employees and less than two-thirds wages for 40 per cent of them. This limitation was found to affect 39,729 of the employees whose wages exceeded \$30 per week, while for 59,917 the \$20 limitation was ineffective. While this operated to reduce the compensation rate below two-thirds wages, the basis on which compensation is computed, for 42 per cent of the men, it so affected only 10 per cent of the women.

A proposal to raise the limit from \$20 to \$25 per week has been made. Such a change, it was estimated, would have increased compensation for the past year by \$2,280,335, or 7.9 per cent of the total compensation actually awarded in all cases in the year.

There was a striking decrease in the median ages in the last two years for both sexes and with but one exception (deaths and permanent total disabilities for women) for all classes of disabilities. This was interpreted as reflecting a changing age composition of the employee groups that are under the compensation law.

Detailed tables show the number and cost of compensated accidents, by industry, nature and location of injury, extent of compensated disability in temporary disability cases, location and cost of permanent partial disability, dependents in fatal cases, total weeks compensated, and classified ages and wage groups of injured employees, by sex.

A table giving the age of injured employees by sex and disability summarizes the reports in approximately 89,500 cases. Distribution is by single years, and the results indicate most completely the effect of the well-recognized tendency to report ages in round numbers, i. e., those ending with five or zero. Thus at age twenty-four there were said to be 2,824, at age twenty-five, 3,104, and at age twenty-six, 2,522; at age twenty-nine, 2,280, at age thirty, 3,273, and at age thirty-one, 1,995; at age thirty-four, 2,086, at age thirty-five, 3,028, and at age thirty-six, 2,134. The climax is reached when reporting at the age of forty-nine, 1,192, at age fifty, 2,058, and at age fifty-one, 777. For females alone, in this last group we find 49 aged 49, 156 aged 50, and but 30 aged 51.

It is obvious that the actuary who must distribute expectancies by years is put to the necessity of much adjustment and "smoothing out"; while for the statistician whose demands are satisfied by five-year groups, a feeling of quite satisfactory approximation may be indulged in by reason of the regularity of the rise and fall of numbers within such groups.

Utah

THE Industrial Commission of Utah publishes five separate biennial bulletins. The current one, No. 3, presents the statistical report of the commission on the subject of industrial accidents for the period July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1926. Practically no text is presented.

During the first year of the biennium, there were 98 fatalities, 2 cases of permanent total disability, 214 cases of permanent partial disability, and 13,046 injuries of a temporary nature. For the second year fatalities numbered 83, permanent total disability cases 4, permanent partial 192, and temporary cases 13,964.

The first table shows causes of accidents by extent of disability for each year, while the second one shows, for the first year, the average number of employees, average wage, total pay roll, premium rate, total premiums collected, number of temporary injuries (with days lost, and compensation and medical benefits paid), the total cost of fatal accidents, of permanent total injuries, and of permanent partial injuries, together with a total of all compensation paid. The total shows 70,066 employees and a combined pay roll of \$89,597,670. Premiums collected aggregated \$1,568,485, while the total amount of compensation paid was \$951,855. Of this, \$179,131 was for temporary injuries numbering 12,309 and causing a loss of 102,567 days; while \$345,735 went for fatal cases, \$30,000 for permanent total disabilities, and \$208,120 for permanent partial injuries.

A third table gives data for each fatal case, for each year, by code number of the industry in which the accident occurred; while the fourth table covers permanent injuries, showing nature of injury, time lost, benefits, etc. The concluding table shows, for the second year, the same data as rates and premiums of employments covered by the act with the same detail as is given for the first year in the second table. This shows a total of 71,883 employees with a pay roll of \$95,493,634. Premiums collected amounted to \$1,786,703 and total compensation paid to \$827,456. Of this, \$172,377 was for compensation for 100,798 days lost by 13,181 employees due to

temporary injuries. There were also medical benefits amounting to \$183,670. Compensation in fatal cases amounted to \$279,645, in cases of permanent total disability, \$45,000, and of permanent partial disability, \$146,764.

Child Endowment Law in New Zealand

IN New Zealand in 1926 a family allowance or child endowment bill was enacted into law according to the 1927 issue of the official yearbook of that country (p. 656). This legislation, which became effective on April 1 of the present year, provides for the granting of allowances toward the maintenance of children whose parents have very limited incomes.

The allowance rate is 2 shillings per week per child in excess of two, the average weekly income of the father, mother, and wage-earning children, including allowance, "not to exceed £4 plus 2 shillings for each child in excess of two." The term "child" under the law means a child under 15 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepson, or stepdaughter of the father applying for the allowance. An allowance will also be granted for a child legally adopted by either the applicant or his wife. A child who is not actually supported as a member of the family or for whom a public pension is already being received is excluded from the benefits of the act. Under certain circumstances, however, allowances may be paid after a child has completed his or her fifteenth year.

In computing the income in connection with decisions as to the eligibility of an applicant for such benefit the following items are considered:

(a) All money or money's worth received within the period of one year immediately preceding the date of the application from all sources by any member of the family for his own use or benefit or for the use or benefit of any member of the family.

(b) Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum (for such higher rate as may actually be received) on the value of the beneficial interest of any member of the family in any real or personal property (other than furniture and personal effects in the possession of the family).

In special cases expected increases or reductions in income may be taken into consideration. Expenditures in the production of income are to be deducted from income as computed above.

The father is designated as the proper applicant for an allowance. The allowance itself, however, is usually paid to the mother, although in some exceptional cases it may be paid to the father.

Aside from conditions as to children and income the applicant (except when the benefit is not payable to the mother) and his wife must have lived in New Zealand for at least a year, and the children for whom the allowance is payable must have either been born in the Dominion or resided therein one year.

Neither aliens nor Asiatics, whether British subjects or not, may benefit under the act "except with the direction of the minister in charge of the pension department."

Bad character or dishonest action for the purpose of benefiting by the allowances may be regarded as a basis for refusal to make such grants.

Allowances must be applied toward the maintenance or education of the children for whom they are granted and may be withheld unless it be shown that such payments will be so used.

Postponement of Effectiveness of Quebec Compensation Statute

THE legislature of 1926 of the Province of Quebec enacted a new compensation law, quite in line with the usual type of laws in force in Canada and the United States, though with court administration. It is more liberal than the earlier law and contains provisions preventing the excessive costs of prosecuting claims that formerly prevailed. The American consul at Quebec, Mr. E. Halde- man Dennison, furnishes the information that in view of the higher premium rates announced by the insurance companies because of the more liberal provisions of the law, certain provisions of the act have been severely criticized by employers who claimed that it would be detrimental to business on account of the increased burdens. A further extension of the time for its coming into effect has been urged, and it is said that the Government has decided to grant the postponement. The date set by the law, which was assented to March 24, 1926, was April 1, 1927. No intimation is given as to the length of the postponement granted, the announced purpose simply being "that the Government might give further study to the matter."

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

English Bill for Regulating Trade-Unions

ON April 4 the English Government issued the text of its long-anticipated bill dealing with trade-unions and trade-union activities; on the following day it was introduced into the house and is now under consideration. The text of the bill is given in the Manchester Guardian for March 5, 1927. There are seven sections, the first defining an illegal strike and declaring its penalty, the second providing redress for those penalized by their unions for refusal to take part in an illegal strike, the third dealing with picketing, the fourth with the political funds and political activities of trade-unions, the fifth prohibiting civil-service employees from affiliation with any trade-union organization outside the service, the sixth dealing with the employees of public authorities other than the general government, and the seventh empowering the attorney general to secure an injunction restraining unions from paying out funds in contravention of the terms of this act, without interfering with the right of anyone else concerned to do so. Of these the sections dealing with strikes, picketing, and the political fund seem likely to be the most contested, the others being regarded as rather subsidiary.

Illegal Strikes

THE definition of an illegal strike is given in the bill in the following language:

It is hereby declared that any strike having any object beside the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged, is an illegal strike if it is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government, or to intimidate the community or any substantial portion of the community, and that it is illegal to commence, or continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of any such illegal strike.

For the purposes of the foregoing provision, a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry, which is connected with the employment or nonemployment or the terms of employment, or with the conditions of labor, of persons in that trade or industry.

Any person violating this section may, on summary conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than £10, or imprisonment for not exceeding three months; if convicted after an indictment, he may be imprisoned for not more than two years.

The second section declares that no person may, on account of refusing to take part in a strike which by the preceding definition is illegal, be expelled from his union, or be subjected to any fine or penalty, or to deprivation of any right or privilege, or placed at any disadvantage as compared with other members, notwithstanding anything in the rules of the union to the contrary. The courts may be called upon to secure to any complainant any right or exemption

conferred by this section, and when this is done, a court, instead of ordering the complainant's restitution to full membership, may "order that he be paid out of the funds of the trade-union or society such sum by way of compensation or damages as the court thinks just." This section is retroactive:

As respects any strike before the passing of this act which is declared by this act to have been illegal, this section shall have effect as if it had been in operation when the strike took place.

Prevention of Intimidation

BY THIS section the right of picketing is drastically limited. Pickets, whether one or more, are forbidden to "attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or happens to be, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, if they so attend in such number or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place," or so as to obstruct passageways or to be likely to cause a breach of the peace.

In this section the expression "to intimidate" means to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or of violence or damage to any person or property, and the expression "injury" includes injury other than physical or material injury, and accordingly the expression "apprehension of injury" includes an apprehension of boycott or loss of any kind or of exposure to hatred, ridicule, or contempt.

Political Funds

UNDER the present procedure a union may levy dues for its political fund upon every member who has not signed a form expressing his wish to be exempt from such contributions. Under the proposed act, it is illegal to collect such dues from any member unless he has signed a form expressing his wish to pay them. In other words, if this bill becomes law, the members must "contract in" if they are willing to contribute to the political fund, instead of, as at present, "contracting out" if they are not willing. The fund must be kept separate from other funds of the union, and its use is limited.

All contributions to the political fund of a trade-union from members of the trade-union who are liable to contribute to that fund shall be levied and made separately from any contributions to the other funds of the trade-union, and no assets of the trade-union other than the amount raised by such a separate levy as aforesaid shall be carried to that fund or directly or indirectly applied or charged in furtherance of any political object to which section 3 of the trade union act, 1913, applies, and any charge in contravention of this subsection shall be void.

Position of Civil Servants

THOSE employed in the civil service are prohibited from belonging to unions containing any members not in the Government service, or from being affiliated with such unions or federations of unions. It is, however, provided that those who for more than six months before the passage of this act had been members of unions or other organizations providing incapacitation, superannuation, or death benefits may retain their membership, and the same permission is extended to those who, in addition to being Government employees,

are also engaged in other occupations or trades, and who in this second capacity have become members of outside unions.

Employees of Other Public Authorities

PUBLIC authorities are forbidden to make employment conditional upon the worker's membership or nonmembership in a union, or to make any discrimination based upon such membership or nonmembership. The following provision deals with the question of strikes among public employees:

If any person employed by a local or other public authority willfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to hinder or prevent the discharge of the functions of the authority, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Restraint of Use of Funds

THE significant part of the seventh section is as follows:

Without prejudice to the right of any person having a sufficient interest in the relief sought to sue or apply for an injunction to restrain any application of the funds in contravention of the provisions of this act, such an injunction may be granted at the suit or upon the application of the attorney general.

Refusal of Union to Handle Nonunion Products Held to Be Obstruction of Interstate Commerce

ON APRIL 11 the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision of far-reaching effect as to the activities of organized labor. The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America is a general union comprising 150 local unions located in various States and in Canada, with a membership of about 5,000 persons. The Bedford Cut Stone Co. and other producers, 24 in all, with one or two exceptions Indiana corporations, either quarry or fabricate or both quarry and fabricate Indiana limestone, and 75 per cent of their product enters interstate commerce.

Up to 1921 the producers and the union worked under a written agreement, but with the introduction of unacceptable rules the producers refused to continue the agreement. A strike followed, then a lockout, the organization of "a so-called independent union," and the exclusion of members of the general union from employment.

One of the rules of the general union reads:

No member of this association shall cut, carve, or fit any material that has been cut by men working in opposition to this association.

To prevent the use of stone produced by the petitioners in this case this rule was diligently and stringently enforced. This led to the stoppage of work on buildings throughout the country, a transcript of record, taken from hearings before the Colorado Industrial Commission relative to a strike in Denver, being incorporated in the opinion of the court. It was brought out in this hearing that the local union had no choice in the matter of striking, and probably would not have struck against the employer, with whom it had no dispute, except for orders from the international. The strike was said not to be directed against the local employer on his own account but to have the purpose of forcing the Bedford Co. to employ members of the union to do its work. While the activities of the general union operated against shipments that had reached their destination, preventing their use in the various structures for which they were purchased, the avowed object was to coerce the producers by interfering with the use of the product and so bring them to terms with the union.

Mr. Justice Sutherland, who delivered the opinion of the court, having developed this phase of the question, added:

And, indeed, on the argument, in answer to a question from the bench, counsel for respondents very frankly said that, unless petitioners' interstate trade in the so-called unfair stone were injuriously affected, the strikes would accomplish nothing.

It is pointed out that the fact that the restraint operated only after transportation had ended was immaterial. The motive of the pursuit was not a local one but primarily aimed to restrain the interstate sale and shipment of the commodity. "In other words, strikes against the local use of the product were simply the means adopted to effect the unlawful restraint." The court distinguished *United Mine Workers v. Coronado Coal Co.* (259 U. S. 344) and *United Leather Workers v. Herkert* (265 U. S. 457), in which it was held that interference with manufacture was not an interference with interstate commerce within the terms of the antitrust act. Reliance was

placed largely on the principles laid down in *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering* (254 U. S. 443) in which a secondary boycott to discourage the purchase and use of the products of the manufacturing company was held a violation of the antitrust act. Reference was also made to the case of *Loewe v. Lawlor* (208 U. S. 274), where a secondary boycott against merchants purchasing Loewe hats was said to violate the antitrust law and to entail liability for damages. Another case referred to was the recent decision of the Supreme Court (*United States v. Brims*, 47 Sup. Ct. 169), in which there was a combination of manufacturers, contractors, and carpenters in Chicago to prevent the use in that city of the product of nonunion mills in Wisconsin and elsewhere; also that of *Gompers v. Bucks Stove & Range Co.*, 221 U. S. 418, involving questions of boycott of the products of a stove manufacturer classed as unfair to organized labor.

Other cases were also cited, and the conclusion reached that—

Whatever may be said as to the motives of the respondents or their general right to combine for the purpose of redressing alleged grievances of their fellow craftsman or of protecting themselves or their organizations, the present combination deliberately adopted a course of conduct which directly and substantially curtailed, or threatened thus to curtail, the natural flow in interstate commerce of a very large proportion of the building limestone production of the entire country, to the gravely probable disadvantage of producers, purchasers, and the public; and it must be held to be a combination in undue and unreasonable restraint of such commerce within the meaning of the antitrust act as interpreted by this court. (*Bedford Cut Stone Co. et al. v. Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, et al.*, No. 412.)

Mr. Justice Stone concurred on the authority of *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering*, though "as an original proposition, I should have doubted whether the Sherman Act prohibited a labor union from peaceably refusing to work upon material produced by non-union labor or by a rival union, even though interstate commerce were affected."

Mr. Justice Sanford's attitude was apparently similar, he briefly stating that he concurred on the authority of *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering*, which he was not able to distinguish from the present case.

Mr. Justice Brandeis prepared a dissenting opinion, in which Mr. Justice Holmes concurred. In his dissent, Mr. Justice Brandeis could see nothing in the conduct of the union which was not "confessedly legal." There was no breach of contract, no trespass, no picketing, no violence, fraud, nor threats.

They did not plan a boycott against any of the plaintiffs or against builders who used the plaintiffs' product. On the contrary, they expressed entire willingness to cut and finish anywhere any stone quarried by any of the plaintiffs, except such stone as had been partially "cut by men working in opposition to" the association.

He found a decided difference between the facts involved in the instant case and those in the *Duplex* case; nor were the *Loewe* and *Gompers* cases regarded by him as identical. Here there was simply a refusal to finish a product partly made by members of an opposing union. In the other cases there was an invoking of the power of the consumer as a weapon of offensive warfare. All that was asked of the members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association was that they should not work on stone cut by "men working in opposition" to the association, and such work they could not do "without aiding

and abetting the enemy." There was only a demand of loyalty to the organization and to the fellow members in it. "If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

In connection with the foregoing mention may be made of the recent decision by Federal Judge Thacher, of the southern district of New York, in issuing an injunction against the Building Trades Council of Westchester County, N. Y., the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, and various local unions and individuals. The action was brought by the Decorative Stone Co. of New Haven in December, 1925, to secure protection against interference with the use of its products on a contract to furnish cast stone for a high-school building at New Rochelle, N. Y.

It appears that the labor organizations had succeeded in establishing practically monopolistic conditions in the metropolitan district and in the adjacent area, so that only firms who were in its favor, or classed as "fair," could furnish stone, either artificial or natural, for use in the prescribed district. The result was that in the present case, for instance, the complainant's bid was about \$33,000 less than the lowest competitor favored by the union. The attempt of the school authorities to take advantage of this great saving led to strikes and to protracted delays for which a remedy was vainly sought by the public authorities and the stone company.

So notorious was the situation that the United States attorney for that district, acting under instructions from the Attorney General of the United States, filed a petition in the latter part of February, 1927, to secure restraint of the union and various officials against interference with commerce in outside stone. There had been an earlier movement in the nature of a criminal proceeding on July 7, 1926, when a grand jury returned indictments for conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce against various officers and agents of the union. These acts were, of course, independent of the private proceedings by the Decorative Stone Co.

Judge Thacher, in his opinion, found that the local representative of the union had been most persistent and successful, for nearly 10 years at least, in preventing any importation or use of stone into the metropolitan area. The agent "himself admits that he didn't let any such stone get by him if he could help it." While the employees of the complainant company were unionized, "in so far as there were any unions to which these men could belong," and some steps had been taken apparently for a satisfactory completion of the unionization, Judge Thacher found no other purpose controlling than one to exclude all competition that would affect conditions as they had been developed in the New York area. Counsel for the unions "quite frankly treated the case as one in which his clients were serving the economic interests of their members in excluding from the New York market competition of outside firms which threatened to reduce the profits of employers and the wages of employees in this city."

Judge Thacher, like Mr. Justice Sutherland in the Bedford case, found the decision controlled by *Duplex Printing Press Co. v. Deering*. The interference with interstate trade and commerce was declared not to be merely incidental and indirect, as the result of a local controversy; but "the primary purpose and the direct effect of what was done in New York was to exclude the plaintiff's product and the product of other manufacturers moving in interstate commerce from entering the New York market in competition with New York firms." *United States v. Brims* was also cited as supporting the position that the added fact that products from other parts of the State of New York were also excluded did not affect the situation. The activities engaged in were "inspired merely as part and as incidental to this general conspiracy and combination, monopolistic in character and clearly in restraint of trade."

An injunction was, therefore, issued perpetually enjoining the defendants from such conspiracy and interference with interstate trade in the products of the complainant, and in any way inducing or attempting to induce termination of employment or interfering with entrance on employment by the companies purchasing material from the complainant; also from classing as unfair the complainant or its products. (*Decorative Stone Co. v. Building Trades Council*, March 26, 1927.)

No damages were awarded in this proceeding on account of the nature of the action, but it is reported that the court will hear arguments for damages later.

Enforcement of Collective Agreement by Action of Employee

BUT a very few years have elapsed since various courts remarked on the failure of workmen, and particularly members of labor unions, to make use of judicial processes in securing their rights under collective agreements or other trade-union contracts. The increasing frequency of court action by employees to enforce claimed rights has rendered a repetition of such statements impossible, there being several recent cases, and indeed some instances going back several years.

A recent and interesting decision has been rendered by the Court of Appeals of Ohio in a case involving the enforcement of an employee's claim for wages due under a collective agreement. It appears that the Cleveland Garment Manufacturers' Association, in 1921, entered into an agreement with a workers' union for a continuing contract which would establish the conditions of employment for the parties in interest, as well as for designated third parties, i. e., employees of the Cleveland Manufacturers' Association; the employer was a member of this latter association. This agreement ran without objection during the years 1921, 1922, and 1923, but the employer claimed that changes made in 1924 were not assented to by it and that consequently the company was not bound. The court found, however, that the employing company was a member of the association, and that its agent and manager had acted for the employer without evidence of dissent, so that in his acceptance of the new

agreement it must be regarded that he represented all members of the association not expressly dissenting as provided for by the terms of the agreement.

The particular action brought was for the recovery of wages due from the employer under the terms of the agreement, and the question turned simply on the point of enforcement. As to this the court said: "That such a contract as the one at bar is enforceable there can be no question." While the plaintiff herself was not personally a party to the agreement, it was said clearly to appear that she was an employee of the defendant company whose membership in the association made the contract binding upon it for the benefit of all its employees.

The judgment below in favor of the recovery by the plaintiff was accordingly affirmed. (*H. Blum & Co. v. Landau*, 155 N. E. 154.)

Law Governing Death of Seaman

THE United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, recently had before it a case involving the remedy available where death occurred while a seaman was on a cruise to a foreign country. The death was due to enteritis caused by improper food furnished by the vessel, the illness occurring while on the high seas. Inasmuch as the maritime law makes no provision for death due to injury, it was necessary to allege some statute, though "it is a criminal offense for an officer or master to withhold from seamen suitable food and nourishment." Neglect in this respect also makes the ship and owners liable for the consequent damages.

As the death actually occurred at the Gold Coast, Africa, the defendants contended that the right of action depended on the law of that land. The ship was owned by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and was managed and operated by A. H. Bull & Co. The administratrix sued both parties, basing the action on the so-called Lord Campbell's Act, giving damages for injuries causing death, the New York decedent estate law, the death statute of Pennsylvania, and the death statute of the District of Columbia. The trial judge submitted the case to the jury under the statute of the District of Columbia, holding that the flag of the ship determined the law of the land of the place of the injury, and further that both defendants were owners as regards the instant proceeding. The court of appeals adopted this view, saying that: "This merchant ship on the high seas is of the country of the flag she flies, and the law of the flag applies to the right of action which arose on the high seas."

Since an action for personal injury causing death does not, at common law, survive the death, "there may be no recovery in the absence of statutory liability." A statute would not be operative outside its own jurisdictional area, so that recovery would depend on the territorial sovereignty of the State whose statute authorizes such recovery. However, if a right of action accrues and legal liability is incurred, proceedings may be had in any court having competent jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties. It

was therefore proper to proceed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in enforcing the right if it was actually granted by the statute relied upon. Since the injury was inflicted on board the ship, it was within the jurisdiction of the statute even though the death occurred on land. "Jurisdiction and the laws of the nation accompany the ship, not only over the high seas but also in the ports and harbors, and everywhere else they may be water-borne." The vessel was "of the District of Columbia, resident and registry." The operators were working on a cost-plus basis, creating an ownership in respect of the case at hand, with all liabilities ordinarily attached. However, this did not change the situs of the ship, which was in the District of Columbia, and the "liability for death due to a tortious act was measured by the right of recovery of that district."

The judgment against the defendants rendered by the court below was accordingly affirmed. (*United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corp. et al. v. Greenwald* (1927), 16 Fed. (2d) 948.)

Compensation Status of Corporation President Working As Employee

A NOVEL case was recently decided by the Court of Appeals of Ohio, involving not only the status of a corporation official working for wages but also the effect of an agreement entered into by the corporation officials in lieu of accident compensation. John W. Frank and four others owned the stock in a small manufacturing corporation, all but one of the stockholders being also officers of the corporation. They agreed among themselves, "apparently to avoid the necessity of complying with the requirements of the workmen's compensation law," to do the work themselves at a fixed weekly wage, with provision for medical, surgical, etc., aid and \$15 a week compensation during disability from any injury that they might receive. This contract was not submitted to nor approved by the State industrial commission, but was carried out by the parties to it. Excluding the working officers, there were not three employees—the required number to bring the establishment under the compensation act.

Frank, the president, while working at a rip saw, for which a guard was provided but which guard he refused to use, received an accidental injury. His hospital and medical bills were paid and he was also paid the weekly compensation provided by the contract. Subsequently he sold his stock to the general manager of the corporation and then brought suit for damages. The trial court gave a verdict of \$2,500 on which judgment was rendered.

The case then came to the court of appeals on a writ of error, where it was reversed. The judge in his opinion discussed the situation as "rather a novel one." Whether the president was entitled to compensation or damages as a workman was said to be still unsettled in Ohio, but adopting New York precedents, it was assumed that the injured man was an employee and entitled to compensation. Being thus eligible, it would seem that he might sue for damages, and as

the company had not complied with the compensation law, the common-law defenses could not be pleaded; yet it was Frank's duty, as executive officer, to see that the machinery was properly equipped with guards. There was such a guard, but his refusal to use it made the machine dangerous by a violation of his own orders. "It would seem that it were almost contrary to public policy to permit a man to recover damages in such a case."

The transfer of stock was held not to affect the right to action; but it was decided, again referring to the New York precedent (*Irving Skouitchi v. Chic Cloak & Suit Co.*, 230 N. Y. 296, 130 N. E. 299), that if compensation had been properly paid and accepted, "it would have forever foreclosed his right to maintain a suit." Since the officers had apparently sought to establish a system, perhaps in evasion of the compensation law, by which compensation should be provided, and he had accepted the same, it would seem by analogy that he should be barred from maintaining this suit.

Whether that was true or not I am not prepared to say, but we are prepared to say that, in our own judgment, to permit a president of a corporation to recover under the condition of the record in the instant case operated as a wrong, and we think the judgment of the court below was wrong as being contrary to law.

The judgment was therefore reversed. (*Cleveland Commercial Auto Body Co. v. Frank*, 155 N. E. 567.)

Law Regulating Work on Board Chilean Merchant Vessels ¹

THE Chilean legislative decree (No. 772) of December 19, 1925, regulates the work of salaried employees on board Chilean merchant vessels.

For the purposes of this law, the salaried employees shall include the following: Captain, mates, engineers, pursers, ship's doctors, dispensers, doctors' assistants, supercargoes, wireless operators, chief stewards on passenger vessels, and boatswains on vessels having a registered tonnage of more than 1,000 tons. The shipowner or the person who equips or charters a Chilean vessel shall be considered the employer, and as such will be subject to the liabilities imposed by this decree, instead of the captain.

Working hours.—In view of the nature of the work on board ship the hours of work shall be 56 per week, divided into days or watches in the manner prescribed by the employer or captain according to the necessities of the service, Sundays and holidays being considered as working-days. Work performed in the service of the vessel outside the watches shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for at the rate of salary agreed upon in the contract for ordinary hours of work. This provision does not apply to the captain, whose duties shall be continuous while he remains on board the vessel, nor to the chief engineer, the purser, and the chief steward, inasmuch as they are required to supervise the regular work and the overtime of their subordinates. Overtime worked on account of deviation in the course of the vessel or in connection with the loading of the vessel, or any other work due to unforeseen circumstances, shall not be considered as overtime.

¹ Chile. *Diario Oficial*, Santiago, Dec. 23, 1925.

The captain shall keep a special register in which the overtime of each salaried employee shall be noted, as well as the nature of the overtime worked and other necessary particulars.

Salaries.—The salaries of the employees covered by this law shall be paid on the termination of the employment contract either in national or in foreign currency, according to the agreement.

Miscellaneous provisions.—A record of all salaried employees on board the vessel must be kept, with particulars of their duties and seniority, and observation respecting their merits. This record shall be one of the bases for the granting of promotion, in conformity with the legal requirements, to the senior employee in case of equal merits, and shall be used in case of superannuation or transfer as a proof of the ability of the employees.

A conciliation and arbitration board, having its headquarters in Valparaíso, shall decide all questions regarding the interpretation and application of this law. The board shall be composed of one representative each of the employers and the employees and the director of maritime affairs, who shall act as chairman. The board shall meet whenever special circumstances render it necessary. An appeal from the decisions of this board may be made to a board of appeal, composed of the director general of the navy, acting as chairman, and one representative each of the employers and of the salaried employees.

This law became effective on the date of its promulgation, December 23, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Beginning of the Bituminous Coal Strike

A SUSPENSION of bituminous-coal mining in certain union districts, notably the Central Competitive Field, embracing Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania, began on April 1, 1927, because of the failure of the conference between representatives of the miners and of the operators to reach an agreement that would follow the old contract which expired at midnight March 31. The operators demanded wage concessions to enable them to compete with nonunion fields paying a lower scale, while the union was firm against any reduction whatsoever. The strike involves directly about 200,000 workers.

Events Leading up to the Strike

ON February 19, 1924, the operators and miners in the central field drew up an agreement, known as the Jacksonville agreement, which continued for a period of three years the then existing contracts. It reads as follows:

1. This joint conference of operators and miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Pennsylvania, as now constituted, hereby reaffirms the wage-scale contracts now existing between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators whose interests are represented in this conference, and hereby extends the same for a period of three years, from April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1927, in all of their terms, provisions, and conditions. It is understood the execution of this interstate agreement extends, without further negotiations, the district and subdistrict agreements now in effect in the districts affected.

2. That an interstate joint conference of the central competitive field shall assemble the second Monday in February, 1927, at Miami, Fla., and the president of the United Mine Workers of America and the chairman of this joint interstate conference are authorized and instructed to send out notices at the proper time as to assembling of the conference.

Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, representatives of the operators and the miners met in conference at Miami, Fla., on February 14, 1927, for the purpose of negotiating a new agreement. Having failed to achieve its objective, the conference adjourned sine die on February 22. The operators insisted upon a wage reduction, but the union leaders were equally insistent upon the maintenance of the old scale for two years longer, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the thirtieth constitutional convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Indianapolis January 25-February 2, 1927, and attended by some 1,500 delegates from all sections of the coal industry of North America. This resolution gave the wage-scale committee authority to negotiate the best agreement possible on the basis of "no reduction in wages." Following is a copy of the report of the committee as adopted by the convention:

We, your scale committee, to whom has been delegated the duty of drafting a proposed wage scale, having carefully canvassed the situation in all of the

districts coming under the jurisdiction of our organization and after considering the many resolutions, beg leave to submit for your consideration the following report:

1. We recommend to the convention, in lieu of all resolutions relating to wages and working conditions that have been presented to this convention, that the properly authorized and accredited representatives of the organization be instructed to secure the best agreement possible from the operators in the central competitive field on the basis of no reduction in wages, and that any agreement so secured be submitted to a referendum vote of our membership for ratification.
2. We recommend that the agreement be made for a period of two years beginning April 1, 1927, and expiring March 31, 1929.

Policy

1. For the purpose of meeting any unforeseen emergency that might arise, a policy committee shall be created which shall be composed of the scale committee of the central competitive field, three representatives from each outlying district, the international resident officers, and the members of the international executive board, and that this policy committee be empowered to take such action for the protection of the interests of our organization as circumstances may require and to advise the membership of all unexpected developments which can not now be foreseen or provided for.
2. Your committee recommends that the outlying districts be authorized to enter into wage-scale negotiations with their respective operators when the opportunity presents itself, it being understood, however, that no outlying district will conclude an agreement until after the agreement for the central competitive field has been secured or permission to do so has been granted by the policy committee mentioned herein.
3. The committee recommends that all contracts in the bituminous districts run concurrently and expire on the same date.

The Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania have accepted the union proposal to continue at work after April 1, pending the negotiation of a basic agreement for the central competitive field. The acceptance by the association is contained in the following communication by Charles O'Neill, president of the association, addressed to the president of district No. 2, United Mine Workers of America:

DEAR SIR: Referring to the proposal of policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America, affecting certain outlying districts of which central Pennsylvania is one, and which resolution of policy reads as follows:

Resolved, 1. That the officers of each outlying bituminous district where contracts are expiring as of March 31, 1927, authoritatively advise the operators in their respective districts that their mines may continue at work after April 1, 1927, upon the payment of the existing wage rate and the maintenance of present conditions pending the negotiation of a basic agreement in the central competitive field.

2. That the situation in the central competitive field be not disturbed for the present, until the officers of each of the central competitive districts have further opportunity to canvass the situation in their own districts and until it is determined whether or not it may later be possible to have another joint meeting of the operators and miners of the central competitive field prior to April 1, 1927.

3. In connection with this policy, the officers of the outlying bituminous districts are authorized to take up with the respective associations of operators under contract with the United Mine Workers of America the question of agreement to this policy. They are further authorized to take up this question with operating units not members of associated groups of operators who are under contract with the United Mine Workers of America. In the event that associated groups of operators in the outlying districts decline to agree to work their mines after April 1, 1927, pending a settlement in the central competitive field, the question of further action in this specific matter shall be deferred until the next meeting of the international policy committee prior to April 1.

The Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania, by authority of its executive committee, elects to accept your proposal to continue at work after April 1, 1927, under existing rates of wages, observing present

conditions, pending negotiations by and for the central Pennsylvania district looking toward a definite wage agreement. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that this arrangement may be terminated at any time by this association, or by any individual member acting on its own behalf, and that this acceptance does not commit this association or any of its members to any definite extension of the present wage scale agreement or to any agreement which may hereafter be made between the United Mine Workers of America and any other district or group of operators.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES O'NEILL, *President.*

This acceptance by the operators is based upon—

1. A desire to serve the general public in maintaining an adequate and continuous fuel supply; and
2. An earnest desire upon the part of the operators of central Pennsylvania to reach an amicable adjustment of the wage scale with their own employees if possible.

Other outlying districts have continued operations in accordance with the union proposal referred to. The southwestern district and district No. 13 (Iowa) have not accepted the suggestion, although some independent operators in Iowa have done so. The situation in northern West Virginia is not quite clear, but several thousand men evidently went out in that district. The wage scale for such outlying districts—i. e., districts outside of the central field—have heretofore been based upon the contract covering the central competitive field, but the union production outside of that area does not count heavily in the Nation's coal supply.

The policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America also adopted a resolution, on March 28, designed to make possible the continuation of coal mining in the central competitive field after April 1 until a new wage contract could be agreed upon. The resolution adopted by the committee, as reported in the press, contained the following provisions:

1. That the officers of the respective districts comprising the central competitive field be authorized to enter into district wage negotiations with their respective operators upon the basis of existing agreements.
2. That the district organizations be given authority to permit any operator or any mine in the central competitive field the right to work continuously from April 1, 1927, by agreeing to an extension of the existing contract pending the negotiation of a basic scale.
3. That all district organizations be authorized to permit any coal company or any mine to employ all the men it may require for maintenance, repairs, development, construction, or production of coal, providing, however, that such company agrees with the district to pay the existing wage schedules and carry out the existing agreement temporarily until a basic agreement is negotiated.

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, March, 1927

STRIKES and lockouts in the United States beginning in the month of March, 1927, in so far as reports thereof have been received by the bureau, are shown in this article. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and those lasting less than one day have been omitted where information on this point is reported.

In presenting these figures, it is important to note that the bureau has no machinery for the prompt and full reporting of strikes and lockouts, but depends largely upon newspapers, trade journals, and labor periodicals for the preliminary reports of disputes. These

preliminary reports are then followed up by correspondence, and any necessary revision is made. For the reasons mentioned it is not claimed that the data here presented are absolutely complete or fully accurate. It is believed, however, that practically all of the more significant strikes and lockouts are recorded, and that the information presented is sufficiently accurate to give a fair picture of the situation in the United States in the matter of strikes and lockouts.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics solicits the cooperation of employers, labor organizations, and others interested in making this compilation of industrial disputes as comprehensive and as accurate as possible.

Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in March, 1927

THE table following shows the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in March, 1927, in comparison with those beginning in January and February, and also the number of persons involved, to the extent that reports on this point have been received:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts ¹	Disputes in which number of employees directly involved is known ¹		
		Number of strikes and lockouts	Number of employees involved	Average number of employees per dispute
January, 1927.....	46	37	4,983	135
February, 1927.....	66	51	10,217	200
March, 1927 ²	75	53	10,604	200

¹ Excluding those involving fewer than six persons.

² Data given are subject to revision.

Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by Industries and by Number of Persons Involved

THE statement below shows the distribution of the reported strikes and lockouts beginning in March, 1927, by industries or occupations:

	Number of disputes
Building trades.....	15
Metal trades.....	5
Leather.....	2
Clothing industry.....	23
Retail clerks.....	1
Steamboatmen.....	1
Mining, coal.....	6
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	6
Textile industry.....	5
Furniture.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	8
Total.....	75

So far as information is available, the disputes beginning in March, 1927, classified by number of workers directly involved, are as follows:

	Number of disputes
6 and under 20 workers.....	12
20 and under 100 workers.....	23
100 and under 500 workers.....	12
500 and under 1,000 workers.....	4
1,000 and under 5,000 workers.....	2
Total.....	53

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in March, 1927

CLOTHING workers, Maryland.—According to press reports a strike of about 1,800 clothing workers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in Baltimore, began on March 23 and ended successfully on March 28, when work was resumed. The union insisted upon the employers posting bonds of from \$100 to \$500 with the union for the faithful performance of their promises in the contract, as some firms, it is charged, had "failed to live up to a former agreement."

Cleaners, dyers and pressers, Missouri.—About 42 wholesale and retail establishments in St. Louis were affected by a strike of some 800 cleaners, dyers, and pressers which began March 21 for union recognition, wage increases, and a working week of 44 hours, according to press reports. Approximately half of the strikers were back at work on March 22, having won their demands from the wholesale cleaners and from a few of the retail cleaners. The other 21 retail establishments have not yielded to the union demands.

Coal miners, Illinois.—The Consolidated Coal Co. of St. Louis was affected by a one-day strike on March 9 at its No. 7 mine near Staunton, Ill. According to a press report the trouble grew out of the dismissal of a loader because he refused to let an extra man load coal with him. The miners decided to resume work on March 10 and allow the matter to be "settled through the regular channels."

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Continuing into March, 1927

TEXTILE workers, Rhode Island.—The Social Mill of the Manville Jenckes Co. at Woonsocket was involved in a strike or suspension of operations from February 21 to April 11. The circumstances of this difficulty were unusual and somewhat complicated. When the employees of the mill reported for work on February 21 they found, according to press reports, the following notice posted in the various departments: "We are very sorry to be obliged to inform the operators of the Social Mill that inasmuch as we have apparently failed to get their cooperation in our efforts to improve its operating conditions we shall be obliged to discontinue operations."

Thereupon the workers or most of them gathered up their belongings and left the plant. Subsequently it was stated that the mill had closed down permanently and that it was for sale. The walkout of approximately 1,000 employees became a more or less moot question as to whether it was a strike, a lockout, or a permanent suspension. Some of the workers were union and some nonunion. On February

26 the emergency board of the United Textile Workers, with which the union workers were affiliated, indorsed the walkout as a *strike*. Likewise it was reported that the Rhode Island Textile Council of the United Textile Workers of America had indorsed the *strike* at a meeting of 160 delegates at East Greenwich on March 20. Several conferences between former workers of the mill and the head of the company were without results in changing the announced determination to close the plant for good. There was also an ineffective demonstration of the workers at the State capitol. Finally it was announced on April 9, following a conference on April 8 between the head of the company and a committee of former workers, that the mill would be reopened on April 11 for the completion of goods in process. In his statement to the committee the president of the company said: "We are willing to open the textile department of the Social Mill on Monday morning, April 11, to run out whatever work is in process in these departments that in Mr. Cavanaugh's [mill superintendent] judgment it will pay to run out, the basis of the working hours to be 48 hours, the same as when the Social Mill employees left their work." Accordingly, operations were resumed on April 11 with about 500 workers.

The disturbance at the Social Mill also affected the operations of the Globe Mill at Woonsocket, owned by the same company, where some of the employees quit work on February 28, through sympathy, former employees of the Social Mill having paraded before the Globe Mill on that date. Subsequent desertions also occurred, so that the company found it necessary to close the mill on March 4. This mill gave employment to about 400 operatives. On March 7 the president of the company gave out the following statement:

In conference to-day with a committee representing the employees of the Globe Mill, they stated to me that they went out on strike in sympathy for the Social Mill workers. They further request that they want a 48-hour week and a 12½ per cent increase in wages before they will return to work at the Globe Mill. Our answer to this is: First, the Social Mill is closed for good; secondly, the request for a 48-hour week and a 12½ per cent increase in wages for the Globe Mill can not be complied with. We therefore give notice that the Globe Mill is closed indefinitely.

After the closing of the Globe Mill the disturbance at the two mills merged somewhat and this was the condition until April 2, when it was announced that at the request of a committee representing a group of employees of the Globe Mill the plant would reopen on April 4, more than 100 unorganized workers having voted to notify the president of the company that they were willing to return to work on the same conditions as existed when the strike was called. "At that time the workers were operating voluntarily on a 54-hour week schedule." About 300 workers returned on April 4 and by April 5 virtually all of the strikers at this mill had returned to work.

Enginemen's Strike on the Western Maryland Railroad

AN INVESTIGATION of the strike of the enginemen employed on the Western Maryland Railroad and of the events and conditions leading to it has been made by representatives of the central organizations of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish

churches. Their report,¹ of which the following is a summary, was issued in February, 1927.

Events Leading Up to the Strike

IN THE fall of 1923 a concerted demand was made by both the enginemen and trainmen upon all Class I railroads to regain the wage rate of 1920-1922, which had been reduced about 12 per cent by the Railroad Labor Board. A concession of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was made to its men by the New York Central Railroad in January, 1924, and by the fall of 1925 this had been acceded to by all the other roads except the Western Maryland. On that road, two years of negotiations over the new wage contract had been futile.

Late in September, 1925, the unions took a strike vote among their Western Maryland members, which resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of a strike. The management's answer was to advertise for enginemen. A day or so later prospective strike breakers appeared and were placed on the engines and rode with the regular crews in order to learn the track, sidings, and grades of the road.

The final decision with regard to calling a strike lay with the national officers of the unions. These first sought to bring about a settlement through negotiations. A conference held on October 5 failed, the company rejecting the terms offered by the unions and stating that it was their proposition as a whole, not any single part of it, that was unacceptable. This was the last round-table conference held. Thereafter the negotiators had no opportunity to meet the management. Subsequent exchanges between men and management consisted of letters or telephone messages.

After the failure of the conference, the union officials offered to arbitrate, but the company refused, and the unions then appealed to the United States Department of Labor.

On October 6, the company had issued a statement to the effect that if or when a strike order was issued, all employees must indicate whether or not they would remain with the company. Those who remained in the service were to gain a higher seniority, and those who would not report for work were to be considered as having left the company's service. If hired again they would be taken on as new men.

On October 13, the morning the Federal conciliator arrived to attempt a settlement, the company issued an order (generally referred to as Order No. 54), promulgating changes in working rules and the maintenance of existing rates of pay, and requiring that the men, on pain of dismissal, accept these conditions within three days, acting as individuals instead of through their union. On the Elkins division of the road the men who refused to accept the conditions of Order No. 54 were dismissed immediately. On the Hagerstown division they were allowed to retain their status until the 16th. Some 30 men were thus dismissed on the Elkins division on October 13 and 14. This precipitated the strike which began on October 15, 1925.

¹Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, department of research; National Catholic Welfare Conference, social action department; and Central Conference of American Rabbis, social justice commission. The enginemen's strike on the Western Maryland Railroad. N. p., February, 1927. 130 pp.

Matters in Dispute

WHEN the wage request was made in 1923, the company had replied that it would trade a pay increase for concessions by the unions in the matter of working rules. The men refused. The same thing happened again in 1924 when the compromise wage increase was asked, and at that time the proposal of the company was considered so serious that mass meetings were called up and down the line. The reason for this was that the rules governing working conditions on the railroads are recognized as being a very important part of the wage rate. They govern "the amount and kind of work which the company can ask and the men must give, the payment for work, the choice of work, the method of handling disagreements, and many other points."

In the spring of 1925, the management again offered a wage increase in exchange for changes in rules. Of the changes proposed, the men accepted two and rejected two; two were dropped by the company; one compromise proposal of the men was accepted by the company; and the rest the men asked time to discuss further. Up to that time, according to the report, the company had evidenced a willingness to compromise, but suddenly, in a brief note, it closed the negotiations.

When conferences began again in the fall of 1925, the trainmen had dropped out of the negotiations, because of differences of opinion as to the proper measures to be taken.

At that time the men were asking for the payment of the standard rate which had been adopted and was being paid on all Class I roads throughout the country. This would give them an increase of from \$7 to \$11 per month, according to the kind of work done, and would mean, it is estimated, an increase of about \$56,000 a year in the company's wage bill. This demand of the men was refused by the management on the ground that it was financially unable to pay the increase.

During the negotiations of the fall of 1925, the company made no compromise offers. "The natural inference from this is that the management preferred a strike to any further compromise."

The management errs in its repeated statement that the men offered no concessions whatever in the working rules. They offered 3 outright concessions and 7 compromise proposals out of 13 points in dispute. One other they rejected outright; the other two were requests for the enforcement of rules long disregarded.

At the same time it is true that the men showed themselves somewhat obdurate in the negotiations and unwilling to concede points which afterwards they did concede and even at the very end of the period of exchanges between them and the management made requests which they could not have expected would be granted and could not have intended to insist upon.

The management states that the wage increase mattered less to the road than the other demands and the men's refusal to accept the changes in the rules which the management proposed. The road was poor, the management says, and the unions refused to go along with the changes in the rules which the management wanted and at the end brought up four other points which would have added still more to the wage cost.

The main matters of contention regarding rules were (1) the demand of the men that the hostlers' agreement be observed, and that certain hostlers who had been reclassified by the company, at a lower wage, as "fire cleaners" with a consequent saving of nearly

\$30,000, be reinstated after investigation to discover whether they were in fact doing the work of inside hostlers; (2) the question whether outside hostlers in Baltimore should have helpers; (3) the disregarding by the company of rules regarding the turning of switches; (4) the provision of sufficient ice for ice water; (5) the national rule on round-trip freight runs; and (6) the local rule giving a list of runs designated specifically as a day's work.

The management complains bitterly of the fact that the men were not only unwilling to grant its proposed changes in the rules, but that they added other obligations in rules which had not been enforced in the past, to wit, the [first] four points listed. Of these four, the insistence that the company keep the hostler agreement was the important one, for the enginemen feared that if they said nothing at this time about the infractions of the previous five months, the management might make further encroachments, especially among the rest of the inside hostlers and put them on the 12-hour day at a reduced rate.

The management, it seems certain, was asking terms which would have resulted in lowered standards of working and living conditions. Yet there is not a doubt that in specific cases under the operation of the existing rules, the men were doing much less than an ordinary day's work for a day's pay. Further, it would also have been difficult for the company to secure rulings on particular points under the general rules where they wished and they probably were justified in asking for relief.

The strike, however, involved "much more than the concrete issues of the immediate controversy. Underlying it is an accretion of bitterness and suspicion going back to the shopmen's strike of 1922, a bitterness which, the men claim, has been added to constantly since that time because of the methods of discipline, the handling of labor relations, and the personality of certain officials." The suspicion and hostility engendered at that time have "prejudiced the negotiations between the company and the enginemen and has caused them to scrutinize very carefully every proposal of the management."

The report states that the men would probably have been willing to settle on the following terms:

The wage increase; no back pay; a concession of about \$4,000 a year in the rule about stopping to get or leave cars; a concession of about \$11,000 a year in the rule about hostlers at intermediate terminals; an investigation to decide whether the men who were formerly inside hostlers were then doing hostlers' work; abandonment of the provision for laborers to help hostlers; more ice for drinking water; continuation of existing practice in accord with which flagmen threw switches for "light" engines; and further additions, as requested by the company, of any fast-freight runs beyond existing terminals. They would not permit the two changes which seriously threatened the eight-hour day, the relative regularity of their work, and the chance to work. A settlement could, it appears, have been reached at a cost of under \$40,000 a year at the rate of business the year before the strike.

The Company's Case

THE management has insisted throughout that "the final and determining reason for its action was the road's inability to pay the wages asked."

The Western Maryland Railroad is one of the lesser Class I roads. It operates 804 miles of track, much of which goes through mountain territory, necessitating the use of extra engines and slowing up the service. It is primarily a freight road, its passenger service consisting of local trains which are of minor importance in the business of the road.

Examining the company's plea of poverty, the investigators found that, when compared with roads operating under similar conditions, the Western Maryland "is under no handicap so far as the relation of operating expense to revenue is concerned" and its ratio of transportation costs to total revenues is "relatively low." Its business, however, is unbalanced, three-fourths being in eastbound traffic; it has an extraordinarily large bonded debt and a capital stock issue of twice as large an average per mile of road as other railroads in the eastern district.

The investigators are of the opinion that the road "can not continue to plead poverty as a reason for not adjusting wages."

The conflict is not between a wage settlement and bankruptcy, but between a wage settlement and dividends on stock. It is specifically a conflict between a wage settlement and dividends on the first preferred stock which has the first claim to the net income of the road, and which, after the extraordinary bond issue, stands as the next financial barrier to normal dividend-paying prosperity. This situation from the standpoint of the economist shows faulty financial structure.

The unfavorable financial condition of the road, when analyzed, loses much of its strength as an argument for its present labor policy. Furthermore, the labor policy itself may be bad business policy. Although low wages and longer hours might be considered a paying proposition over a short period of time, such a policy is likely to fail on railroads, either through the "soldiering" of employees or, more probably, through strikes or wrecks.

To a limited extent, also, it may be said that a more liberal labor policy on the part of the Western Maryland might result in increasing its traffic and thus in improving its financial condition, for one of the most conspicuous factors in the present situation is the critical attitude on the part of the community resulting from a labor policy which is generally disapproved.

The report points out that comparatively little money was involved in the controversy, and the company would probably have saved little from the changes in rules it demanded. "The men asked for \$56,000 a year increase and consented to do more work at a saving to the company of about \$15,000 a year. They offered to discuss other points further and they would probably have given in more if the management had met them across the table and told them exactly what was wanted instead of proposing drastic and sweeping changes in the rules."

Progress of the Strike

WHEN the strike call came, on October 15, 1925, of 482 enginemen in the employ of the company, 443 walked out, although later 14 returned. During the whole period, the strike has been 95 per cent complete.

According to the report, the company did its best to break the union ranks. To some it offered official positions. All were approached and told of the futility of a strike and the impossibility of winning it. It even called back to duty 9 of its 15 pensioned engineers, but although it meant forfeiture of their pensions, 8 of the 9 refused to do so, as they would be placed in the position of strike breakers. Some men were secured from among former employees who had been discharged or resigned under pressure; others came from another road on which a strike was in progress.

With this force, the report states, the company has been able to maintain service, "by cutting off local freight crews, reducing passenger crews by half and throwing its major force into moving the

rush of coal of the winter months when the anthracite strike was on." Expenses, however, have increased greatly, for, in spite of the alleged poverty of the road, "the new men received much larger pay checks than the old men." "How much this strike cost the Western Maryland is not known. It is doubtful whether the company itself knows or can know. But certainly in the first six months the cost was several times more than the cost of a settlement would have been."

Accidents have also increased, due, it is implied, largely to the character of men hired to take the places of strikers. On the whole, however, the road has made "a conspicuous success, considering the material it had to deal with."

The conduct of the strikers has been peaceful. "There is general agreement that at no time during the many months of the strike have they engaged in violence and they are under continuous orders, which they have followed out, to remain peaceable no matter what the provocation. Not a single case of assault and battery has been in the courts between strikers and strike breakers and no other case is known to have occurred." Social ostracism and the boycott have been the main weapons of the strikers. Generous strike benefits and the social and moral support of the community have done much in helping to keep the strikers' lines firm.

The day the strike started, the Railroad Labor Board began to take steps toward its settlement. Hearings were held and the board decided that negotiations should be resumed and that the company should "strain a point" as regards the question of discharge of the strike breakers and the seniority of the striking employees.

In a word, the board implied that the men should have appealed to it before they struck, that Order No. 54 was unjustifiable and put the company in the position "of having struck first," and that the company should "strain a point" in some way "consistent with honorable dealing" to settle the question of seniority, i. e., to reinstate the men and get rid of the newly employed strike breakers. The underlying dispute the board would take up later.

The company, however, "considered that it was winning the strike and saw no reason to discuss the question of seniority." It, therefore, practically ignored the board's decision.

Other attempts at adjustment have been made at intervals. Appeals were made to the Governor of Maryland, and to John D. Rockefeller, jr., as chief stockholder, but without success. The case was also taken up in the United States Senate and, after hearings, was referred to the United States Board of Mediation, recently constituted. It is understood to be now in the hands of that board.

Conclusions

THE report concludes that:

- (1) The strike was precipitated by the lockout order (No. 54) and was therefore provoked by the action of the management;
- (2) "In their wage demand the presumption favors the men since they were asking a wage which at the time of the final negotiations all other Class I railroads were paying. In the rules controversy they were, in general, justified on the basis of the existing amount of irregular work and the existing eight-hour standard which was already being habitually exceeded in the case of nearly all the men

affected by the rules controversy. Further exemptions from general rules might, however, have been worked out in specific cases where the rules provide for much less than a full day's work, or where efficiency under reasonable working conditions would have been promoted thereby;"

(3) As to the company's ability to pay, "the question of the financial prosperity or even of the solvency of a railroad can not be the permanently determining factor with reference to the payment of standard wages";

(4) The attitude of indifference shown by the stockholders is "incompatible with a proper conception of social responsibility";

(5) The labor policy and its administration on the Western Maryland has left much to be desired; and

(6) The management has refused to abide by the letter and spirit of the Railroad Labor Board's decision, issued after the strike began, as to the reinstatement of strikers, maintaining that its promise of permanent positions to the strike breakers preclude this. "We find, however, that the promise to new men made by the company on the basis of a violation of a prior agreement with its employees and the promulgation of a lockout order is not justified."

The strike has been in progress a year and a half and is still unsettled. The stock held by the Rockefeller family has, however, lately been acquired by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and in view of that company's known policy of fair dealing with its men it is possible that, though a minority stockholder, it may be able to effect a change of policy on the part of the Western Maryland, resulting eventually in a settlement of the strike.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in March, 1927

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the conciliation service, exercised his good offices in connection with 40 labor disputes during March, 1927. These disputes affected a known total of 15,094 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly affected.

On April 1, 1927, there were 59 strikes before the department for settlement, and, in addition, 18 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. The total number of cases pending was 77.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

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Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Coleman Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.	Strike	Building	Jurisdiction of iron and carpenter work.	Adjusted. Union officials to arrange terms.	1927 Feb. 18	1927 Mar. 1	20	105
Middleshade Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Clothing	Discharges for union activity	Unclassified. Returned before commissioner's arrival. Discharged men secured work elsewhere.	Feb. 16	do	25	
Kirk Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Building	Jurisdiction of ironwork	Adjusted. Union officials to arrange terms.	Feb. 18	do	20	60
Statehouse annex, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	do	do	do	do	do	15	85
Gibbons Coal Co. Scranton, Pa.	do	Mining	Miner discharged	Adjusted. Company will reemploy all men as needed.	Jan. 23	Mar. 4	79	4
Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.	do	Textile	Objection to time-card system.	Pending	(¹)		165	
Manville-Jenckes Mills, Woonsocket, R. I.	Threatened strike	do	Company announced suspension of mill. Employees refused to finish yarns already in looms.	Unable to adjust. Mill closed.	Mar. 1	Mar. 9	(¹)	
Stewart Silk Co., Easton, Pa.	Strike	do	Asked restoration of wage cut.	Pending	(¹)		130	
El Tejon Hotel, Bakersfield, Calif.	Controversy	Culinary	Nonunion cooks and waiters	do	(¹)		45	110
Plumbers and steamfitters vs. asbestos workers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	do	Building	Right of asbestos workers to organize.	Adjusted. Objection to organization withdrawn.	Mar. 1	Mar. 22	47	1,500
Indiana Theater, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	do	Jurisdiction of ironwork	Adjusted. Settled by building trades council.	Feb. 15	Mar. 18	30	150
Daylight Bakery, New York City.	do	Baking	Attempt to organize	Adjusted. Nonunion bakers remain; organization not accomplished.	Jan. 10	Mar. 15	4	6
Steamfitters and stationary engineers, Des Moines, Iowa.	do	Building	Jurisdiction	Adjusted. Settled in conference.	Mar. 1	Mar. 9	(¹)	
Beatus Millinery Co., New York City.	Strike	Millinery	Organization and recognition	Pending	Mar. 14		18	5
Sam Newman and Elite Neckwear Cos., Brookline, Mass.	do	Neckwear	Discharge of union president.	Adjusted. President reinstated and union recognition granted.	Mar. 8	Mar. 17	50	
New Rochester Theater, Rochester, N. Y.	do	Building mechanics	Nonunion men employed	Pending	Feb. 25		85	
Vogt Textile Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.	do	Weaving	Asked 15 per cent wage increase; shorter hours.	do	Mar. 11		52	
E. & W. Shoe Factory, Brooklyn, N. Y.	do	Shoe industry	Wage cut; union recognition	Unable to adjust. Union recognition refused.	Mar. 9	Mar. 22	78	20

¹ Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, MARCH, 1927—Contd.

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Steamfitters, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Strike	Building	Asked wage increase.	Adjusted. 50 cents per day increase, effective Sept. 1, 1927.	1927 Mar. 1	1927 Mar. 29	260	1,000
Shoe workers, Haverhill, Mass.	do.	Shoe industry	"Niggerhead" operators walked out; all work suspended.	Pending.	Mar. 11		(1)	
Continental Shoe Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	do.	Asked union recognition.	Unable to adjust. Company refused recognition.	Mar. 1	Mar. 22	23	10
Saymour-Troy (Inc.), Brooklyn, N. Y.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Mar. 7	do.	135	25
Hudson Coal Co., Plymouth, Pa.	do.	Mining	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Returned; terms fixed by local board.	Mar. 18	Mar. 20	2,800	30
Brick and barge captains, New York City.	do.	Brickmaking	Asked increase of \$50 per month.	Pending.	Mar. 21		137	10
Granite cutters, Washington, D. C.	do.	Granite cutting	Asked wage increase.	do.	(1)		(1)	
Real silk Hosiery Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	do.	Textile	Wage scale.	Adjusted. Returned without discrimination; loopers accepted wage cut for the present.	Mar. 16	Apr. 7	150	
Crane Stove Works, Jersey City, N. J.	do.	Molding	(1)	Pending.	Mar. 10		(1)	
Street-car workers, Staten Island, New York City.	Threatened strike.	Traction	Discharge of union president.	do.	Mar. 26		(1)	
Bus drivers, Hoboken, N. J.	do.	Driving	(1)	do.	Mar. 27		35	
Bus drivers, Weehawken, N. J.	do.	do.	(1)	do.	Mar. 26		40	
Bick Bros., Bridgeport, Conn.	Strike	Raincoat making	(1)	do.	(1)		(1)	
Gas station drivers, Chicago, Ill.	do.	Driving	(1)	do.	(1)		(1)	
Contracting painters, Columbus, Ohio.	Controversy	Building	Asked 12½ cents per hour increase; \$1.12½ per hour.	Adjusted. Accepted 1926 scale of wages.	Mar. 29	Apr. 5	175	
Keth-Albee Theater Building, White Plains, N. Y.	Strike	do.	Working conditions	Pending.	Mar. 25		100	
Carpenters, Scranton, Pa., and vicinity.	Threatened strike.	do.	Asked \$1.25 per hour.	Pending. Part have settled for 12½ cents per hour increase; \$1.12½ per hour.	Mar. 26		125	1,300
Inside painters and electricians, Butte, Mont.	do.	do.	Asked \$1 per day increase.	Adjusted. Returned; demands withdrawn.	Mar. 28	Apr. 3	(1)	
Contracting painters, New Castle, Pa.	Strike	do.	Asked \$1 per day increase and 5-day week.	Adjusted. Allowed \$1 per day increase and 5-day week.	do.	Apr. 5	80	25

New Bedford Mills, New Bedford, Mass. Plumbers, Pittsburgh, Pa. Contract garment shops, Baltimore, Md.	do. do. do.	Silk textile. Building. Clothing.	Wages. Were asked to do work of striking steam fitters. Violation of wage agreement manufacturers.	Unclassified. Returned at temporary rate before commissioner's arrival; Adjusted. Steam fitters settled; all returned. Unclassified. Manufacturers agreed to pay regular scale before arrival of commissioner.	Feb. 6 Mar. 25 Mar. 23	Mar. 14 Mar. 20 Mar. 28	C) 26 1,800 4,000
Total.							8,345

1 Not reported.

Strikes in Shanghai in 1926

ACCORDING to reports which have been verified by the Chinese Bureau of Economic Information there were 169 strikes in Shanghai in 1926. The Chinese Economic Journal of March 1927, states that these disputes affected 165 factories and companies and involved 202,297 workers, among whom were 12,713 women. An analysis shows that 129 factories were affected by strikes once, 19 factories twice, 7 factories three times, 3 factories four times, 4 factories five times, 1 factory seven times, 1 factory eight times, and 1 factory nine times. The greatest number of workers involved in a single strike in a single factory was 4,600 in the Yangtze Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, and the greatest number of workers involved in a single strike in a single company running several mills was 10,222, who had been employed by the Nagai Wata Kaisha Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co. The high cost of living was reported as the cause of 66 strikes.

The longest strike of 1926 continued 84 days and occurred in the Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills (Ltd.), and the shortest strike in the same year, which took place in the Toa Jute Mill, was over at the end of 25 minutes. The strike which affected the largest number of factories included 30 Chinese silk filatures, while the Japanese-owned Toa Jute Mill held the record for the highest number of strikes (9) in a single factory.

The outcome of the various strikes was as follows:

	Number of strikes
All workers' demands accepted by management.....	27
Some demands of workers granted.....	53
All demands rejected.....	61
Successful lockout declared.....	2
Promise by management to consider workers' demand or to investigate complaint.....	13
Workers made no demands.....	6
Settlement pending.....	5
Total.....	169

Of the 165 Shanghai factories affected by these industrial disputes, 121 were Chinese, 24 Japanese, 13 British, 2 American, 2 French, 1 Swiss, 1 Danish, and 1 British-American.

Experience under Rumanian Law for Compulsory Conciliation of Labor Disputes, 1920 to 1925

THE Rumanian act for the obligatory conciliation of industrial disputes was promulgated September 5, 1920.¹ A recent official report gives the results obtained under the act from 1920 to 1925.²

Under the act of 1920 strikes and lockouts on account of working conditions are prohibited in all industrial and commercial undertakings employing 10 or more persons unless recourse has been

¹ Labor Review, May, 1921, pp. 150, 151.

² Rumania. Ministère du travail de la coopération et des assurances sociales. La réglementation des conflits collectifs du travail en Roumanie, par Gr. L. Tranco-Iassy. Bucharest, 1926.

previously had to conciliation. Strikes and lockouts for other reasons are absolutely prohibited. If a dispute on account of working conditions arises the workers are required to appoint from 2 to 5 representatives (over 25 years of age), who are to be furnished with a written authorization to act for them. These representatives of the workers and the employer or his representative, in the presence of an official from the Ministry of Labor, are to endeavor to adjust the controversy. Written notice of the matter in dispute and the representatives selected must be given by the interested parties to each other and the employer is required to inform the district inspector of the Ministry of Labor of the existence of a dispute. The Ministry of Labor may on its own initiative intervene in a labor dispute. If a controversy arises simultaneously in several establishments of the same industry the representative of the Ministry of Labor is to request the workers' and employers' representatives chosen by each establishment to elect delegates for a joint settlement of the dispute. Recourse may be had to arbitration if conciliation fails to effect a settlement.

Arbitration is made compulsory by the act and any collective cessation of work is prohibited in the case of all establishments and institutions of the State, Departments, or communes and of all public utility establishments, such as transport service by land, sea, or air, oil wells and refineries, coal mines, gas and electricity work, waterworks, flour mills, bakeries, slaughterhouses, hotels, restaurants, road maintenance, scavenging and public health services.

The settlement of the controversy in such cases devolves upon an arbitration board of four members and two alternates. The four members of the board elect a chairman. If they fail to agree on the choice of a chairman, a chairman (selected from specified categories of public officials) is to be appointed by the Ministry of Labor.

An award of the board may be rendered only by a majority of the full board. If a majority vote can not be obtained or if one or both of the parties refuse to appoint members to the board, an award shall be made by the chairman. The award of the arbitration board is binding for all the parties to the dispute and is valid for at least six months.

Violations of the law are punishable by fines of from 50 to 20,000 leu or by imprisonment for a period of from 15 days to 2 years.¹

¹ One leu at par = 13.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Rumania, and their results and methods of settlement from 1920 to 1925, are given in the following tables:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF LABOR DISPUTES, DAYS LOST THEREIN AND WAGE EARNERS INVOLVED, 1920-1925, BY YEARS

Year	Labor disputes				Days lost			Wage earners involved			
	Strikes	Lock-outs	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lock-outs	Total	Strikes	Lock-outs	Total	Strikes	Lock-outs	Disputes not resulting in strikes or lock-outs	Total
1920	753	35	123	911	1,702,402		1,702,402	116,091	1,473	8,181	125,745
1921	87	32	635	754	80,592		80,592	11,685	7,790	38,745	58,220
1922	180	39	1,122	1,341	197,988	108,738	306,726	17,500	5,319	60,791	83,610
1923	112	10	369	491	287,822	3,223	291,045	16,841	433	81,978	99,252
1924	85	3	297	385	208,488	3,877	212,365	11,453	296	63,028	74,777
1925	69	4	245	318	208,501	1,390	209,891	19,683	274	60,286	80,243
Total	1,286	123	2,791	4,200	2,685,793	117,228	2,803,021	193,253	15,585	313,009	521,847

TABLE 2.—RESULTS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1920-1925

Nature of dispute and result	1920 ¹	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
Strikes:							
Favorable to wage earners	64	42	90	62	59	22	339
Compromised	98	15	67	34	10	27	251
Favorable to employers	418	30	23	16	16	20	523
Total	580	87	180	112	85	69	1,113
Lockouts:							
Favorable to wage earners	4	8	10	5	2		29
Compromised	3	20	25	1		2	51
Favorable to employers	3	4	4	4	1	2	18
Total	10	32	39	10	3	4	98
Disputes not developing into strikes or lockouts:							
Favorable to wage earners	83	239	537	273	221	42	1,395
Compromised	25	199	555	60	23	156	1,018
Favorable to employers	15	197	30	36	53	47	378
Total	123	635	1,122	369	297	245	2,791
Grand total	713	754	1,341	491	385	318	4,002

¹ Figures not complete as regards results of strikes and lockouts.

TABLE 3.—METHODS OF SETTLING LABOR DISPUTES, 1920-1925

Nature of dispute and method of settlement	1920 ¹	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
Strikes:							
Direct negotiation or conciliation.....	118	61	162	97	84	66	538
Arbitration (voluntary or compulsory).....	65	10	9	5	1	3	93
Withdrawal of demands by wage earners.....	375	13	6	5			399
By wage earners involved leaving service or being discharged.....	22	3	3	5			33
Total.....	580	87	180	112	85	69	1,113
Lockouts:							
Direct negotiation or conciliation.....	1	15	34	7	3	4	64
Arbitration (voluntary or compulsory).....	2	15	1				18
Withdrawal of demands by wage earners.....		2	1	1			4
By wage earners involved leaving service or being discharged.....			3	2			5
Total.....	3	32	39	10	3	4	91
Disputes not developing into strikes or lockouts:							
Direct negotiation or conciliation.....	116	510	932	286	232	200	2,276
Arbitration (voluntary or compulsory).....	7	125	188	77	63	45	505
Withdrawal of demands by wage earners.....			1	3			4
By wage earners involved leaving service or being discharged.....			1	3	2		6
Total.....	123	635	1,122	369	297	245	2,701
Grand total.....	706	754	1,341	491	385	318	3,995

¹Information not complete as regards method of settling strikes and lockouts.

Compulsory Arbitration in Spain

A ROYAL decree of November 26, 1926, established compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in Spain, according to a communication from American Consul Clinton E. MacEachran, at Madrid, dated January 28, 1927.

The mandate calls for the creation of bipartisan committees to hear and decide all controversies between capital and labor. This decree has been based on the Belgian and Italian laws and the boards (*juntas*) functioning in Barcelona at the present time. Bipartisan committees are given the following judicial and legislative powers: To fix wages and hours; to settle other disputes; to propose the adoption of technical improvements in industry; to organize labor exchanges, etc. These committees are organized by craft and by industry, both locally and nationally, and are expected to govern industrial life.

CHILD LABOR

Farm Work of Children in Illinois and in Colorado

TWO studies of the farm work of children have appeared recently, one, issued by the United States Children's Bureau (publication No. 168), dealing with conditions in Illinois, and one, published by the National Child Labor Committee, describing the employment of children on farms in certain sections of the western slope of Colorado.

Illinois Study

THE study in Illinois by the United States Children's Bureau, covered 501 children under 16 employed on truck farms in Cook County and 737 between 7 and 16 years of age employed in general farming in Livingston, Shelby, and Marion Counties. The study of the truck farms was made in the summer of 1924 and of the general farms in the period April to July, 1923. The Cook County study was confined to the vicinity of Chicago and covered 119 farms, "26 farms within the city limits, 39 south of the city, and 54 in the northern section of the county."

Children Employed in Truck Farming

Of the 501 children studied in Cook County, only 86, or 17.2 per cent, lived on the farms where they worked. The majority (77.8 per cent) were day laborers, coming to their work from Chicago or from towns or villages in the vicinity. Most of them were the children of industrial workers, nearly four-fifths being native born of foreign parents. In practically all cases, the parents had been in this country for 10 years or more, spoke English, and in the main were literate.

There were 404 boys and 97 girls among these child workers. More children found working in the fields were 12 years of age and under 14 than in any other age group, but those under 12 years of age constituted one-fourth (24.8 per cent) of the whole group. The age distribution was practically the same among boys and girls.

For the most part the children were employed only in the summer, although there is a certain amount of employment on truck farms throughout the year.

The work done was mainly weeding, twisting onions, cutting asparagus, pulling beets and carrots, and picking beans. None of it appeared to be beyond the children's strength, but the hours were sometimes unduly long; 20.8 per cent worked 10 or more hours and 42.6 per cent worked 8 or more hours on their last day of work. The work was apparently not allowed to interfere with school attendance, and the children made fair progress. Among those attending the Chicago schools, the percentage of retardation was less than the

average for city children, and among those attending schools in smaller places the percentage of retardation was much less than was found in other studies of children engaged in farm work. Nevertheless, the work presented some undesirable features.

The problem of child labor on truck farms near Chicago is the problem of the child working away from home at an early age, working long hours, going long distances over complicated routes at hours too early in the morning and too late in the evening, to places of employment unknown to his parents, and, in some sections, with no certainty of finding work after the effort has been made. Illinois has prescribed in its child labor law the number of hours in a day and in a week that a child may work at any gainful occupation; and in order that the child up to the age of 14 years, at least, may benefit from the educational facilities provided by the people, the State has decreed that he may not work for compensation during the school year. The provisions of this law have not been applied to the work of children on farms, and little thought has been given to the need for protecting child workers in agriculture from work either at too early an age or for too long hours.

Children in General Farm Work

The majority of the 737 children studied who worked at general farming were employed on the places on which they lived, working in the fields with the older members of their families, "but 301 (about two-fifths of the child workers) assisted neighboring farmers in addition to their work at home, and 25 children (including 4 girls) worked exclusively as hired laborers." A trifle over three-fifths (62 per cent) were 12 years of age or older; 13 per cent were under 10. Most were of native American parentage.

The findings of the study are thus summarized:

Compared with truck, cotton, or tobacco farms, with beet or onion culture, or with hop growing, the general farm offers comparatively little work within the strength of girls or young children. The girls and the children under 12 years of age included in the study usually did the easier kinds of work, such as hoeing, cultivating, raking hay, and husking corn, but many of them harrowed, which is hard work, though not heavy in the sense that it requires great physical strength. Some of the boys 12 years of age and over did a great deal of field work, some of it involving the use of heavy machinery and necessitating the handling of heavy teams of horses. The majority of the children worked in the fields less than two months, but about one-sixth worked at least three months during the farm season.

The working-day was usually long for the younger as well as the older children. It was seldom less than 8 hours and more often was 9 or 10 hours. The longest working-days were reported for the spring, when plowing and other work in preparation for seeding had to be done; fully one-half the children worked 10 or more hours a day at this time. The shortest working-days were those of the harvest season, but even at that time two-thirds of the children who had worked reported a working-day of at least 8 hours.

Farm work does not interfere with the school attendance of the children in this section to the same extent as in most rural communities surveyed by the Children's Bureau, though some children lose a considerable part of their schooling on account of their work. Almost one-half of the workers for whom school records were obtained and who reported the reasons for their absences had been absent from school for farm work during the year preceding the inquiry. Usually this absence was for less than 10 days, but 71 children had lost from 1 to 5 months of school attendance because of their farm work. Much of this absence for farm work comes at the beginning or the close of the school year, when it is likely to be particularly disastrous to the child's progress in school.

Children on Colorado Farms

THE study in Colorado, by the National Child Labor Committee, included sections of Mesa, Montrose, and Delta Counties, on the western slope of the State. The field work covered the period June 20 to November 20, 1924. A total of 330 families was studied, classified by tenure as 147 owner families, 103 renter, 57 contract, and 23 wage. In the families were 276 children 5 years old or younger, 838 aged 6 to 15, inclusive, and 258 aged 16 or over. Of the children from 6 to 15, inclusive, 650 did some farm work; 24 per cent of these were 9 years old or younger, and 76 per cent were from 10 to 15, inclusive.

Here, as in Illinois, it was found that the children worked long hours, the average day for all being 9.5 hours. This varied according to the status of the parents, the children of owners having an average day of 8.9 hours; those of renters, 9.6; those of wage workers, 9.2; and those of contract workers, 10.3 hours. The number of days worked during the season showed a similar variation, the average for children of owners being 39, and for children of contract workers, 62.1.

Children were employed in the cultivation of beets, hay, onions, fruit, potatoes, beans, corn, and grain. Of these, beets were more important, from the standpoint of child labor, than any other. "Nearly 45 per cent of the children worked in this crop; 45 per cent of the total time worked was in beets; and relatively more of the younger children worked in beets than in any other crop."

School Attendance and Grade Standing

The median number of days during which the various schools had been in session was, at the time the study closed, 46.7. Nearly three-fifths of the children had been out of school because of their work, the proportion varying according to the status of the parents.

More than nine-tenths of the contract and three-fifths of the renter, less than half of the owner, and slightly more than one-fourth of the wage children missed school for work. Nearly three-fifths of the contract children had not been in school a single day; and there were 13 renter, 10 owner, and 2 wage children that missed every day.

Of all the children, 3.4 per cent were, according to their age, ahead of their grades, not quite half were at the age of their grades, and nearly half were behind in their school work. By tenure, the percentages of the retarded were: Owners, 35; renters, 50; wage, 56; and contract, 81.

More than one-third of the retarded children were behind three years or more. The degree of retardation was lowest among owner and highest among contract children. Of the retarded children, 18 per cent of the owner, 34 per cent of the renter, 40 per cent of the wage, and 61 per cent of the contract children were behind three years or more.

Practically without exception, the contract families were Mexican or of direct Mexican descent. The poor showing which they make in all respects is partly due to their low economic status, with its accompanying lack of opportunities for advancement, and partly to the strong racial feeling in the communities in which they work.

The situation was well put by one man who said, "The Mexican is a necessary nuisance," meaning that he was necessary because the culture of beets demanded

him, a nuisance because he was a Mexican. The Mexican is looked upon, spoken of, and acted toward as though he belonged to a different race or color. He is in the community upon the sufferance of the local people. He is wanted because of his work, and that only. * * *

Contract children are not expected either by their own parents or the resident people in the community to go to school until after the beets are cut. In fact the local school districts in which these families are living while working the beets are assuming practically no responsibility for the schooling of the Mexican children; they simply do not want them in their schools. Ostensibly their reason for not wanting them is that as soon as beets are over the families will move, and therefore to force them in would disorganize the school. This argument has some merits but its validity is weakened by a knowledge that the children are not wanted on the ground that they are Mexican.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Hosiery and Underwear Industry, 1924 and 1926

A STUDY of wages and hours of labor of employees in the hosiery and underwear manufacturing industry in the United States in 1926 was recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. A summary of the study is presented here, with like figures for 1924 from Bulletin No. 376.

The 1926 data were taken by agents of the bureau directly from the pay rolls and other records of 105 hosiery and 85 underwear establishments. The 105 hosiery mills were in Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin, which States according to the 1923 Census of Manufactures, contained 94 per cent of the total number of wage earners employed in the manufacture of hosiery. The 85 underwear establishments were located in Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin, which States, according to the 1923 Census of Manufactures, contained 93 per cent of the wage earners in the underwear industry.

In order not to publish data for the employees of any one mill separately in Table 3, and thus reveal the identity of individual establishments, it was necessary, in hosiery, to combine wage data for mills in Alabama and Louisiana and in New Hampshire and Vermont, and in underwear, to combine data for mills in Minnesota and Wisconsin and in New Hampshire and Vermont.

Data secured in a few large establishments are for only a part of the total number of employees of such establishments, as the inclusion of the total number of wage earners in these very large establishments would have tended to impair the representative character of the averages for the States in which the establishments were located.

The majority of wage earners in the hosiery and underwear industries are pieceworkers, whose average earnings per hour depend upon the number of jobs or pieces completed in a specified time.

The 1926 data for hosiery were taken from the September records of 11 establishments, the October records of 68 establishments, the November records of 23 establishments, and the December records of 3 establishments; those for underwear were taken from the September records of 5 establishments, the October records of 60 establishments, the November records of 18 establishments, and the December records of 2 establishments. The great mass of data is, therefore, representative of conditions as of October and November.

Index numbers of average full-time hours per week, of earnings per hour, and of full-time earnings per week are presented in Table 1, for the two industries combined, for each of the years, 1910 to 1926, in which the bureau has made studies of the industries, with the 1913 averages used as the base, or 100.

Prior to 1926, hosiery and underwear were treated as one industry, but in 1926 each is treated as a separate entity. As it is a prohibitive task to revise the data prior to 1926 it is necessary in this report, in some instances, to show the separate data for each of the industries in 1926 in comparison with combined data for both industries in 1924. This applies to several occupations which are common to both industries, and also to index numbers in Table 1, which of necessity represent the two industries combined for all years.

It will be noted in Table 1 that the full-time hours per week have shown a steady and gradual decrease from 1910 to 1924. The 1926 figures show an increase of 1 per cent over 1924 but a decrease of 7.6 per cent since 1913. Earnings per hour show a rapid increase from 1913 to 1926, the greatest advance occurring between the years 1914 and 1919. Full-time earnings per week, while increasing greatly from period to period, have not increased in quite the same proportion as earnings per hour, this being due entirely to the reduction in the full-time hours per week. The increase has been steady and continual from 1910 to 1926. The 1926 earnings represent an increase of 145.6 per cent over the 1913 earnings.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF HOURS AND EARNINGS IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1910 TO 1926

[1913=100]

Year	Index numbers of—			Year	Index numbers of—		
	Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week		Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
1910.....	104.2	82.0	85.2	1919.....	94.2	183.1	172.9
1911.....	103.8	83.7	87.1	1922.....	91.9	213.0	195.0
1912.....	102.0	89.0	90.6	1924.....	91.3	246.1	224.1
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	1926.....	92.4	266.6	245.6
1914.....	98.7	103.5	102.0				

Table 2 shows the number of establishments, number of employees, average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time earnings per week, by occupations and by sex, for the years 1924 and 1926.

The 1924 data cover 10,146 male and 28,403 female wage earners, a total of 38,549 in the hosiery and underwear industries combined. The data for 1926 for the hosiery industry cover a total of 30,546 employees (10,250 males and 20,296 females), while those for the underwear industry cover 15,048 employees (2,860 males and 12,188 females).

As before stated, a number of occupations are common to both industries. In the 1924 study there was no separation of data in such occupations by industries, but in 1926 separate data for these occupations are shown for hosiery and for underwear. Therefore the 1924 figures for each of these occupations are for both industries

combined, in comparison with the 1926 figures for each industry separately. For example, in 1924 the figures for folders represent hosiery and underwear combined while the figures for 1926 show data for folders, hosiery, and for folders, underwear, separately.

In the hosiery industry the average full-time hours per week of male workers in 1926 range from 51 for knitters, footers, full-fashioned to 54.4 for knitters, lady hose; while those of females range from 50.0 for boarders to 52.6 for inspectors. In the underwear industry, averages of males range from 49.9 for machine fixers to 55.7 for winders, and of females range from 49.0 for power cutters, to 50.5 for button sewers.

Average earnings per hour of males in the hosiery industry range from 33.6 cents for knitters, toppers or footers, to \$1.511 for knitters, footers, full-fashioned, while those of females range from 29.2 cents for inspectors to 56.3 cents for toppers, full-fashioned. In the underwear industry average earnings per hour of males range from 39.2 cents for press hands to 71.7 cents for machine fixers, and of females from 28.7 cents for press hands to 43.2 cents for cutters, power.

Average full-time earnings per week, by occupations, of males in the hosiery industry range from \$18.18 for knitters, toppers or footers, to \$77.06 for knitters, footers, full-fashioned, and those of females range from \$15.36 for inspectors to \$28.32 for toppers, full-fashioned. In the underwear industry, average earnings per week of males range from \$19.72 for press hands to \$35.78 for machine fixers, and of females range from \$14.24 for press hands to \$21.17 for cutters, power.

Average full-time hours per week of males in 1924, for all occupations in hosiery and underwear combined, are 51.6, as compared with an average of 52.6 for the hosiery industry and 51.0 for the underwear industry in 1926. Average full-time hours of females for all occupations in both industries combined in 1924 are 50.4, compared with 51.5 in 1926 for hosiery and 50.1 for underwear. For all employees, male and female, the combined average full-time hours in 1924 are 50.7, compared with a 1926 average of 51.9 for hosiery and of 50.3 for underwear.

Average earnings per hour of males in all occupations in 1924 are 55.8 cents and in 1926, 67.5 cents for hosiery and 44.7 cents for underwear, and of females, 35.6 cents in 1924 and 35.8 cents in 1926 for hosiery, and 35.2 cents for underwear. For all employees, male and female, in hosiery and underwear combined, the average earnings per hour in 1924 are 40.9 cents, compared with 47.2 cents in 1926 for hosiery and 37.8 cents for underwear.

Average full-time earnings per week of males in all occupations in 1924 are \$28.79, compared with \$35.51 in 1926 for hosiery, and \$24.33 for underwear, and of females are \$17.94 in 1924, compared with \$18.44 in 1926 for hosiery and \$17.64 for underwear. For males and females in all occupations the 1924 average full-time earnings per week for hosiery and underwear combined are \$20.74, compared with \$24.50 in 1926 for hosiery and \$19.01 for underwear.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY 1924 AND 1926, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation	Sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Boarders, hosiery	Male	1924	49	1,118	51.9	\$0.531	\$27.56
	do	1926	82	1,598	53.4	.481	25.69
	Female	1924	26	313	50.4	.442	22.28
	do	1926	32	483	50.0	.479	23.95
Buttonhole makers, underwear	do	1924	66	404	50.2	.357	17.92
	do	1926	73	364	50.2	.354	17.77
Button sewers, underwear	do	1924	65	380	50.3	.336	16.90
	do	1926	69	365	50.5	.338	17.07
Cutters, hand; layers up and markers, underwear	Male	1924	35	217	50.9	.483	24.58
	do	1926	43	229	50.3	.513	25.80
	Female	1924	50	655	49.8	.363	18.08
	do	1926	52	429	50.2	.367	18.42
Cutters, power, underwear	Male	1924	46	129	51.0	.543	27.69
	do	1926	61	121	50.8	.550	27.94
	Female	1924	11	29	49.0	.463	22.69
	do	1926	12	31	49.0	.432	21.17
Finishers, underwear	do	1924	67	3,295	49.8	.377	18.77
	do	1926	84	3,221	50.3	.358	18.01
Folders, hosiery and underwear	do	1924	118	1,116	50.8	.346	17.58
Folders, hosiery	do	1926	82	803	52.2	.343	17.90
Folders, underwear	do	1926	61	463	50.4	.365	18.40
Inspectors, hosiery and underwear	do	1924	134	2,459	50.4	.322	16.23
Inspectors, hosiery	do	1926	100	1,988	52.6	.292	15.36
Inspectors, underwear	do	1926	80	1,056	50.0	.306	15.30
Knitters, toppers or footers, hosiery	Male	1924	18	175	51.1	.437	22.33
	do	1926	27	330	54.1	.336	18.18
	Female	1924	55	2,939	50.8	.344	17.48
	do	1926	72	3,058	52.5	.298	15.65
Knitters, full fashioned, hosiery	Male	1924	26	1,728	50.5	1.099	55.50
Knitters, loggers, full fashioned, hosiery	do	1926	28	1,897	51.1	1.286	65.71
Knitters, footers, full fashioned, hosiery	do	1926	27	696	51.0	1.511	77.06
Knitters, helpers, full fashioned, hosiery	do	1926	17	973	51.7	.355	18.35
Knitters, lady hose (string work), hosiery	do	1924	24	382	53.2	.421	22.40
	do	1926	36	564	54.4	.448	24.37
	Female	1924	17	191	50.2	.413	20.73
	do	1926	24	272	51.6	.399	20.59
Knitters, rib, hosiery	Male	1924	34	123	53.1	.435	23.10
	do	1926	43	152	53.6	.365	19.56
	Female	1924	21	121	52.0	.346	17.99
	do	1926	27	76	51.4	.352	18.09
Knitters, rib, underwear	Male	1926	32	55	50.2	.550	27.61
	Female	1926	5	6	50.2	.376	18.88
Knitters, web or tube, underwear	Male	1924	55	454	51.3	.528	27.09
	do	1926	67	393	52.0	.534	27.77
	Female	1924	34	290	49.0	.390	19.11
	do	1926	47	275	49.6	.379	18.80
Loopers, hosiery	Female	1924	80	2,832	50.8	.384	19.51
	do	1926	101	3,753	52.4	.371	19.44
Machine fixers, hosiery and underwear	Male	1924	126	736	51.1	.706	36.08
Machine fixers, hosiery	do	1926	97	871	53.6	.713	38.22
Machine fixers, underwear	do	1926	73	229	49.9	.717	35.78
Menders, hosiery and underwear	Female	1924	126	1,598	50.6	.367	18.57
Menders, hosiery	do	1926	98	1,362	50.8	.389	19.76
Menders, underwear	do	1926	57	246	50.3	.313	15.74
Pairs or mats, hosiery	do	1926	80	1,301	51.8	.358	18.54
Pressers, hosiery and underwear	Male	1924	69	190	51.0	.448	22.85
Pressers, underwear	do	1926	38	92	50.3	.455	22.80
Pressers, hosiery and underwear	Female	1924	33	141	49.1	.347	17.04
Pressers, underwear	do	1926	50	236	50.3	.346	17.40
Press hands, hosiery and underwear	Male	1924	11	60	53.4	.500	26.70
Press hands, underwear	do	1926	11	22	50.3	.392	19.72
Press hands, hosiery and underwear	Female	1924	20	140	49.5	.351	17.37
Press hands, underwear	do	1926	20	118	49.6	.287	14.24
Seamers, underwear	do	1924	67	2,200	50.3	.372	18.71
	do	1926	84	2,377	50.2	.374	18.77
Seamers, full fashioned, hosiery	do	1924	26	563	50.5	.484	24.44
	do	1926	28	927	50.5	.515	26.01
Toppers, full fashioned, hosiery	do	1924	26	1,166	50.6	.472	23.83
	do	1926	28	1,372	50.3	.563	28.32
Welters, hosiery and underwear	do	1924	57	263	51.1	.356	18.19
Welters, hosiery	do	1926	39	219	52.2	.325	16.97
Hemmers, underwear	do	1926	43	223	49.2	.379	18.65
Winders, hosiery and underwear	Male	1924	21	86	53.8	.410	22.06

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY 1924 AND 1926, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX—Continued

Occupation	Sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Winders, hosiery	Male	1926	19	114	53.5	\$0.406	\$21.72
Winders, underwear	do.	1926	17	38	55.7	.458	25.51
Winders, hosiery and underwear	Female	1924	106	1,315	50.0	.402	20.10
Winders, hosiery	do.	1926	84	1,069	50.9	.378	19.24
Winders, underwear	do.	1926	62	859	50.0	.398	19.90
Other employees, hosiery and underwear	Male	1924	138	4,682	51.9	.379	19.67
Other employees, hosiery	do.	1926	102	3,055	52.7	.397	20.92
Other employees, underwear	do.	1926	82	1,681	51.0	.420	21.42
Other employees, hosiery and underwear	Female	1924	143	5,993	50.5	.292	14.75
Other employees, hosiery	do.	1926	102	3,613	50.3	.279	14.03
Other employees, underwear	do.	1926	84	1,919	49.8	.314	15.64
All occupations, hosiery and underwear	Male	1924	143	10,146	51.6	.558	28.79
All occupations, hosiery	do.	1926	105	10,250	52.6	.675	35.51
All occupations, underwear	do.	1926	85	2,860	51.0	.477	24.33
All occupations, hosiery and underwear	Female	1924	143	28,403	50.4	.356	17.94
All occupations, hosiery	do.	1926	105	20,296	51.5	.358	18.44
All occupations, underwear	do.	1926	85	12,188	50.1	.352	17.64
All occupations, hosiery and underwear	Male and female	1924	143	38,549	50.7	.409	20.74
All occupations, hosiery	do.	1926	105	30,546	51.9	.472	24.50
All occupations, underwear	do.	1926	85	15,048	50.3	.378	19.01

Table 3, which follows, presents for each State or group of States for 1926, average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week for five major occupations in the hosiery and five in the underwear industry. In the hosiery industry the males in these five occupations cover a total of 4,521, or 44.1 per cent of the male wage earners in all occupations, and the females cover 8,656, or 42.6 per cent of the females in all occupations. The males and females combined number 13,177 wage earners, or 43.1 per cent of the total number of employees in all occupations.

In the underwear industry the five specified occupations cover 485 males, or 17.0 per cent of the total number of males, and 3,715 females, or 30.5 per cent of the total number of females in all occupations. The total number of males and females together in these five occupations total 4,200 wage earners, or 27.9 per cent of the total number in all occupations.

The purpose of this table is to illustrate the variations in hours and earnings in the various States. For example, the full-time hours of boarders, male, range from 46.0 in Massachusetts to 56.3 in Illinois; earnings per hour range from 26.6 cents in Alabama and Louisiana to 74.5 cents in Pennsylvania, and average full-time earnings per week range from \$14.47 in Alabama and Louisiana to \$39.93 in Pennsylvania.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR FIVE SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN THE HOSIERY INDUSTRY AND IN THE UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY, RESPECTIVELY, IN 1926, BY SEX AND STATE

Hosiery industry

Occupation, sex and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Boarders, male:					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	67	54.4	\$0.266	\$14.47
Georgia.....	7	125	55.1	.318	17.52
Illinois.....	4	48	56.3	.343	19.31
Indiana.....	2	65	49.7	.629	31.26
Massachusetts.....	2	49	46.0	.450	20.70
Michigan.....	2	5	50.2	.672	33.73
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	56	48.5	.513	24.88
North Carolina.....	13	372	56.4	.385	21.33
Ohio.....	2	12	50.0	.404	20.20
Pennsylvania.....	16	363	53.6	.745	39.93
Rhode Island.....	3	10	51.0	.480	24.48
Tennessee.....	12	264	54.1	.356	19.26
Virginia.....	3	44	53.0	.320	16.96
Wisconsin.....	5	102	50.2	.578	29.02
Other States.....	2	16	46.5	.755	35.11
All States.....	82	1,598	53.4	.481	25.69
Boarders, female:					
Illinois.....	4	20	53.1	.251	13.33
Massachusetts.....	3	25	48.0	.357	17.14
Michigan.....	2	11	51.1	.507	25.91
New Jersey.....	3	48	47.8	.570	27.25
New York.....	3	44	48.0	.635	30.48
Pennsylvania.....	7	106	47.9	.621	29.75
Tennessee.....	2	41	53.8	.293	15.76
Wisconsin.....	4	125	49.7	.529	26.29
Other States.....	4	63	54.5	.194	10.57
All States.....	32	483	50.0	.479	23.95
Knitters, toppers or footers, male:					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	2	27	55.1	.192	10.58
Georgia.....	3	15	54.7	.252	13.78
Michigan.....	2	6	58.8	.537	31.55
North Carolina.....	6	79	55.2	.375	20.70
Pennsylvania.....	2	6	53.4	.509	27.18
Tennessee.....	7	135	54.3	.274	14.88
Virginia.....	2	40	51.4	.378	19.43
Wisconsin.....	2	18	52.3	.570	29.81
Other States.....	1	4	48.0	.583	27.98
All States.....	27	330	54.1	.336	18.18
Knitters, toppers or footers, female:					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	3	297	55.3	.197	10.89
Georgia.....	7	302	55.0	.212	11.66
Illinois.....	3	85	51.6	.267	13.78
Massachusetts.....	2	102	48.0	.297	14.26
Michigan.....	3	61	50.6	.394	19.94
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	122	48.0	.368	17.66
North Carolina.....	10	293	55.8	.263	14.68
Ohio.....	3	65	49.9	.333	16.62
Pennsylvania.....	12	671	50.8	.425	21.59
Rhode Island.....	3	62	50.8	.318	16.15
Tennessee.....	11	637	53.9	.236	12.72
Virginia.....	3	191	51.4	.226	11.62
Wisconsin.....	5	136	49.6	.417	20.68
Other States.....	1	34	49.5	.325	16.09
All States.....	72	3,058	52.5	.298	15.65
Knitters, footers, full-fashioned, male:					
New Jersey.....	4	64	47.3	1.656	78.33
New York.....	4	58	49.3	1.549	76.37
North Carolina.....	2	25	46.4	.747	34.66
Pennsylvania.....	13	457	52.3	1.541	80.59
Wisconsin.....	3	65	49.7	1.522	75.64
Other States.....	1	27	49.5	1.210	59.90
All States.....	27	696	51.0	1.511	77.06

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR FIVE SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN THE HOSIERY INDUSTRY AND IN THE UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY, RESPECTIVELY, IN 1926, BY SEX AND STATE—Continued

Hosiery industry—Continued

Occupation, sex and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Knitters, leggers, full-fashioned, male:					
New Jersey.....	4	216	48.9	\$1.427	\$69.78
New York.....	4	171	48.6	1.413	68.67
North Carolina.....	2	90	47.8	.534	25.51
Pennsylvania.....	14	1,096	52.5	1.313	68.93
Wisconsin.....	3	239	50.9	1.265	64.39
Other States.....	1	85	49.0	1.102	54.00
All States.....	28	1,897	51.1	1.286	65.71
Loopers, female:					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	121	54.9	.230	12.63
Georgia.....	7	295	55.3	.268	14.82
Illinois.....	5	162	55.6	.283	15.73
Indiana.....	2	115	49.8	.485	24.15
Massachusetts.....	3	128	48.0	.352	16.90
Michigan.....	2	25	45.4	.518	23.52
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	6	127	48.4	.365	17.67
New Jersey.....	4	102	46.2	.521	24.07
New York.....	4	81	49.3	.537	26.47
North Carolina.....	14	566	55.7	.283	15.76
Ohio.....	3	26	49.9	.403	20.11
Pennsylvania.....	22	1,015	51.3	.478	24.52
Rhode Island.....	3	37	51.9	.365	18.94
Tennessee.....	14	553	54.2	.276	14.96
Virginia.....	3	144	51.8	.226	11.71
Wisconsin.....	5	256	49.5	.498	24.65
All States.....	101	3,753	52.4	.371	19.44
Menders, female:					
Alabama and Louisiana.....	4	27	54.7	.176	9.63
Georgia.....	6	40	54.4	.238	12.96
Illinois.....	5	63	52.5	.302	15.96
Indiana.....	2	78	49.8	.452	22.51
Massachusetts.....	3	36	48.0	.271	13.01
Michigan.....	3	12	51.4	.411	21.13
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	4	67	48.4	.326	15.78
New Jersey.....	4	70	46.4	.568	26.36
New York.....	3	81	47.9	.621	29.75
North Carolina.....	13	80	55.5	.243	13.49
Ohio.....	3	18	49.9	.275	13.72
Pennsylvania.....	23	372	50.0	.485	24.25
Rhode Island.....	3	14	51.0	.375	19.13
Tennessee.....	14	187	54.1	.216	11.69
Virginia.....	3	43	50.6	.190	9.61
Wisconsin.....	5	174	49.7	.430	21.37
All States.....	98	1,362	50.8	.389	19.76

Underwear industry

Buttonhole makers, female:					
Connecticut.....	4	7	51.3	\$0.440	\$22.57
Georgia.....	2	4	56.6	.232	13.15
Illinois.....	3	7	45.8	.493	22.12
Indiana.....	2	16	47.4	.322	15.26
Massachusetts.....	3	21	48.0	.464	22.27
Michigan.....	3	13	51.2	.347	17.77
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	32	49.6	.385	18.71
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	24	49.5	.348	17.23
New York.....	28	139	49.8	.374	18.63
Ohio.....	3	16	49.8	.306	15.24
Pennsylvania.....	13	50	52.2	.303	15.82
Rhode Island.....	2	7	52.3	.394	20.61
Tennessee.....	3	28	54.1	.246	13.31
All States.....	73	364	50.2	.354	17.77

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR FIVE SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN THE HOSIERY INDUSTRY AND IN THE UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY, RESPECTIVELY, IN 1926, BY SEX AND STATE—Continued

Underwear industry—Continued

Occupation, sex and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Folders, female:					
Connecticut.....	3	8	50.9	\$0.344	\$17.51
Illinois.....	2	10	45.2	.369	16.68
Indiana.....	2	17	48.6	.382	18.57
Massachusetts.....	3	45	48.0	.458	21.98
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	2	14	49.7	.395	19.63
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	19	49.8	.375	18.34
New York.....	27	161	49.7	.380	18.89
Ohio.....	3	20	49.5	.337	16.68
Pennsylvania.....	9	81	51.8	.335	17.35
Rhode Island.....	2	24	51.5	.423	21.78
Tennessee.....	3	56	54.4	.288	15.67
Other States.....	2	8	51.5	.248	12.77
All States.....	61	463	50.4	.365	18.40
Knitters, web or tube, male:					
Connecticut.....	2	2	49.5	.404	20.00
Georgia.....	2	5	57.2	.251	14.34
Illinois.....	3	6	48.1	.542	26.07
Indiana.....	2	15	53.6	.529	28.35
Massachusetts.....	3	37	49.0	.641	31.41
Michigan.....	3	7	54.3	.431	23.40
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	3	16	54.9	.520	28.55
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	33	49.8	.524	26.11
New York.....	22	159	51.0	.597	30.45
Ohio.....	2	11	52.2	.382	19.94
Pennsylvania.....	18	61	54.7	.461	25.22
Rhode Island.....	2	11	52.4	.467	24.47
Tennessee.....	3	30	55.0	.436	23.98
All States.....	67	393	52.0	.534	27.77
Knitters, web or tube, female:					
Connecticut.....	4	22	51.5	.361	18.59
Indiana.....	2	14	47.9	.441	21.12
Massachusetts.....	3	24	48.0	.451	21.65
Michigan.....	3	27	52.4	.388	20.33
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	35	48.6	.405	19.68
New York.....	10	38	49.1	.414	20.43
Ohio.....	3	17	48.4	.291	14.08
Pennsylvania.....	14	60	50.7	.345	17.49
Rhode Island.....	2	14	48.4	.344	16.65
Other States.....	2	14	48.2	.304	14.65
All States.....	47	275	49.6	.379	18.80
Pressers, male:					
Connecticut.....	2	3	53.3	.636	33.90
Indiana.....	2	2	48.5	.355	17.22
Massachusetts.....	2	5	48.0	.389	18.67
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	14	49.9	.412	20.56
New York.....	21	54	50.1	.481	24.10
Pennsylvania.....	5	9	52.2	.380	19.84
Other States.....	4	5	52.2	.424	22.13
All States.....	38	92	50.3	.455	22.89
Pressers, female:					
Connecticut.....	2	4	49.5	.429	21.25
Indiana.....	2	15	47.6	.390	18.56
Massachusetts.....	3	34	48.0	.366	17.57
Michigan.....	3	36	52.9	.304	16.08
Minnesota and Wisconsin.....	4	36	49.0	.341	16.71
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	2	7	50.0	.298	14.90
New York.....	11	36	49.7	.398	19.78
Ohio.....	3	8	49.8	.401	19.97
Pennsylvania.....	14	39	52.3	.305	15.95
Rhode Island.....	2	14	51.9	.343	17.80
Tennessee.....	2	4	53.3	.370	19.72
Other States.....	2	3	48.5	.306	14.84
All States.....	50	236	50.3	.346	17.40

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR FIVE SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN THE HOSIERY INDUSTRY AND IN THE UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY, RESPECTIVELY, IN 1926, BY SEX AND STATE—Continued

Underwear industry—Continued

Occupation, sex and state	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Seamers, female:					
Connecticut.....	4	44	50.8	.393	19.96
Georgia.....	2	36	57.4	.191	10.96
Illinois.....	3	36	45.7	.562	25.68
Indiana.....	2	108	47.9	.381	18.25
Massachusetts.....	4	209	48.0	.420	20.16
Michigan.....	4	127	51.6	.321	16.56
Minnesota and Michigan.....	4	181	48.7	.443	21.57
New Hampshire and Vermont.....	3	114	49.4	.401	19.81
New York.....	28	895	49.9	.378	18.86
Ohio.....	3	77	49.7	.375	18.64
Pennsylvania.....	22	374	52.0	.352	18.30
Rhode Island.....	2	58	50.9	.366	18.63
Tennessee.....	3	118	54.3	.273	14.82
All States.....	84	2,377	50.2	.374	18.77

Average Hours and Earnings in the Iron and Steel Industry, 1913 to 1926

IN 1926 the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study of hours and earnings in the iron and steel industry, from which certain summary and preliminary figures were published in the September and October, 1926, issues of the Labor Review. Since the publication of those figures further averages have been worked out for full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time weekly earnings of all employees, combined, in each of 10 departments of the general industry, and for the industry as a whole. The averages and index numbers based thereon are presented in the following table, together with corresponding figures for previous years.

A bulletin containing more detailed information for 1926 and showing further comparisons with preceding years is now in press.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF, BY DEPARTMENT AND YEAR, 1913 TO 1926

Department and year	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100) ¹		
				Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
All departments:						
1913.....	66.1	\$0.301	\$18.89	100	100	100
1914.....	64.9	.301	18.60	98	100	98
1915.....	65.5	.297	18.65	99	99	99
1920.....	63.1	.745	45.65	95	248	242
1922.....	63.2	.513	31.67	96	170	168
1924.....	55.2	.644	35.22	84	214	186
1926.....	54.4	.637	34.41	82	212	182
Blast furnaces:						
1913.....	76.9	.205	15.76	100	100	100
1914.....	74.8	.206	15.41	97	100	98
1915.....	74.9	.207	15.50	97	101	98
1920.....	72.1	.571	41.17	94	279	261
1922.....	72.3	.398	28.78	94	194	183
1924.....	59.7	.520	31.04	78	254	197
1926.....	59.8	.517	30.92	78	252	196

¹ Except for puddling mills, for which 1914=100.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF, BY DEPARTMENT AND YEAR, 1913 TO 1926—Contd.

Department and year	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)		
				Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
Bessemer converters:						
1913.....	70.0	\$0.284	\$19.88	100	100	100
1914.....	68.4	.255	17.44	98	90	88
1915.....	68.7	.264	18.14	98	93	91
1920.....	70.3	.677	47.59	100	238	239
1922.....	68.7	.470	32.29	98	165	162
1924.....	52.3	.624	32.64	75	220	164
1926.....	52.6	.641	33.72	75	226	170
Open-hearth furnaces:						
1913.....	76.7	.237	18.18	100	100	100
1914.....	74.5	.237	17.66	97	100	97
1915.....	74.4	.246	18.30	97	104	101
1920.....	68.7	.671	46.10	90	283	254
1922.....	70.8	.480	33.98	92	203	187
1924.....	58.0	.635	36.83	76	268	203
1926.....	57.1	.677	38.66	74	286	213
Puddling mills:						
1914.....	53.2	.328	17.45	100	100	100
1915.....	52.2	.315	16.44	98	96	94
1920.....	53.9	.885	47.70	101	270	273
1922.....	52.1	.496	25.84	98	151	148
1924.....	55.7	.721	40.16	105	220	230
1926.....	52.1	.657	34.23	98	200	196
Blooming mills:						
1913.....	73.0	.265	19.35	100	100	100
1914.....	70.5	.269	18.96	97	102	98
1915.....	71.0	.268	19.03	97	101	98
1920.....	67.5	.659	44.48	92	249	230
1922.....	68.0	.472	32.10	93	178	166
1924.....	54.6	.613	33.47	75	231	173
1926.....	54.2	.627	33.98	74	237	176
Plate mills:						
1913.....	69.9	.255	17.82	100	100	100
1914.....	69.0	.258	17.80	99	101	100
1915.....	69.8	.270	18.58	98	106	104
1920.....	68.8	.671	46.16	98	263	259
1922.....	66.2	.476	31.51	95	187	177
1924.....	57.2	.562	32.15	82	220	180
1926.....	55.8	.606	33.81	80	238	190
Bar mills:						
1913.....	61.5	.288	17.71	100	100	100
1914.....	61.7	.278	17.15	100	97	97
1915.....	61.4	.266	16.33	100	92	92
1920.....	61.8	.713	44.06	100	248	249
1922.....	61.2	.486	29.74	100	169	168
1924.....	55.6	.585	32.53	90	203	184
1926.....	54.7	.591	32.33	89	205	183
Standard rail mills:						
1913.....	70.9	.254	18.01	100	100	100
1914.....	70.1	.252	17.67	99	99	98
1915.....	70.9	.246	17.44	100	97	97
1920.....	61.2	.632	38.68	86	249	215
1922.....	61.5	.470	28.91	87	185	161
1924.....	57.4	.573	32.89	81	226	183
1926.....	55.5	.595	33.02	78	234	183
Sheet mills:						
1913.....	52.3	.483	25.26	100	100	100
1914.....	52.3	.488	25.52	100	101	101
1915.....	52.5	.450	23.63	100	93	93
1920.....	50.3	1.089	52.26	96	215	207
1922.....	51.1	.694	35.46	98	144	140
1924.....	50.2	.809	40.61	96	167	161
1926.....	48.9	.759	37.12	93	157	147
Tin-plate mills:						
1913.....	46.1	.417	19.22	100	100	100
1914.....	46.0	.425	19.55	100	102	102
1915.....	50.4	.428	21.57	109	103	112
1920.....	50.6	.949	48.02	110	228	250
1922.....	49.9	.650	32.44	108	156	169
1924.....	48.8	.795	38.80	106	191	202
1926.....	48.1	.704	33.86	104	169	176

Wage Rates and Hours Established by Recent Agreements**Bricklayers—Dayton, Ohio**

A THREE-YEAR agreement, in effect May 1, 1927, to May 1, 1930, between the Bricklayers and Masons' Local No. 22 and the building division of the Associated General Contractors of Dayton, provides for a 44-hour week, double time for overtime, and wages of \$1.55 per hour from May 1, 1927, \$1.60 from September 1, 1927, and \$1.62½ from May 1, 1928, to May 1, 1930.

Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers—Baltimore

A THREE-YEAR agreement was made January 14, 1927, between Local No. 8 of the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers of Baltimore and M. Dorf & Co., providing for 40 hours' work in five days, from January 1, 1928, at a minimum of \$44 per week for cutters, operators, and blockers, and \$2 additional to those who received more than the previous minimum at the time of making the contract. The overtime rate is time and a half. "No work shall be done on Saturday or Sunday under any circumstances." Four holidays are provided for, to be paid for, and to be agreed upon by the employers and the union.

Clothing—New York City

ACCORDING to the agreement made between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers, February 3, 1927, the minimum weekly wages are to be \$50 for cutters and pressers, \$44 for operators, \$26 for examiners and finishers, \$31 for drapers, \$30 for hemstitchers, and \$20 for cleaners, for a 40-hour week, worked in five days, with pay for 6½ holidays.

Electric Railway—Lansford, Pa.

AN AGREEMENT between the East Penn Electric Co. and the Street Railway Employees' Local Union No. 433, of Lansford, Pa., made December 30, 1926, provides that a day shall consist of 9 hours' work within 11 hours. Motormen and conductors are to receive 56 cents per hour during the first year of service and 61 cents thereafter; operators of safety cars, 62½ cents and 67½ cents, respectively. Shopmen receive the following hourly rates during the first year of service: Carpenters, 62 cents; car inspectors, 52 cents; pitmen, 53 cents; oilers, 50 cents; and car cleaners 47 cents—2 cents advance to be paid for the second year of service. Shopmen are paid time and a half for overtime. The agreement contains the following clause:

This contract is signed in good faith with the expectation that no general reduction in the present rates will be ordered by the public service commission. However, should the tariff of this company be forced down by said commission, the wage rates will be reduced proportionately only as decided by arbitration herein provided.

Mailers—Chicago

MAILERS' Union No. 2 made an agreement with the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, effective December 3, 1926, to December 3, 1929. Journeymen receive $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour for daywork and $93\frac{3}{4}$ cents per hour for nightwork. Apprentices receive in their third year one-third the scale of a journeyman, in the fourth year one-half the scale, and in the fifth year two-thirds the scale. A week consists of 48 hours, with overtime at \$1.31 per hour for daywork and \$1.41 per hour for nightwork.

Photo-Engravers—Providence

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' Local Union No. 39 made a two-year agreement with a newspaper of Providence, January 26, 1927. The scale for the first year is \$55 a week for daywork and \$59 for nightwork, with an increase of \$1 per week the second year. The hours per week are 48. For overtime, time and a half is paid, and double time for Sundays.

Plasterers—Steubenville, Ohio

AN AGREEMENT between Plasterers' Local Union No. 375 and the plasterer contractors of Steubenville, Ohio, for the year beginning May 1, 1927, gives journeymen $\$1.62\frac{1}{2}$ per hour, or \$13 per day; foremen $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour additional. For overtime, Sundays, and holidays double time is paid. Cement finishers belonging to the same union receive $\$1.37\frac{1}{2}$ per hour, or \$11 per day; foremen \$1 per day additional. No member may work on Labor Day or Christmas but may work on Armistice Day and New Year's. On Sundays, Memorial Day, July 4, and Thanksgiving Day work may be done only under a permit received from the business agent. In both branches of the union a week consists of 44 hours.

Plumbers—Sheboygan, Wis.

AN AGREEMENT was signed March 1, 1927, between Plumbers' Local Union No. 401 and the master plumbers of Sheboygan, Wis. The minimum scale is $\$1.12\frac{1}{2}$ per hour and the hours 44 per week. Overtime is at the rate of time and a half; double time after midnight and on holidays.

Pressmen

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A three-year agreement was made September 7, 1926, by the web pressmen in Local Union No. 117 with the newspapers of Evansville, Ind. The scale per day, with the date when effective, is as follows:

	Sept. 7, 1926	Sept. 7, 1927	Sept. 7, 1928
Man in charge-----	\$7. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	\$7. 50	\$7. 58 $\frac{1}{3}$
Journeymen-----	6. 83 $\frac{1}{3}$	7. 00	7. 08 $\frac{1}{3}$

Night wages are 25 cents extra. Apprentices receive in second year 35 per cent of journeymen's scale; third year, 50 per cent; fourth year, 65 per cent; and fifth year, 75 per cent. A week consists of 48 hours, and time and a half is paid for overtime.

Utica, N. Y.—Local Union No. 58 and the newspaper publishers of Utica made an agreement, effective December 1, 1926, to January 31, 1928, the minimum weekly scale for journeymen being \$44 for daywork and \$46 for nightwork. Pressmen in charge receive \$47 for daywork and \$49 for nightwork. Apprentices receive during the third year 50 per cent of the journeymen's scale; for the fourth year, 60 per cent; fifth year, 75 per cent.

Stereotypers

BUFFALO, N. Y.—An agreement was made between Stereotypers' Local No. 25 and the newspaper publishers of Buffalo, October 1, 1926, providing for a scale of \$9.50 a day for foremen, \$8.02 for assistant foremen, day; \$8.54 for assistant foremen, night; \$7.76 for journeymen, day; \$8.28 for journeymen, night. Apprentices receive \$15 per week for first six months, \$18 second six months, \$21 second year, \$24 third year, \$27 fourth year, \$30 fifth year. Overtime rate is time and a half, but double time on Sundays, holidays, and on extra editions.

Denver, Colo.—According to the 1927 agreement of Denver newspapers with the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Local No. 13, journeymen are to receive \$46 a week for daywork and \$48.50 for nightwork. Apprentices receive 30 per cent of journeymen's wages for the first year, 40 per cent for the second, 50 per cent for the third, 65 per cent for the fourth, and 85 per cent for the fifth year.

Scranton, Pa.—The Scranton newspapers made an agreement with Local Union No. 73, December 27, 1926, by which journeymen receive \$52 and foreman \$55 for a 48-hour week, daywork, or a 42-hour week, nightwork. For overtime, time and a half is paid; and double time for Sunday. Apprentices receive \$21 a week in the first two years, \$24 in the third, \$26 in the fourth, and \$33 in the fifth year.

Tailors—San Francisco

TAILORS' Local Union No. 80 made an agreement with a tailoring establishment in San Francisco, January 1, 1927, calling for a minimum scale of \$44 for a 44-hour week for operators, tailors, pressers, and bushelmen; \$32 for finishers and certain helpers, and \$24 for other helpers. Apprentices receive \$16 for the first six months, \$21 for second six months, \$24 for third six months, and helpers' scale thereafter. For overtime, time and a half is paid and for holidays, double time.

Typographical Unions

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Local Union No. 274 made an agreement with a firm in Amsterdam, effective for three years from January 1, 1927, by which 44 hours was to constitute a week's work in the job department and 48 hours in the newspaper department, at the following rates of wages:

	Daywork (per week)	Nightwork (per week)
Newspaper journeymen.....	\$42. 00	\$47. 00
Newspaper foremen.....	47. 00	52. 00
	Per hour	Per hour
Book and job journeymen.....	\$0. 84	\$0. 94
Book and job foremen.....	. 94	1. 04

For overtime, time and a half is paid; and for Sundays and holidays, double time. Apprentices receive \$20 per week in the third year, \$23 in the fourth, \$28 in the first six months of the fifth year, and \$35 in the last six months.

Atlanta, Ga.—The book and job scale of Local Union No. 48, of November 1, 1926, calls for a 44-hour week; journeymen to receive a weekly minimum of \$44 for daywork and \$47 for nightwork. Apprentices receive in the third year one-third of the journeymen's scale; in the fourth year, one-half; and in the fifth year two-thirds.

Columbus, Ohio.—Typographical Union No. 5 made an agreement for three years from February 12, 1927, calling for a 44-hour week with overtime for Sundays and holidays at price and a half. For daywork journeymen are to receive \$46 per week for the first year and \$47 per week thereafter. The night scale is \$4 advance over the day scale. Foremen receive \$2 additional. Apprentices receive in the third year 40 per cent of journeymen's wages, in the fourth year 60 per cent, and in the fifth year 75 per cent.

Elgin, Ill.—Typographical Union No. 171 made an agreement October 12, 1926, providing for a 44-hour week in book and job work and for 7½ hours per day in newspaper work. The weekly scale is the same in both branches; \$41 for daywork and \$43 for nightwork, but on January 1, 1927, the newspaper scale was to be increased by \$1 a week. The weekly scale of apprentices is the same for both book and job and newspaper work, as follows:

	Daywork	Nightwork
Third year.....	\$16. 40	\$17. 20
Fourth year, first six months.....	20. 50	21. 50
Fourth year, second six months.....	24. 60	25. 80
Fifth year, first six months.....	28. 70	30. 10
Fifth year, second six months.....	32. 80	34. 40

Glens Falls, N. Y.—A three-year agreement was made November 1, 1926, between Local Union No. 96 and a newspaper of Glens Falls, providing for a 44-hour week for jobmen and a 48-hour week for newspaper men. Weekly wages for job offices are \$40 for daywork and \$43 for nightwork; newspaper men get \$1 per week additional, and machinist-operators \$1 per week additional and \$1 for each additional machine. On November 1, 1927, an increase of \$1 is to be added to each scale for newspaper work. For overtime, time and a half is paid; and for Sundays and holidays, double time.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The newspaper scale of Local Union No. 14, Harrisburg, Pa., according to a three-year agreement made January 1, 1927, gives \$47 a week to hand workers, \$49 to machine operators, and \$51 to machinists, for a 45-hour week, and \$2 additional to night workers. For 1928 each is to receive \$2 a week additional and for 1929 another dollar. During the third year an apprentice is to receive wages equal to one-third that of journeymen; in the fourth year, one-half; and fifth year, two-thirds.

Newark, N. J.—A three-year agreement was made by Local Union No. 103 with the newspapers of Newark, N. J., December 1, 1926, giving \$60 per week to day workers, \$63 to night workers, and \$66 to the workers of the third shift. On December 1, 1927, the wage is to be increased \$1 a week, and on December 1, 1928, another dollar is to be added. The third shift calls for 45 hours per week and the others 48. For overtime, time and a half is paid.

Apprentices receive in the third year 40 per cent of journeymen's pay; in the fourth year, 50 per cent; and in the fifth year, $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Omaha, Nebr.—On February 17, 1927, Typographical Union No. 190 made an agreement with the newspapers of Omaha by which journeymen receive $96\frac{1}{8}$ cents per hour for daywork and $\$1.03\frac{1}{8}$ for nightwork. Overtime is paid for at the rate of time and a half. Apprentices receive during their third year one-third the wage of journeymen; fourth year, one-half; and the fifth year, two-thirds. A week's work is 48 hours.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—Local Union No. 73 made a two-year contract with the employing printers of Ottumwa, Iowa, effective January 1, 1927. The evening newspapers pay journeymen $\$40.50$ per week for the first year and $\$41$ for the second; machinists, $\$2$ more. Morning newspapers pay $\$3$ additional. Apprentices receive during their third year one-third the scale of a journeyman; fourth year, one-half; and fifth year, two-thirds. The book and job scale calls for $\$38.16$ a week for the first year and $\$38.66$ for the second, night scale, $\$3$ more. The hours in the book and job trade are 44 per week and on newspapers 48. For overtime, time and half is paid.

Paterson, N. J.—The newspaper publishers and employing printers of Paterson made an agreement with Local Union No. 195 for three years from November 1, 1926. A week's work consists of 46 hours for newspaper men and 44 for book and job men. Overtime is paid for at time and a half. Journeymen receive a minimum of $\$51.50$ for day work and $\$54.50$ for night work. On November 1, 1927, the scale is to be increased by $\$1.50$ and on November 1, 1928, by another dollar. Machinists receive $\$54.50$ for daywork and $\$57.50$ for nightwork; during the second year, $\$56$ for daywork and $\$59$ for nightwork; and during the third year, $\$57$ and $\$60$, respectively. Apprentices receive during the third year one-third the scale of journeymen; fourth year, one-half; and fifth year, two-thirds. Foremen receive $\$3$ extra.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Local Union No. 658 made a three-year agreement with a newspaper in Perth Amboy, October 1, 1926, containing the following scale of wages for journeymen for a 46-hour week:

	Daywork	Nightwork
Oct. 1, 1926-----	$\$51$	$\$54$
Oct. 1, 1927-----	52	55
Oct. 1, 1928-----	54	56

For overtime, time and a half is paid. Apprentices receive in their third year 40 per cent of journeymen's scale; fourth year—first six months, 55 per cent, second six months, 60 per cent; fifth year—first six months, 67 per cent, and second six months, 80 per cent.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The publishers of a newspaper in St. Joseph, Mo., made an agreement with Local Union No. 40, effective from January 7, 1927. A week consists of 48 hours. Journeymen on the morning newspaper receive a minimum of $\$47$ per week; on the evening newspaper, $\$44$. Apprentices receive in the third year 40 per cent of journeymen's scale; in the fourth year, $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent; and in the fifth year, 75 per cent.

San Bernardino, Calif.—Local Union No. 84, San Bernardino, Calif., made an agreement for the year 1927 providing a minimum weekly scale of \$45 for daywork and \$48 for nightwork, a 45-hour week for newspapers, and a 44-hour week for book and job work. Apprentices receive in the third-year one-half the wages of journeymen; fourth year, three-fourths; and the fifth year, four-fifths. For overtime, time and a half is paid.

Scranton, Pa.—On October 1, 1926, an agreement was made between the publishers of Scranton, Pa., and Local Union No. 112. All overtime, Sunday, and holiday work is to be at the rate of time and a half. Journeymen receive a weekly minimum of \$54 for daywork and \$57 for nightwork; machinist-operators, \$1 more. The lobster shift carries \$3 a week more than the night scale and is of 7 hours. Apprentices receive in the third year one-third the scale; in the fourth year, one-half; and in the fifth year, two-thirds.

Washington, Pa.—A three-year newspaper agreement was made by Local Union No. 456 at Washington, Pa., effective January 1, 1927. The minimum weekly scale is \$47 for day work and \$50.50 for night work for the first year, with \$1 additional thereafter. Foremen receive \$3 additional, and machinist-operators \$2 additional for one machine and \$1 for each additional machine up to 5. The hours are 48 a week with overtime at time and a half and Sunday work at double time. Apprentices receive in the third year 50 per cent of the scale; in the fourth year, 66⅔ per cent, and in the fifth year, 75 per cent.

Survey of Home Workers in Buenos Aires ¹

THE statistical division of the Argentine Department of Labor conducted a survey to ascertain the conditions under which home workers were employed in Buenos Aires, in accordance with the law (No. 10,505) regulating home work.²

In the 469 families visited there were 609 home workers, of whom 105 were men and 504 were women. According to their own statements the workers were all in good health and the domestic workshops were clean and in a sanitary condition. The largest number of male home workers were between 40 and 50 years of age, while most of the woman workers were between 19 and 29 years of age.

The average working-day was 8 hours and 8 minutes for adult workers and 7 hours and 8 minutes for minors.

The following table shows the daily wages earned by the home workers in Buenos Aires as compared with those paid factory workers in specified occupations. The paper peso, equivalent to about 43 cents in United States currency, is used in ordinary trade and commercial transactions.

¹Asociación del Trabajo. Boletín de Servicios, Buenos Aires, Feb. 5, 1927, pp. 50-52.

²A summary of this law appears in the November, 1924, issue of the Labor Review, pp. 217-219.

DAILY WAGES PAID FACTORY AND HOME WORKERS IN BUENOS AIRES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Sex of workers	Daily wages	
		Factory work	Home work
		<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Embroiderers.....	Female	5.12	3.12
Seamstresses.....	do	2.85	2.21
Seamstresses, assistants.....	do	1.97	1.60
Shirt makers.....	do	3.75	2.18
Corset makers.....	do	4.69	5.00
Vest makers.....	do	3.50	3.03
Tinsmiths.....	Male	6.04	4.00
Laundresses.....	Female	2.26	2.50
Dressmakers.....	do	4.55	3.43
Dressmakers, assistants.....	do	2.70	2.18
Pants makers.....	do	3.00	2.71
Pressers.....	Both sexes	5.85	5.89
Pressers, assistants.....	Female	2.30	2.81
Tailors.....	Male	5.69	7.70
Tailors, assistants.....	do	2.85	2.05
Chair makers.....	do	5.77	4.00
Shoemakers.....	do	7.73	4.80
Slipper makers.....	do	5.22	5.00
Slipper makers.....	Female	4.80	2.27

Changes in Australian Basic Wage

A REPORT from the United States consul at Melbourne, prepared in January, 1927, states that figures showing the cost of living in different parts of Australia during the quarter ending December 31, 1926, were published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics about the middle of January, and that the changes in the basic wage corresponding to these variations in the cost of living were to become effective on February 1. The figures for the new and the superseded basic weekly wage¹ in the different cities and States are as follows:

	New basic wage			Former basic wage		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Melbourne.....	4	8	6	4	9	0
Victoria.....	4	7	0	4	7	6
Sydney.....	4	11	6	4	11	6
Adelaide.....	4	4	6	4	6	0
Perth.....	4	0	0	4	1	6
Brisbane.....	4	3	0	4	2	6
Hobart.....	4	7	0	4	8	6

Wages Paid in Chilean Coal Mines, 1911 to 1924 (Corrected Figures)

AN article under this heading was carried in the February Labor Review (pp. 74, 75). Owing to an error in copying, the figures for annual wages there presented were inaccurate. The corrected table is given below. The source of the data, as explained in the original article, is a report of the Chilean Coal Commission.² The

¹ At par pound=\$4.8665, shilling=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate is approximately at par.

² Chile. Comision del Carbon. Informe presentado al Supremo Gobierno según Decreto No. 334, Apr. 19, 1923. Santiago, 1926.

wage equivalents in United States currency have been computed at the average exchange rates as shown in the reports of the Federal Reserve Board.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF WORKERS IN CHILEAN COAL MINES, 1911 TO 1924

Year	Average daily wages of—					
	Underground workers		Surface workers		All workers	
	Pesos	United States currency	Pesos	United States currency	Pesos	United States currency
1911.....	5.04	-----	3.29	-----	4.61	-----
1912.....	5.52	-----	3.42	-----	4.91	-----
1913.....	5.89	\$1.15	3.66	\$0.71	5.24	\$1.02
1914.....	5.50	.96	3.10	.54	4.87	.85
1915.....	5.89	.97	3.68	.61	5.25	.86
1916.....	6.23	1.16	3.95	.74	5.51	1.03
1917.....	6.06	1.49	4.35	1.07	5.53	1.36
1918.....	7.15	2.06	5.41	1.56	6.61	1.90
1919.....	7.65	1.73	5.64	1.27	7.07	1.59
1920.....	7.87	1.45	5.29	.98	7.04	1.30
1921.....	8.78	1.06	6.02	.73	7.98	.96
1922.....	8.68	1.06	6.47	.79	7.95	.97
1923.....	8.93	1.09	7.44	.91	8.33	1.02
1924.....	10.19	1.07	7.60	.80	9.32	.98

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS PER YEAR AND ANNUAL WAGES OF WORKERS IN CHILEAN COAL MINES, 1911 TO 1924

Year	Number of working-days	Average annual wages of—					
		Underground workers		Surface workers		All workers	
		Pesos	United States currency	Pesos	United States currency	Pesos	United States currency
1911.....	263	1,328	-----	864	-----	1,212	-----
1912.....	273	1,507	-----	933	-----	1,340	-----
1913.....	271	1,595	\$312	991	\$194	1,417	\$277
1914.....	248	1,365	237	768	134	1,208	210
1915.....	252	1,484	244	927	152	1,324	218
1916.....	286	1,783	332	1,130	210	1,513	282
1917.....	271	1,643	403	1,179	289	1,500	368
1918.....	281	2,011	579	1,505	433	1,857	534
1919.....	269	2,009	467	1,524	344	1,901	429
1920.....	220	1,731	319	1,164	215	1,548	256
1921.....	247	2,169	262	1,490	180	1,970	238
1922.....	224	1,944	238	1,449	177	1,780	218
1923.....	241	2,516	308	1,783	218	2,008	246
1924.....	262	2,671	282	1,991	210	2,442	257

Wages in the German Textile Industry, 1926

THE following statement regarding wage rates established by collective agreements in the German textile industries for the year 1926 is taken from a report of the United States consul at Dresden:¹

In the German textile industry, the index wage rate for piecework (*Akkord-richtsatz*) for skilled workmen in the various textile branches incorporated in the statistical investigation remained unchanged from January 1 up to and including

¹ Report from Consul A. T. Haerberle, Dresden, Germany, Mar. 3, 1927.

September 30, 1926, on a basis of 62.4 pfennigs¹ per hour for male and 49.4 pfennigs per hour for female skilled workers. In October, 1926, the rates decreased to 62.3 and 48.7 pfennigs per hour, respectively, but had increased to 64 and 50 pfennigs, respectively, by the end of December, 1926.

Although demands for an increase of tariff wages were made by the various local organizations of the German textile workers' union, they were successful only in the Munich-Gladbach district (Rhineland), where an increase of about 10 per cent took place, retroactive as from November 29, 1926, while the wage increases in the other textile manufacturing districts were not secured before January, 1927, as may be seen in the following table:

CHANGES IN WAGE RATES IN THE GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND JANUARY, 1927

[Pfennig at par=0.238 cent; exchange rate is about at par]

Manufacturing center or place, and occupation	Date of change	Wage rates ¹ per hour ² (in pfennigs)			
		Skilled workers		Unskilled workers	
		Old rate	New rate	Old rate	New rate
Leipzig:					
Wool spinners—					
Male.....	Jan. 1, 1927	69.0	73.0	54.0	57.0
Female.....		42.0	44.5	36.5	38.5
Forst:					
Wool spinners—					
Male.....	Jan. 13, 1927	59.2	63.4	45.7	48.8
Female.....				36.8	39.4
Cloth weavers—					
Male.....		52.9	56.4	45.7	48.8
Female.....		42.6	45.4	36.8	39.4
Munich-Gladbach:					
Cotton spinners—					
Male.....	Nov. 29, 1926	60.6	66.6	51.0	56.0
Female.....		43.8	48.1	38.0	42.0
Wool spinners—					
Male.....		57.2	62.8	51.0	56.0
Female.....		54.5	59.7	38.0	42.0
Cloth weavers—					
Male.....		57.2	62.8	51.0	56.0
Female.....		57.2	62.8	38.0	42.0
Plauen:					
Lace weavers—					
Male.....	Jan. 1, 1927	71.0	75.5	53.0	56.0
Female.....				37.0	39.0
Chemnitz:					
Knitters—					
Male.....	Jan. 1, 1927	64.0	67.5	50.0	53.0
Female.....		39.5	42.0	35.0	37.0

¹ Rates of the highest wage class, exclusive of so-called social additions (in the textile industry of Munich-Gladbach, 1.5 pfennigs per hour).

² Including additions for piecework for skilled workers.

Wages in Gerona Province, Spain

THE Official Bulletin of the Department of Labor, Commerce, and Industry of Spain² contains the following table showing the number of skilled and unskilled workers employed in the Province of Gerona, the average wage per hour, and index numbers thereof, by industry, for the years 1914, 1920, and 1925.

¹ Pfennig at par=0.238 cent; exchange rate is about at par.

² Spain. Ministerio de Trabajo. Comercio e Industria Boletín Oficial, Madrid, January, 1927, p. 100.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF, 1914, 1920, AND 1925, BY INDUSTRY

[Peseta at par=19.3 cents; average exchange rate in 1920 was 15.94 cents and in 1925, 14.34 cents]

Sex and industry	1914			1920			1925		
	Number of workers	Average hourly wage		Number of workers	Average hourly wage		Number of workers	Average hourly wage	
		Rate	Index number		Rate	Index number		Rate	Index number
Males									
Skilled workers:		Pesetas			Pesetas			Pesetas	
Metallurgical.....	97	0.85	100	105	1.00	117	125	1.25	147
Iron and other metals.....	897	.65	100	1,025	.95	146	1,107	1.04	160
Chemical.....	107	.43	100	257	.64	149	265	.89	207
Textile.....	1,121	.47	100	1,520	.75	159	1,498	.96	204
Forestry.....	3,812	.50	100	2,669	.62	124	1,870	.87	174
Construction.....	1,839	.41	100	2,149	.69	168	2,327	.84	205
Electrical.....	145	.62	100	217	.87	140	289	1.00	161
Food.....	2,805	.46	100	3,015	.70	152	3,124	.85	185
Book.....	94	.62	100	145	.75	121	139	.87	140
Paper, box, etc.....	205	.34	100	237	.66	194	247	.83	244
Clothing.....	748	.43	100	947	.66	153	1,105	.77	179
Hides and leather.....	215	.44	100	394	.85	193	387	1.12	254
Lumber.....	1,112	.64	100	1,743	1.18	184	1,795	1.04	162
Transportation.....	1,415	.75	100	2,625	.99	132	2,734	1.20	160
Furniture.....	99	.50	100	141	.76	152	163	.87	174
Decorative arts.....	167	.46	100	205	.84	182	217	1.02	222
Pottery.....	113	.30	100	217	.62	206	235	.62	206
Unskilled workers:									
Iron and other metals.....	207	.36	100	327	.59	164	345	.69	191
Textile.....	405	.30	100	621	.62	206	672	.75	250
Forestry.....	1,022	.30	100	820	.56	187	1,269	.69	230
Construction.....	195	.28	100	225	.51	182	234	.56	200
Lumber.....	187	.50	100	199	.75	150	204	.75	150
Transportation.....	147	.30	100	263	.50	166	278	.75	250
Females									
Textile.....	2,405	.30	100	3,165	.50	166	3,345	.65	217
Forestry.....	4,286	.20	100	3,289	.37	185	2,584	.50	250
Paper, box, etc.....	105	.37	100	193	.50	135	187	.57	154
Clothing.....	1,014	.25	100	1,657	.44	176	1,693	.54	216

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in March, 1927

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries increased 0.4 per cent in March as compared with February, while pay-roll totals increased 1.3 per cent. The level of employment in March, 1927, was, however, 2.5 per cent lower than in March, 1926, and pay-roll totals were 1.4 per cent lower.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' weighted index of employment for March, 1927, is 91.4 as compared with 91.0 for February, 1927, and 93.7 for March, 1926; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for March, 1927, is 97.7 as compared with 96.4 for February, 1927, and 99.1 for March, 1926.

The March, 1927, report is based on returns to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 10,661 establishments in 54 of the leading manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments had in March 3,099,238 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$84,359,189.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in February and March, 1927

TWENTY-EIGHT of the 54 separate industries reported increased employment in March, 1927, as compared with February, and 35 industries reported increased pay-roll totals.

While sugar refining, ice cream, and baking all made substantial gains in employment in March, the food group as a whole fell off 1 per cent, owing to the large seasonal drop in slaughtering and meat packing. In the textile industries, as a group, both employment and employees' earnings made no change between February and March. Women's clothing again showed a marked upward trend and cotton goods and silk goods again reported encouraging improvement, but the seasonal decline in woolen and worsted goods was greater than is usual in March. The iron and steel group gained 0.6 per cent in employment and 1.5 per cent in pay-roll totals, 5 of the 8 industries showing increases, while structural-iron work, machine tools, and steam fittings showed losses in both items. Metal products other than iron and steel reported considerable gains, but the largest gains were in chemical and stone, clay, and glass industries, cement, brick, and fertilizers having made unusually large seasonal spurts. Employment in the automobile industry increased over 4 per cent and employees' earnings over 9 per cent, while steel shipbuilding continued the activity of recent months.

The Pacific geographic division reported large gains in employment and in pay-roll totals in March as compared with February, while the East North Central and South Atlantic divisions reported smaller gains. In the remaining 6 divisions the losses in employment, and 2 decreases and 4 increases in employees' earnings, were all small.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		Febru- ary, 1927	March, 1927		February, 1927	March, 1927	
Food and kindred products	1,502	213,219	210,155	(¹)	\$5,396,483	\$5,331,632	(¹)
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing	187	87,283	83,575	-4.2	2,199,864	2,111,129	-4.0
Confectionery	270	32,911	32,070	-2.6	620,000	608,562	-1.8
Ice cream	191	7,793	8,033	+3.1	255,531	267,848	+4.8
Flour	335	15,192	15,136	-0.4	393,920	389,203	-1.2
Baking	504	60,260	60,901	+1.1	1,628,556	1,643,531	+0.9
Sugar refining, cane	15	9,780	10,440	+6.7	298,612	311,409	+4.3
Textiles and their products	1,930	624,567	623,902	(¹)	12,789,309	12,775,893	(¹)
Cotton goods	474	237,935	239,242	+0.5	3,950,621	4,011,712	+1.5
Hosiery and knit goods	258	86,623	86,551	-0.1	1,703,376	1,724,653	+1.2
Silk goods	202	57,067	58,158	+1.9	1,254,681	1,276,995	+1.8
Woolen and worsted goods	200	64,212	61,896	-3.6	1,432,724	1,350,037	-5.8
Carpets and rugs	31	24,876	24,868	(²)	684,656	682,556	-0.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	100	31,882	32,078	+0.6	806,568	812,207	+0.7
Clothing, men's	293	65,985	64,804	-1.8	1,667,525	1,613,547	-3.2
Shirts and collars	88	19,971	19,502	-2.3	325,148	326,193	+0.3
Clothing, women's	210	24,103	24,922	+3.4	667,747	686,508	+2.8
Millinery and lace goods	74	11,913	11,881	-0.3	296,293	291,485	-1.6
Iron and steel and their prod- ucts	1,828	687,654	690,998	(¹)	20,801,044	21,075,977	(¹)
Iron and steel	208	276,056	279,248	+1.2	8,563,141	8,817,145	+3.0
Cast-iron pipe	49	14,098	14,509	+2.9	336,860	355,332	+5.5
Structural-iron work	158	23,179	23,037	-0.6	671,086	670,608	-0.1
Foundry and machine-shop products	990	255,315	255,662	+0.1	7,802,571	7,814,836	+0.2
Hardware	72	34,521	34,576	+0.2	892,529	894,829	+0.3
Machine tools	156	31,397	30,992	-1.3	961,277	956,938	-0.5
Steam fitting and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	114	39,362	38,911	-1.1	1,185,504	1,171,368	-1.2
Stoves	81	13,726	14,063	+2.5	388,076	394,921	+1.8
Lumber and its products	1,144	215,796	214,833	(¹)	4,697,391	4,750,169	(¹)
Lumber, sawmills	477	122,145	121,735	-0.3	2,415,414	2,469,569	+1.8
Lumber, millwork	248	30,588	30,367	-0.7	729,329	737,952	+1.2
Furniture	419	63,063	62,831	-0.4	1,552,648	1,558,648	+0.4
Leather and its products	377	128,819	128,180	(¹)	3,066,435	2,991,278	(¹)
Leather	138	29,983	29,449	-1.8	763,399	740,310	-3.0
Boots and shoes	239	98,836	98,731	-0.1	2,303,036	2,250,968	-2.3
Paper and printing	929	177,370	177,358	(¹)	5,759,521	5,807,431	(¹)
Paper and pulp	214	55,793	55,680	-0.2	1,500,347	1,498,199	-0.1
Paper boxes	189	20,563	20,341	-1.1	460,284	458,631	-0.3
Printing, book and job	317	51,512	51,819	+0.6	1,827,031	1,854,912	+1.5
Printing, newspapers	209	49,502	49,518	(²)	1,971,859	1,995,639	+1.2
Chemicals and allied products	292	94,674	97,068	(¹)	2,801,995	2,869,480	(¹)
Chemicals	130	31,648	31,846	+0.6	863,028	884,777	+2.5
Fertilizers	101	8,828	11,240	+27.3	170,825	203,604	+19.2
Petroleum refining	61	53,598	53,922	+0.6	1,768,142	1,781,099	+0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	689	107,430	111,972	(¹)	2,841,358	2,985,830	(¹)
Cement	101	23,615	25,001	+5.9	670,618	723,699	+7.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	413	29,879	32,255	+8.0	781,237	845,030	+8.2
Pottery	56	13,220	13,170	-0.3	353,506	358,199	+1.3
Glass	119	40,716	41,540	+2.0	1,035,997	1,058,902	+2.2
Metal products, other than iron and steel	218	53,659	55,000	(¹)	1,478,336	1,524,536	(¹)
Stamped and enameled ware	70	20,398	21,232	+4.1	524,408	553,650	+5.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products	148	33,261	33,768	+1.5	953,928	970,886	+1.8

¹ The per cent of change has not been computed for the reason that the figures in the preceding columns are unweighted and refer only to the establishments reporting; for the weighted per cent of change, wherein proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries, so that the figures may represent all establishments of the country in the industries here represented, see Table 2.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927.—Continued

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		Febru-ary, 1927	March, 1927		February, 1927	March, 1927	
Tobacco products	132	42, 214	42, 128	(¹)	\$706, 438	\$716, 850	(¹)
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	28	8, 671	8, 572	-1.1	134, 036	127, 419	-4.9
Cigars and cigarettes.....	154	33, 543	33, 556	+(²)	572, 402	589, 431	+3.0
Vehicles for land transportation	1, 163	476, 731	488, 115	(¹)	15, 010, 150	15, 851, 474	(¹)
Automobiles.....	203	308, 742	322, 035	+4.3	9, 887, 308	10, 819, 763	+9.4
Carriages and wagons.....	63	1, 746	1, 773	+1.5	39, 513	40, 902	+3.5
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	402	25, 936	26, 063	+0.5	800, 065	817, 106	+2.1
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	495	140, 307	138, 244	-1.5	4, 283, 264	4, 173, 703	-2.6
Miscellaneous industries	497	360, 702	359, 489	(¹)	7, 630, 459	7, 672, 589	(¹)
Agricultural implements.....	96	27, 419	27, 416	-(²)	799, 713	780, 519	-2.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	158	120, 104	118, 507	-1.3	3, 495, 964	3, 506, 797	+0.3
Pianos and organs.....	42	8, 151	7, 901	-3.1	232, 801	229, 364	-1.5
Rubber boots and shoes.....	10	18, 151	17, 795	-2.0	448, 863	437, 726	-2.5
Automobile tires.....	61	53, 291	54, 131	+1.6	1, 700, 308	1, 728, 925	+1.7
Shipbuilding, steel.....	40	33, 586	33, 739	+0.5	952, 801	989, 258	+3.8
All industries	10, 661	3, 082, 235	3, 099, 238	(¹)	82, 978, 910	84, 359, 189	(¹)

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1, 425	440, 334	438, 127	-0.5	\$10, 850, 172	\$10, 857, 616	+0.1
Middle Atlantic.....	2, 592	882, 930	881, 683	-0.1	25, 422, 257	25, 535, 205	+0.4
East North Central.....	2, 767	985, 280	1, 002, 286	+1.7	29, 526, 963	30, 648, 273	+3.8
West North Central.....	1, 019	155, 100	154, 850	-0.2	3, 931, 239	3, 932, 997	+0.0
South Atlantic.....	1, 097	283, 401	286, 037	+0.9	5, 407, 333	5, 444, 437	+0.7
East South Central.....	484	110, 075	109, 522	-0.5	2, 174, 380	2, 174, 015	-0.0
West South Central.....	474	92, 318	91, 221	-1.2	1, 966, 561	1, 952, 383	-0.7
Mountain.....	179	26, 069	25, 759	-1.2	734, 799	735, 154	+0.0
Pacific.....	624	106, 728	109, 753	+2.8	2, 965, 206	3, 081, 109	+3.9
All divisions	10, 661	3, 082, 235	3, 099, 238	(¹)	82, 978, 910	84, 359, 189	(¹)

¹ The per cent of change has not been computed for the reason that the figures in the preceding columns are unweighted and refer only to the establishments reporting; for the weighted per cent of change, wherein proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries, so that the figures may represent all establishments of the country in the industries here represented, see Table 2.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 2.—PER CENT OF CHANGE, FEBRUARY TO MARCH, 1927—12 GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES

[Computed from the index numbers of each group, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries of the group, by the number of employees, or wages paid, in the industries]

Group	Per cent of change, February, 1927, to March, 1927		Group	Per cent of change, February, 1927, to March, 1927	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products	-1.0	-1.2	Metal products, other than iron and steel	+2.3	+2.8
Textiles and their products	(¹)	(¹)	Tobacco products	-0.1	+1.9
Iron and steel and their products	+0.6	+1.5	Vehicles for land transportation	+1.2	+2.8
Lumber and its products	-0.4	+1.5	Miscellaneous industries	(¹)	+2.0
Leather and its products	-0.5	-2.5	All industries	+0.4	+1.3
Paper and printing	(¹)	+0.8			
Chemicals and allied products	+5.0	+3.8			
Stone, clay, and glass products	+4.1	+4.7			

¹ No change.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in March, 1927, and March, 1926

THE volume of employment in manufacturing industries was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent smaller in March, 1927, than in March, 1926, and employees' earnings were 1.4 per cent lower.

Three groups of industries—leather, paper and printing, and miscellaneous—reported an improvement in employment in March, 1927, over the same month of 1926. The separate industries which made the most pronounced gain were women's clothing, woolen and worsted goods (both of which have largely recovered from labor difficulties), petroleum refining, newspaper printing, and, greatest of all, steel shipbuilding (with a gain of 18.6 per cent in employment and a gain of 22.7 in employees' earnings).

The vehicle, lumber, tobacco, iron and steel, and also metal products other than iron and steel groups were decidedly less satisfactorily placed in March, 1927, than in March, 1926. Lumber (millwork), stamped and enameled ware, automobiles, and agricultural implements were among the industries showing the greatest falling off over the 12-month interval.

Two geographic divisions only—South Atlantic and Pacific—reported a larger number of employees and larger pay-roll totals in March, 1927, than in March, 1926, although the West South Central and Mountain divisions reported increased pay-roll totals, but with a smaller number of employees. The losses in both items in the remaining 5 divisions are all of considerable size.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS—MARCH, 1927, WITH MARCH, 1926

[The per cents of change for each of the 12 groups of industries and for the total of all industries are weighted in the same manner as are the per cents of change in Table 2]

Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1927, with March, 1926		Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1927, with March, 1926	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products	-1.3	-1.0	Iron and steel and their products—Continued.		
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-0.3	-1.5	Machine tools.....	-3.1	-2.9
Confectionery.....	-6.2	-3.6	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	-9.2	-8.4
Ice cream.....	-3.7	-5.4	Stoves.....	-5.1	-5.6
Flour.....	-0.3	-1.0			
Baking.....	+1.3	+2.5	Lumber and its products	-7.6	-5.9
Sugar refining, cane.....	-10.5	-12.3	Lumber, sawmills.....	-7.3	-5.6
Textiles and their products	-0.3	+1.1	Lumber, millwork.....	-13.6	-14.7
Cotton goods.....	+1.2	+3.3	Furniture.....	-5.0	-1.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	-3.4	+1.3			
Silk goods.....	-2.6	-0.4	Leather and its products	+0.2	-0.2
Woolen and worsted goods.....	+5.1	+6.0	Leather.....	-0.5	-2.6
Carpets and rugs.....	-6.2	+0.4	Boots and shoes.....	+0.4	+0.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	-1.6	+0.7			
Clothing, men's.....	-2.6	-2.9	Paper and printing	+1.3	+2.2
Shirts and collars.....	-10.2	-9.9	Paper and pulp.....	-1.4	-1.4
Clothing, women's.....	+6.6	+3.4	Paper boxes.....	-3.9	-2.0
Millinery and lace goods.....	-9.3	-12.0	Printing, book and job.....	+2.5	+3.9
Iron and steel and their products	-3.0	-2.9	Printing, newspapers.....	+4.5	+5.0
Iron and steel.....	-4.0	-3.1			
Cast-iron pipe.....	-5.6	-7.0	Chemicals and allied products	-0.2	+4.0
Structural ironwork.....	-0.1	-2.1	Chemicals.....	+1.6	+7.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	-1.6	-1.7	Fertilizers.....	-12.1	-12.8
Hardware.....	-7.9	-9.2	Petroleum refining.....	+5.7	+7.8

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS—MARCH, 1927, WITH MARCH, 1926—Continued

Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1927, with March, 1926		Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1927, with March, 1926	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Stone, clay, and glass products			Vehicles for land transportation		
Cement.....	-1.6	-1.0	Automobiles.....	-10.2	-8.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	(1)	+0.5	Carriages and wagons.....	-10.2	-10.2
Pottery.....	-0.4	+1.5	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	-21.3	-15.6
Glass.....	+1.1	+3.4	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	+0.2	+0.2
	-4.0	-4.8		-10.4	-7.9
Metal products, other than iron and steel	-8.1	-8.4	Miscellaneous industries	+4.3	+8.3
Stamped and enameled ware.....	-13.0	-13.6	Agricultural implements.....	-9.0	-10.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	-5.8	-6.6	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	-5.2	-4.3
			Pianos and organs.....	-9.0	-12.6
Tobacco products	-5.3	-8.9	Rubber boots and shoes.....	-5.3	-3.2
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	-3.6	-6.6	Automobile tires.....	-5.3	-1.6
Cigars and cigarettes.....	-5.7	-9.2	Shipbuilding, steel.....	+18.6	+22.7
			All industries	-2.5	-1.4

¹ No change.

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION			GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—contd.		
New England.....	-4.8	-5.0	West South Central.....	-1.4	+2.7
Middle Atlantic.....	-4.2	-3.3	Mountain.....	-2.7	+0.4
East North Central.....	-4.4	-3.3	Pacific.....	+0.5	+1.8
West North Central.....	-2.4	-3.9			
South Atlantic.....	+0.9	+0.9	All divisions	-2.5	-1.4
East South Central.....	-7.2	-5.5			

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings in the 54 industries combined were 0.9 per cent higher in March, 1927, than in February, 1927, and 1 per cent higher than in March, 1926.

Two-thirds of the industries showed a gain in per capita earnings in March as compared with February, the largest gains being 4.9 per cent and 3.3 per cent in the automobile and the steel shipbuilding industries, respectively. Among the decreased per capita earnings in the remaining 18 industries the most marked were 3.9 per cent in the chewing and smoking tobacco industry and 6.4 per cent in the fertilizer industry, the last-mentioned being due to the relatively large force of common labor taken on for the shipping season. Increases and decreases in per capita earnings in March, 1927, as compared with March, 1926, were about evenly divided, there being 27 increases, 26 decreases, and 1 no change.

TABLE 4.—COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, MARCH, 1927, WITH FEBRUARY, 1927, AND MARCH, 1926

Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1927, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change, March, 1927, compared with—	
	February, 1927	March, 1926		February, 1927	March, 1926
Automobiles.....	+4.9	-0.2	Glass.....	+0.2	-1.2
Shipbuilding, steel.....	+3.3	+3.3	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	+0.2	-0.9
Cigars and cigarettes.....	+3.0	-4.0	Automobile tires.....	+0.1	+3.8
Shirts and collars.....	+2.8	-0.1	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	+0.1	+2.0
Cast-iron pipe.....	+2.5	-1.5	Hardware.....	+0.1	-1.4
Lumber, sawmills.....	+2.2	+1.6	Paper and pulp.....	+0.1	-0.2
Carriages and wagons.....	+1.9	+7.3	Petroleum refining.....	+0.1	+1.7
Cement.....	+1.9	+0.4	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+(1)	-0.2
Chemicals.....	+1.9	+5.3	Baking.....	-0.1	+1.4
Lumber, millwork.....	+1.9	-1.1	Silk goods.....	-0.1	+2.6
Iron and steel.....	+1.8	+0.8	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	-0.1	+0.9
Ice cream.....	+1.7	-2.0	Carpets and rugs.....	-0.3	+5.8
Pottery.....	+1.7	+2.1	Clothing, women's.....	-0.5	-2.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	+1.6	-0.1	Rubber boots.....	-0.5	+2.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+1.6	+1.1	Stoves.....	-0.7	-0.4
Pianos and organs.....	+1.6	-4.1	Flour.....	-0.8	-0.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	+1.4	+5.0	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	-1.1	+2.7
Stamped and enameled ware.....	+1.4	-0.7	Leather.....	-1.3	-2.3
Printing, newspapers.....	+1.2	+0.6	Millinery and lace goods.....	-1.4	-3.3
Cotton goods.....	+1.0	+2.3	Clothing, men's.....	-1.5	-0.2
Printing, book and job.....	+0.9	+1.5	Boots and shoes.....	-2.1	(1)
Furniture.....	+0.8	+2.0	Woolen and worsted goods.....	-2.2	+1.0
Machine tools.....	+0.8	+0.3	Sugar refining, cane.....	-2.3	-1.7
Paper boxes.....	+0.8	+1.9	Agricultural implements.....	-2.4	-1.4
Confectionery.....	+0.7	+2.6	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	-3.9	-3.3
Structural ironwork.....	+0.6	-2.0	Fertilizers.....	-6.4	-1.0
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	+0.2	-1.1			
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	+0.2	+2.3			

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.² No change.

Wage Changes

THIRTY-FIVE establishments in 14 industries reported increases in wage rates during the month ending March 15, 1927. These increases averaged 6 per cent and affected over 3,000 employees.

Twenty-eight establishments in 11 industries reported decreases in wage rates during the same period. The decreases averaged 6.1 per cent and affected 4,750 employees, more than one-half of the number being in 11 establishments of the iron and steel industry.

TABLE 5.—WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN FEBRUARY 15, AND MARCH 15, 1927

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees	
						In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	In all establishments reporting
			Increases				
Slaughtering and meat packing	187	1	6	6.0	65	4	(1)
Confectionery	270	2	10-13	10.2	30	10	(1)
Silk goods	202	2	4-15	5.3	49	6	(1)
Shirts and collars	88	1	10	10.0	25	22	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	990	6	5-10	8.8	102	17	(1)
Furniture	419	2	5-11	8.7	76	28	(1)
Leather	138	1	4	4.0	635	90	
Printing, book and job	317	2	12-12.3	12.2	21	5	(1)
Printing, newspapers	209	4	1-5	2.6	223	44	(1)
Chemicals	130	2	8-10	9.0	220	10	
Glass	119	1	10	10.0	150	40	(1)
Automobiles	203	1	7	7.0	165	11	(1)
Carriages and wagons	63	2	5-10	7.6	19	34	
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	495	8	3-10	5.9	1,235	77	
			Decreases				
Slaughtering and meat packing	187	2	10-20	13.2	37	16	(1)
Confectionery	270	2	5-10	6.6	185	100	
Flour	335	2	10	10.0	47	100	(1)
Cotton goods	474	1	10	10.0	75	73	(1)
Hosiery and knit goods	258	2	5-15	5.6	372	62	(1)
Silk goods	202	1	10	10.0	42	49	(1)
Iron and steel	208	11	2-4.5	3.4	2,504	43	
Lumber, sawmills	477	4	10-11	10.5	1,222	87	
Paper and pulp	214	1	7.5	7.5	200	58	(1)
Printing, book and job	317	1	16.7	16.7	6	75	(1)
Glass	119	1	10	10.0	60	11	(1)

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for March, 1927, and for February, 1927, and March, 1926, showing relatively the variation in number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals in each of the 54 industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in Table 6.

The general index of employment for March, 1927, is 91.4, this number being 0.4 per cent higher than the index for February, 1927, and 2½ per cent lower than the index for March, 1926. The general index of pay-roll totals for March, 1927, is 97.7, this number being 1.3 per cent higher than the index for February, 1927, and 1.4 per cent lower than the index for March, 1926.

In computing the general index and the group indexes the index numbers for separate industries are weighted according to the importance of the industries.

Following Table 7 is a series of graphs, made from index numbers, showing clearly the course of employment for each month of 1926 as compared with the corresponding month of 1927 as far as March. The first chart represents the 54 separate industries combined and shows the course of pay-roll totals as well as the course of employment, and following this presentation are charts showing the trend of employment in each separate industry.

For all of the basic data for these 55 charts the monthly average index for the year 1923 equals 100.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—MARCH, 1926, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	Employment			Pay-roll totals		
	March, 1926	February, 1927	March, 1927	March, 1926	February, 1927	March, 1927
General index	93.7	91.0	91.4	99.1	96.4	97.7
Food and kindred products	88.3	88.1	87.2	91.9	92.1	91.0
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	79.4	82.7	79.2	81.8	84.0	80.6
Confectionery.....	84.5	81.4	79.3	92.3	90.6	89.0
Ice cream.....	86.6	80.9	83.4	95.2	86.0	90.1
Flour.....	85.8	85.8	85.5	87.3	87.4	86.4
Baking.....	99.8	100.0	101.1	104.5	106.2	107.1
Sugar refining, cane.....	100.4	84.3	89.9	104.3	87.7	91.5
Textiles and their products	90.0	89.7	89.7	93.0	94.0	94.0
Cotton goods.....	86.8	87.4	87.8	87.5	89.0	90.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	101.7	98.3	98.2	115.0	115.1	116.5
Silk goods.....	104.0	99.4	101.3	111.9	109.5	111.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	78.1	85.2	82.1	76.1	85.6	80.7
Carpets and rugs.....	97.3	91.3	91.3	92.6	93.3	93.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	101.6	99.4	100.0	106.4	106.4	107.1
Clothing, men's.....	87.4	86.7	85.1	83.8	84.1	81.4
Shirts and collars.....	89.4	82.2	80.3	92.8	83.4	83.6
Clothing, women's.....	87.5	90.2	93.3	99.3	99.9	102.7
Millinery and lace goods.....	82.0	74.7	74.4	89.7	80.2	78.9
Iron and steel and their products	93.1	89.8	90.3	100.7	96.4	97.8
Iron and steel.....	99.6	94.4	95.6	107.3	100.9	104.0
Cast-iron pipe.....	105.3	96.6	99.4	109.6	96.6	101.9
Structural ironwork.....	93.6	94.1	93.5	102.6	100.5	100.4
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	87.7	86.2	86.3	93.4	91.6	91.8
Hardware.....	92.2	84.7	84.9	106.0	96.0	96.3
Machine tools.....	103.9	102.0	100.7	115.5	112.7	112.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	100.1	91.9	90.9	107.1	99.3	98.1
Stoves.....	86.5	80.0	82.1	89.6	83.1	84.6
Lumber and its products	89.7	83.2	82.9	96.3	89.3	90.6
Lumber, sawmills.....	84.0	78.1	77.9	90.3	83.7	85.2
Lumber, millwork.....	102.1	88.8	88.2	108.7	91.7	92.7
Furniture.....	102.0	97.3	96.9	108.9	107.3	107.8
Leather and its products	91.4	92.1	91.6	90.2	92.3	90.0
Leather.....	93.4	94.7	92.9	96.8	97.2	94.3
Boots and shoes.....	90.8	91.3	91.2	87.6	90.4	88.3
Paper and printing	103.1	104.4	104.4	111.7	113.3	114.3
Paper and pulp.....	95.6	94.5	94.3	103.5	102.1	102.0
Paper boxes.....	99.8	97.0	95.9	108.2	106.3	106.0
Printing, book and job.....	103.9	105.9	106.5	115.1	117.8	119.6
Printing, newspapers.....	110.8	115.8	115.8	117.0	121.5	122.9

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—MARCH, 1926, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay-roll totals		
	March, 1926	February, 1927	March, 1927	March, 1926	February, 1927	March, 1927
Chemicals and allied products	105.2	100.0	105.0	105.8	106.0	110.0
Chemicals.....	95.4	96.3	96.9	103.4	107.9	110.6
Fertilizers.....	153.1	105.7	134.6	151.1	110.6	131.8
Petroleum.....	97.4	102.4	103.0	95.8	102.6	103.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	96.3	91.1	94.8	103.8	98.2	102.8
Cement.....	84.8	80.1	84.8	87.6	81.5	88.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	91.7	84.5	91.3	95.7	89.7	97.1
Pottery.....	107.6	109.2	108.8	120.4	122.9	124.5
Glass.....	100.6	94.7	96.6	111.3	103.7	106.0
Metal products, other than iron and steel	102.9	92.5	94.6	106.9	95.2	97.9
Stamped and enameled ware.....	103.0	86.1	89.6	105.6	86.4	91.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	102.8	95.4	96.8	107.4	98.5	100.3
Tobacco products	88.2	83.6	83.5	96.1	80.6	82.1
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	101.5	98.9	97.8	107.1	105.1	100.0
Cigars and cigarettes.....	86.5	81.6	81.6	88.1	77.7	80.0
Vehicles for land transportation	96.1	85.3	86.3	100.2	88.8	91.3
Automobiles.....	118.2	101.7	106.1	125.4	102.9	112.6
Carriages and wagons.....	94.7	73.4	74.5	94.4	77.0	79.7
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	89.3	89.1	89.5	92.3	90.6	92.5
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	82.5	75.0	73.9	84.6	80.0	77.9
Miscellaneous industries	98.3	102.5	102.5	102.9	100.2	111.4
Agricultural implements.....	106.1	96.6	96.6	121.9	112.2	109.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	98.9	95.1	93.8	104.9	100.1	100.4
Pianos and organs.....	96.0	90.2	87.4	105.6	93.7	92.3
Rubber boots and shoes.....	92.5	89.4	87.6	100.7	100.0	97.5
Automobile tires.....	111.8	104.3	105.9	116.0	112.2	114.1
Shipbuilding, steel.....	92.8	109.6	110.1	95.8	113.2	117.5

Table 7, following, shows the general index of employment in manufacturing industries and the general index of pay-roll totals from January, 1923, to March, 1927.

TABLE 7.—GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO MARCH, 1927

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

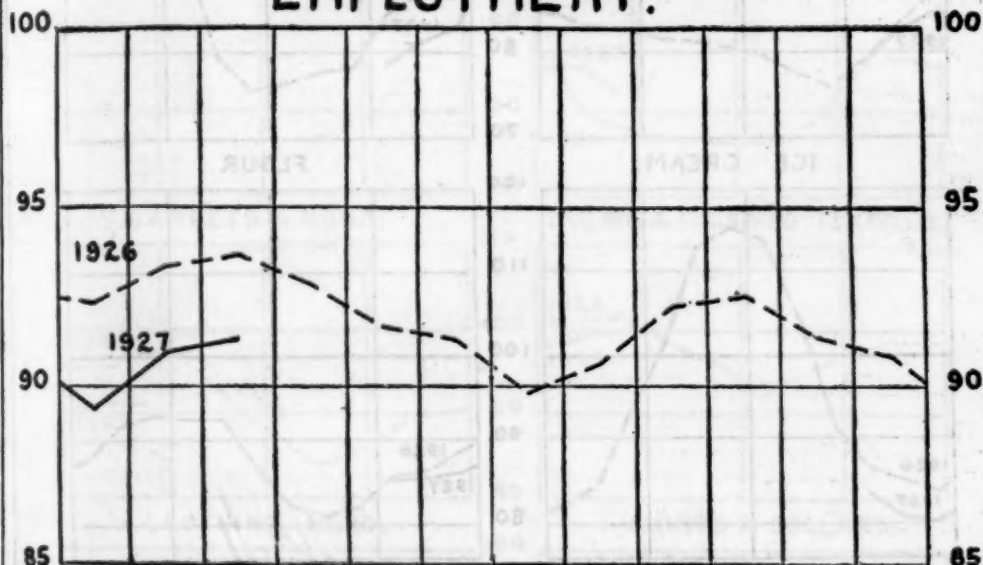
Month	Employment					Pay-roll totals				
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January.....	98.0	95.4	90.0	92.3	80.4	91.8	94.5	90.0	93.9	90.9
February.....	99.6	96.6	91.6	93.3	91.0	95.2	99.4	95.1	97.9	96.4
March.....	101.8	96.4	92.3	93.7	91.4	100.3	99.0	96.6	99.1	97.7
April.....	101.8	94.5	92.1	92.8	-----	101.3	96.9	94.2	97.2	-----
May.....	101.8	90.8	90.9	91.7	-----	104.8	92.4	94.4	95.6	-----
June.....	101.9	87.9	90.1	91.3	-----	104.7	87.0	91.7	95.5	-----
July.....	100.4	84.8	89.3	89.8	-----	99.9	80.8	89.6	91.2	-----
August.....	99.7	85.0	89.9	90.7	-----	99.3	83.5	91.4	94.6	-----
September.....	99.8	86.7	90.9	92.2	-----	100.0	86.0	90.4	95.1	-----
October.....	99.3	87.9	92.3	92.5	-----	102.3	88.5	96.2	98.6	-----
November.....	98.7	87.8	92.5	91.4	-----	101.0	87.6	96.2	95.4	-----
December.....	96.9	80.4	92.6	90.9	-----	98.9	91.7	97.3	95.6	-----
Average.....	100.0	90.3	91.2	91.9	100.6	100.0	90.6	93.6	95.8	105.0

¹ Average for 3 months.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. MONTHLY INDEXES - 1926 & 1927.

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.

EMPLOYMENT.



PAY-ROLL TOTALS.

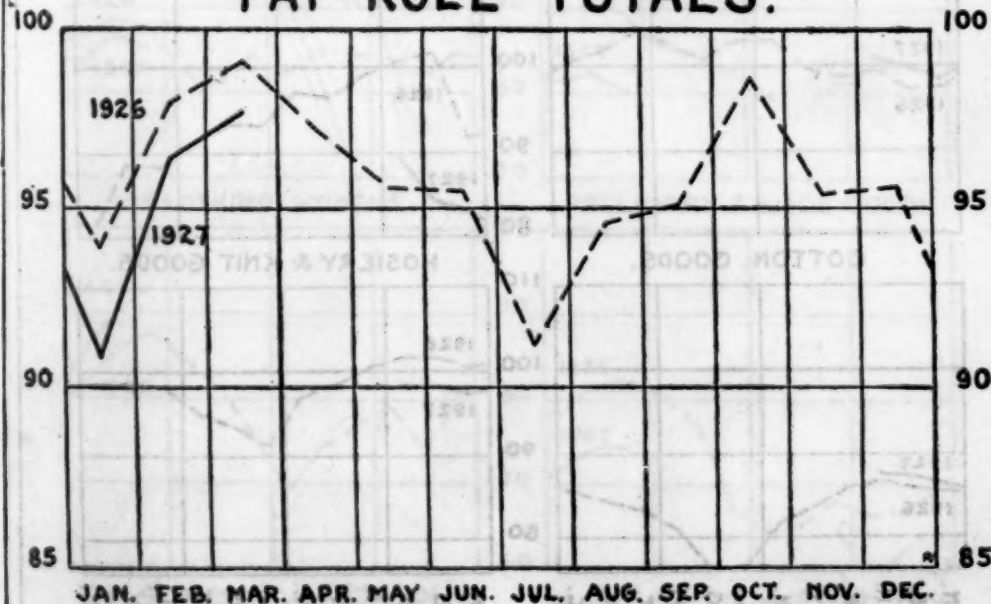
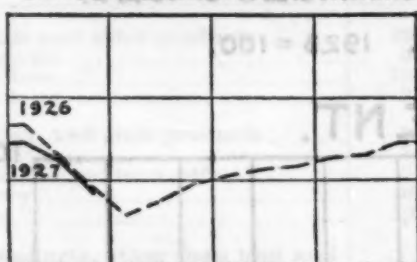


CHART 1

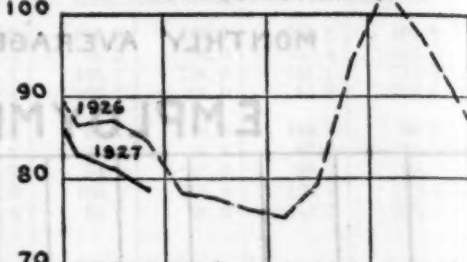
TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.

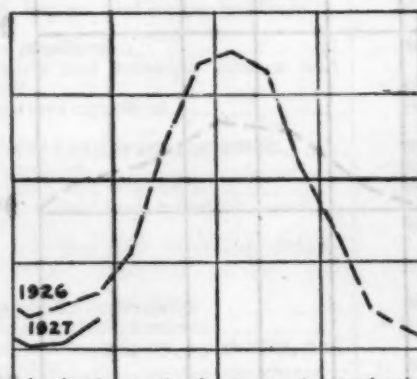
SLAUGHTERING & MEAT PACKING.



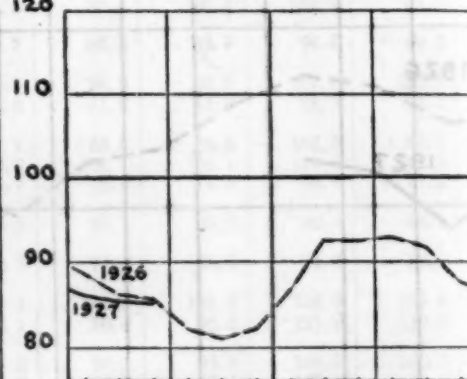
CONFECTIONERY.



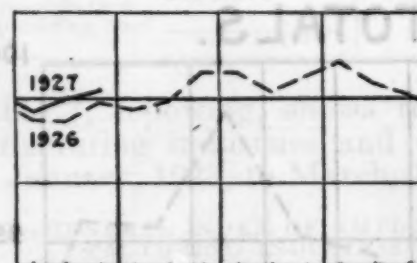
ICE CREAM.



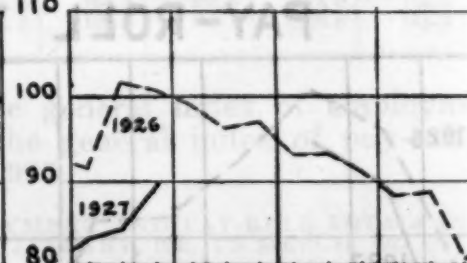
FLOUR.



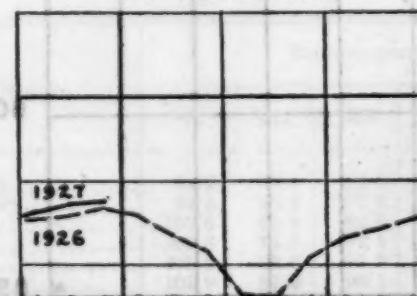
BAKING.



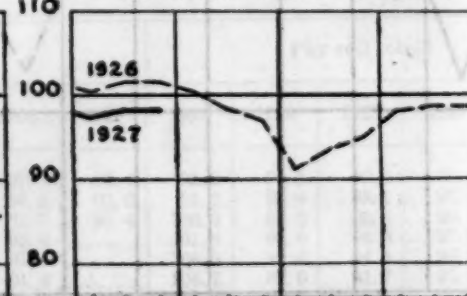
SUGAR REFINING.



COTTON GOODS.



HOSIERY & KNIT GOODS.



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

CHART 2

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.

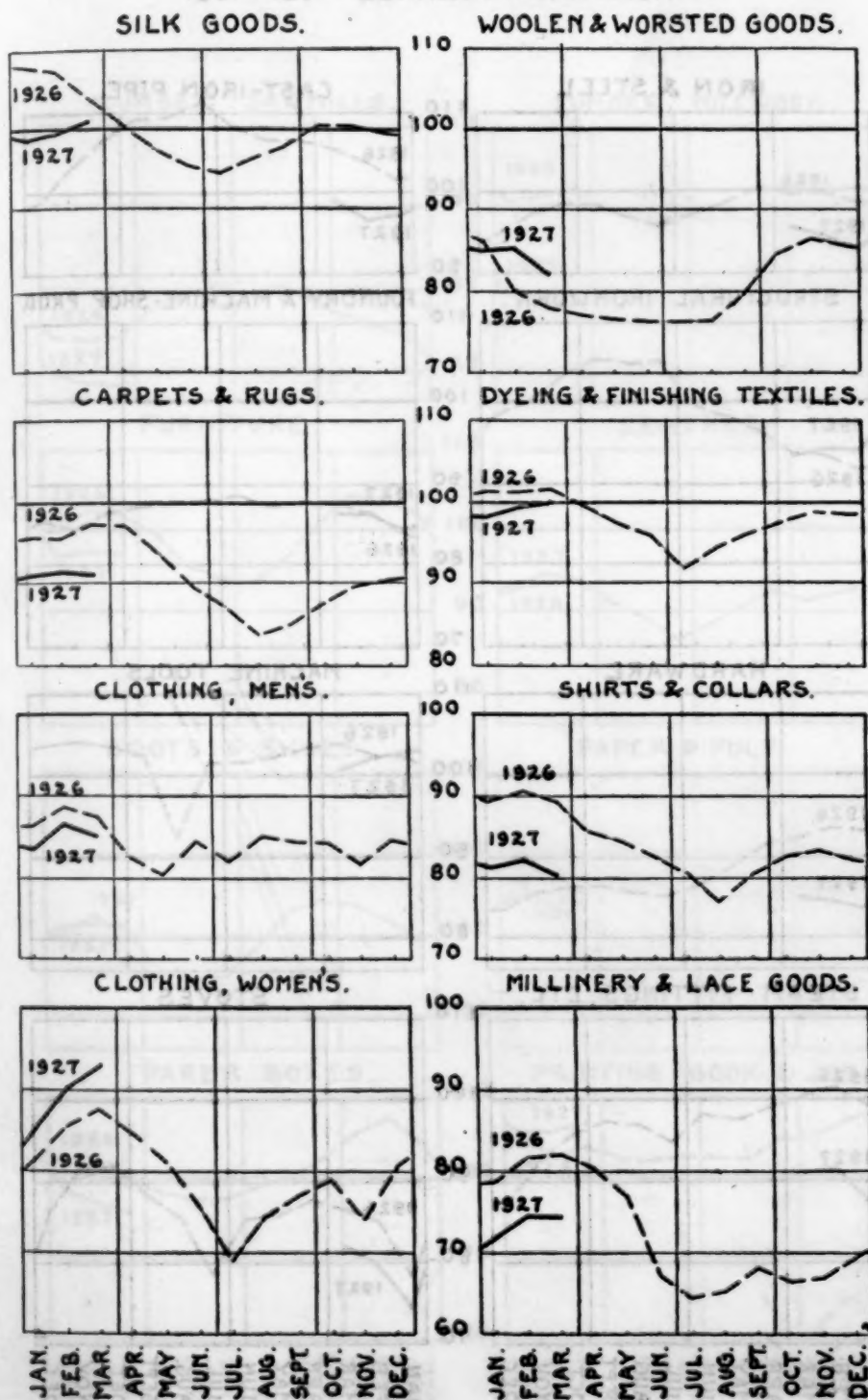


CHART 3.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.

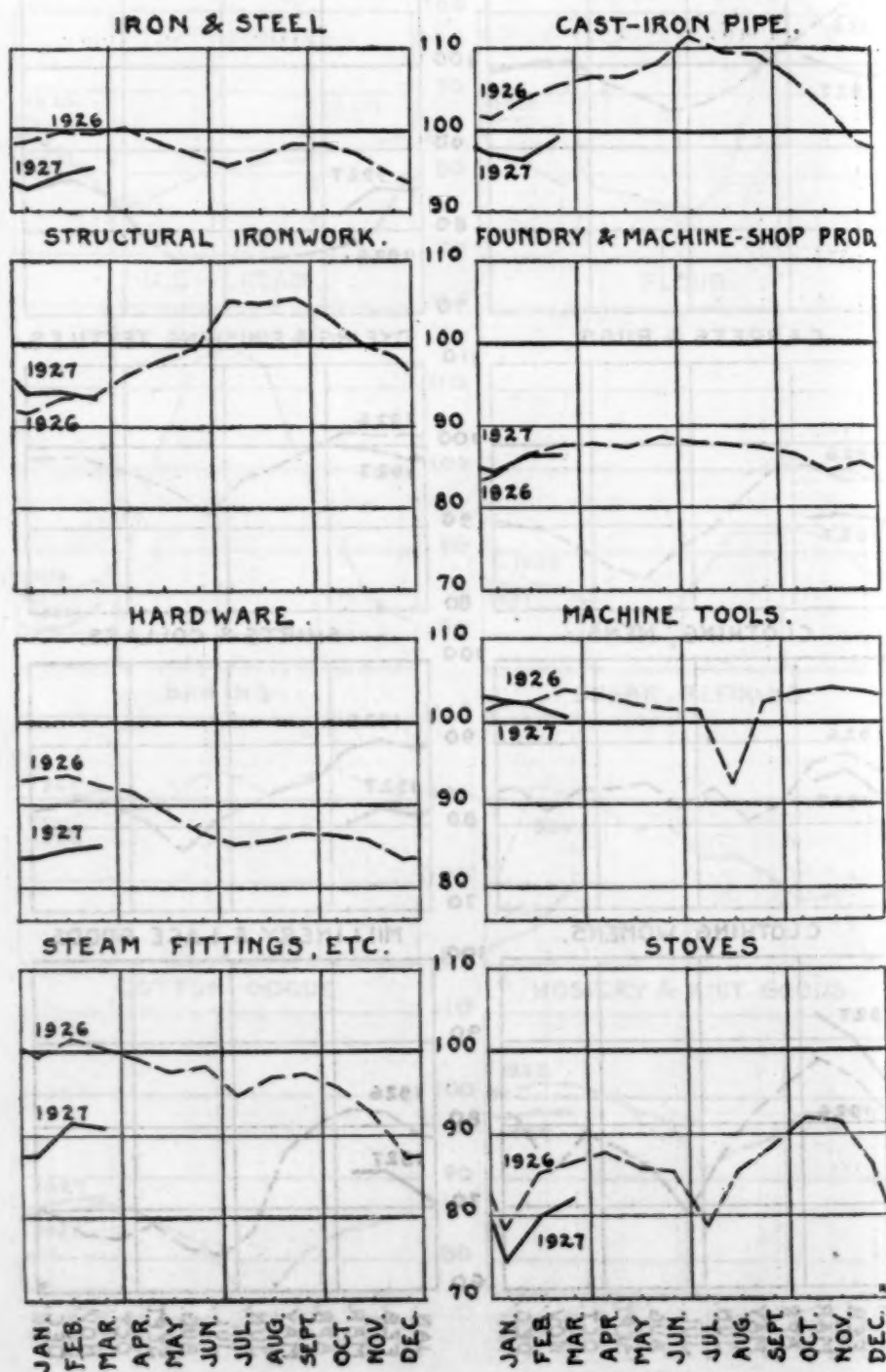


CHART 4

[1054]

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.

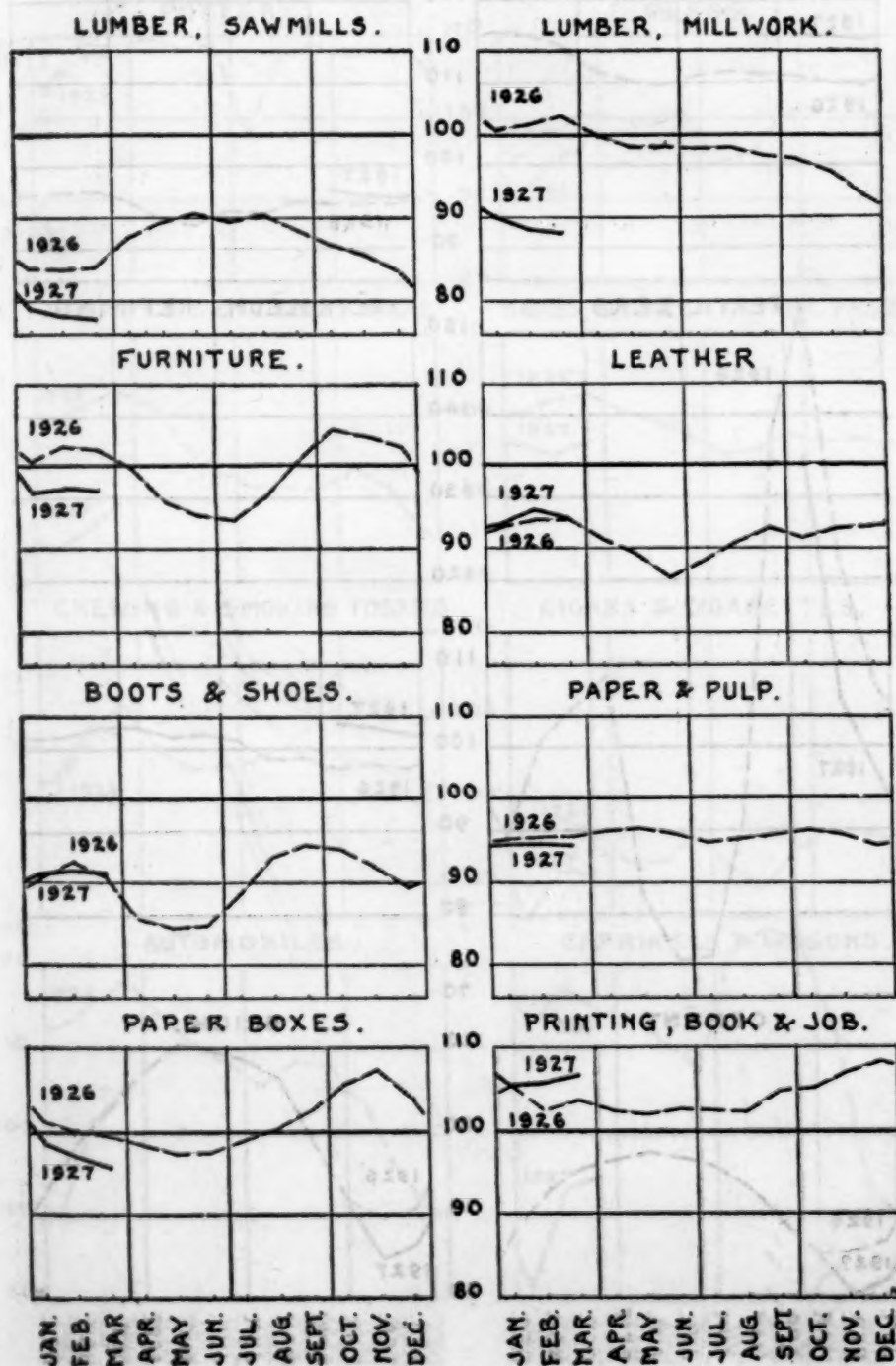


CHART 5

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100

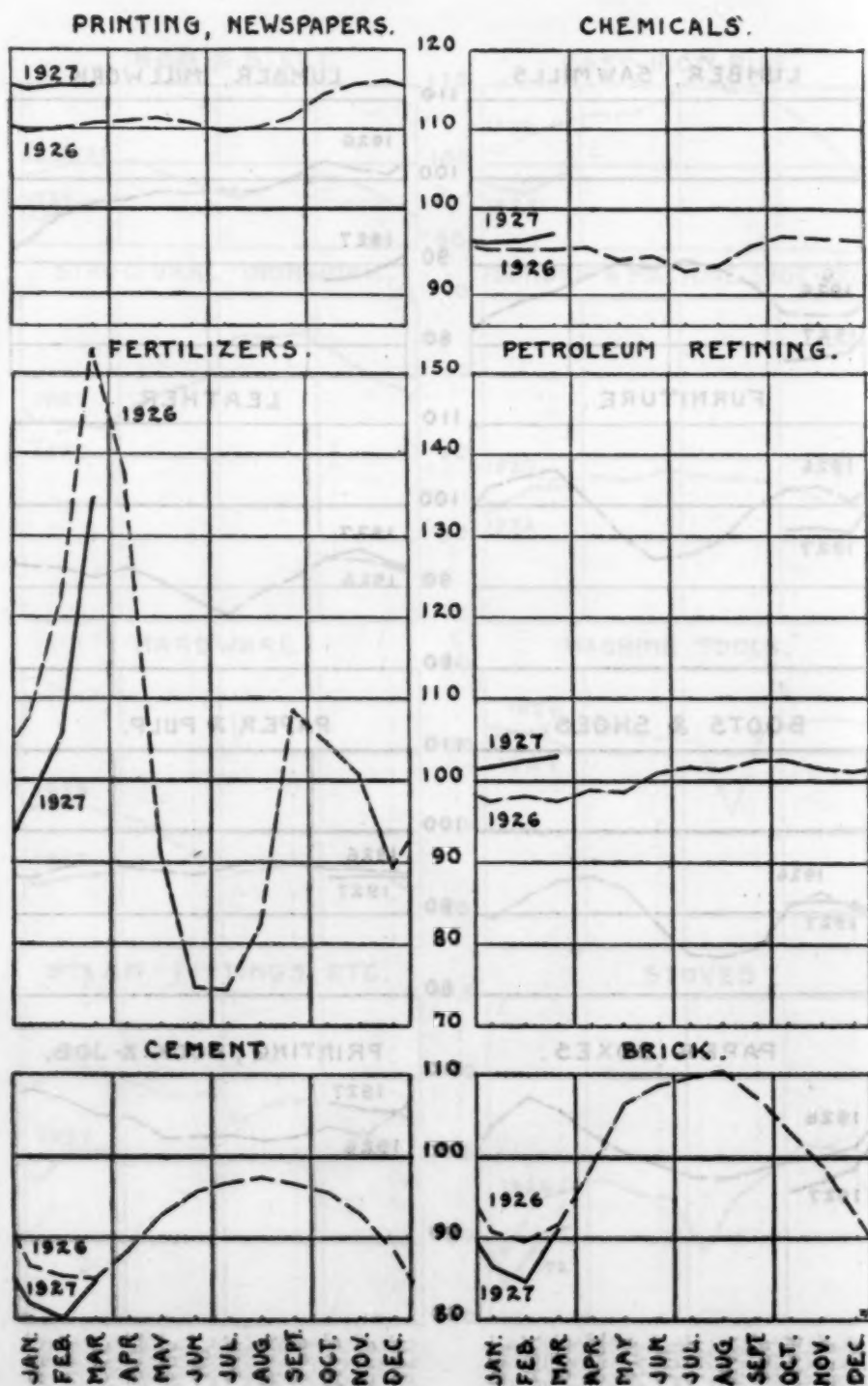


CHART 8

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100

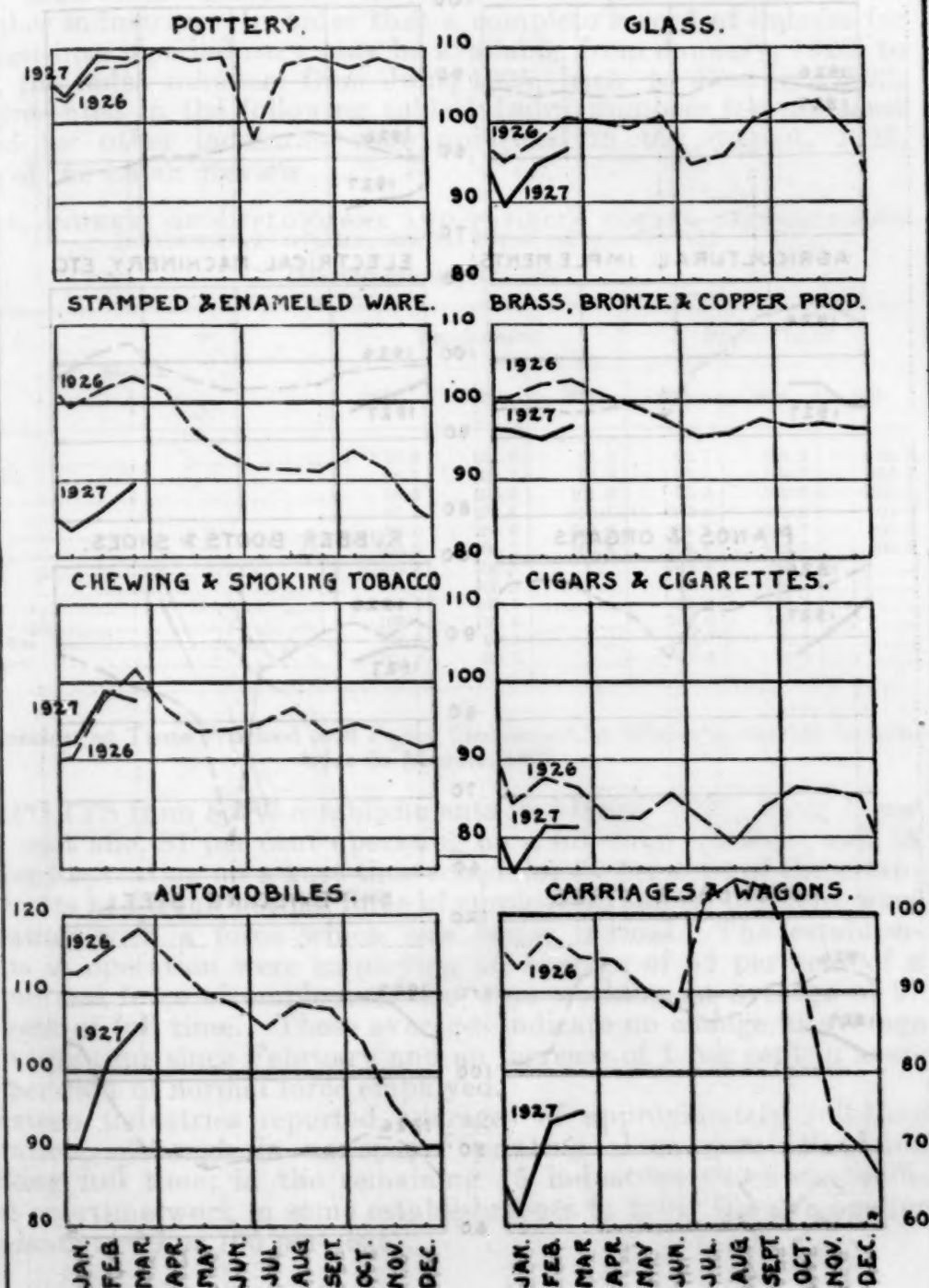
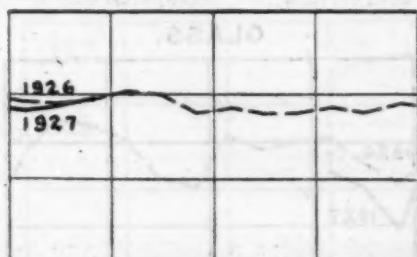


CHART 7

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

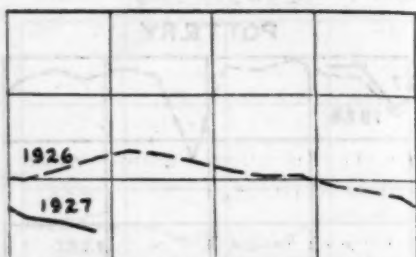
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100

ELECTRIC R.R.



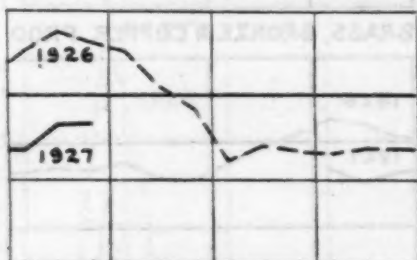
CAR BUILDING & REPAIRING

100

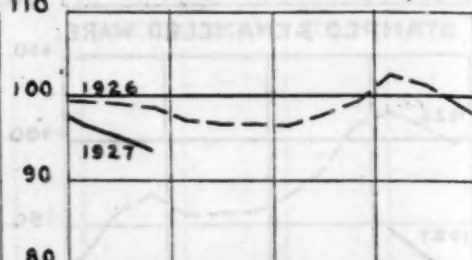


STEAM R.R.

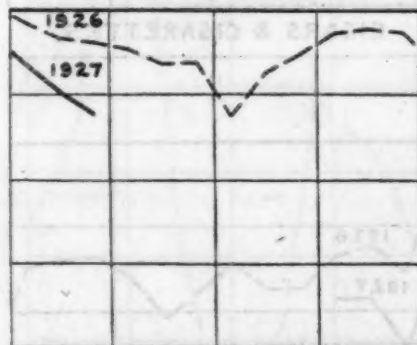
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS



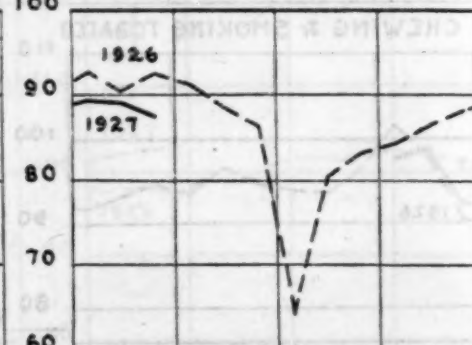
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, ETC.



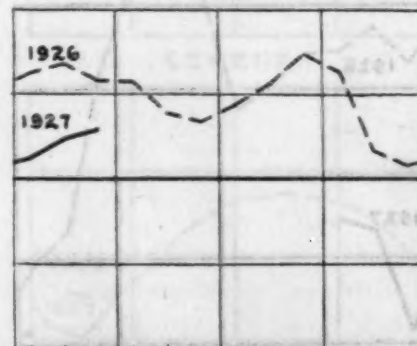
PIANOS & ORGANS.



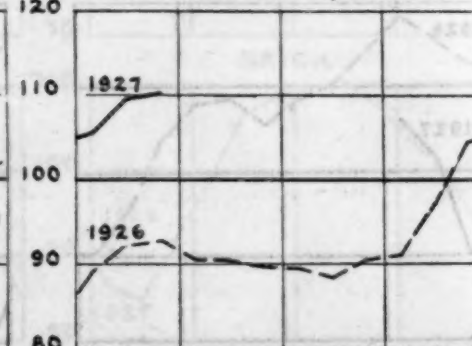
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES.



AUTOMOBILE TIRES.



SHIPBUILDING, STEEL.



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JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

CHART 8

**Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Cast-Iron Pipe,
January, 1923, to June, 1925, Inclusive**

THE cast-iron pipe industry was first included in the study of employment in manufacturing industries in April, 1926. Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in this industry from July, 1925, to December, 1926, were published in the February, 1927, issue of the Labor Review, together with similar indexes for all other industries. In order that a complete record of indexes for the cast-iron pipe industry may be available, from January, 1923, to date, the index numbers from June, 1925, back to January, 1923, are presented in the following table. Index numbers for the same period for other industries were published in the August, 1925, issue of the Labor Review.

TABLE 8.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS, CAST-IRON PIPE INDUSTRY, JANUARY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1925, INCLUSIVE

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	Employment			Pay-roll totals		
	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
January.....	90.6	103.6	96.2	82.7	104.2	95.7
February.....	93.1	106.1	99.2	85.3	109.7	102.7
March.....	95.9	107.5	101.0	92.3	109.9	103.4
April.....	97.8	108.8	100.5	100.5	108.0	103.9
May.....	99.0	108.8	102.0	101.7	109.7	105.3
June.....	103.0	106.2	100.8	108.4	108.5	105.2
July.....	105.3	104.8	-----	105.9	100.2	-----
August.....	104.4	105.0	-----	107.6	104.5	-----
September.....	102.4	101.1	-----	106.3	113.3	-----
October.....	103.1	102.6	-----	108.6	106.0	-----
November.....	102.9	99.3	-----	103.7	98.9	-----
December.....	102.4	95.5	-----	97.0	91.3	-----

Proportion of Time Worked and Force Employed in Manufacturing Industries in March, 1927

REPORTS from 8,280 establishments in March, 1927, show 1 per cent idle, 81 per cent operating on a full-time schedule, and 18 per cent operating on a part-time schedule; 39 per cent of the establishments had a full normal force of employees, and 60 per cent were operating with a force which was below normal. The establishments in operation were employing an average of 88 per cent of a full normal force of employees who were working an average of 97 per cent of full time. These averages indicate no change in average operating time since February and an increase of 1 per cent in average per cent of normal force employed.

Sixteen industries reported averages of approximately full-time operation, although in newspaper printing alone were all plants working full time; in the remaining 15 industries there was sufficient overtime work in some establishments to bring the average for all plants to 99 or 100 per cent.

TABLE 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN MARCH, 1927

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Food and kindred products	1,230	1	73	20	96	35	64	
Slaughtering and meat packing	145		70	30	96	30	70	
Confectionery	209	1	63	36	93	9	89	
Ice cream	152	1	93	6	98	3	96	
Flour	277	4	65	31	91	49	47	
Baking	426		92	8	98	51	49	
Sugar refining, cane	11		91	9	98	36	64	
Textiles and their products	1,357	1	87	12	93	52	47	
Cotton goods	424	(1)	95	5	100	70	30	
Hosiery and knit goods	160	1	85	14	97	48	51	
Silk goods	154	1	91	8	100	49	50	
Woolen and worsted goods	168	2	74	23	96	31	67	
Carpets and rugs	22		82	18	96	41	59	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86		73	27	95	42	58	
Clothing, men's	164	1	85	15	97	42	57	
Shirts and collars	45	2	96	2	100	44	53	
Clothing, women's	95	1	92	7	99	64	35	
Millinery and lace goods	39		82	18	97	21	79	
Iron and steel and their products	1,516	(1)	75	24	96	31	69	
Iron and steel	166	2	78	20	95	22	77	
Cast-iron pipe	44		45	55	83	30	70	
Structural ironwork	125		81	19	98	27	73	
Foundry and machine-shop products	834	(1)	76	24	96	32	68	
Hardware	55		65	35	96	27	73	
Machine tools	136		89	11	99	28	72	
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	86	1	78	21	97	41	58	
Stoves	70		50	50	88	40	60	
Lumber and its products	890	2	78	20	97	33	65	
Lumber, sawmills	388	4	84	13	99	31	65	
Lumber, millwork	185	1	65	35	95	16	83	
Furniture	317		79	21	97	45	55	
Leather and its products	297	1	82	16	96	34	65	
Leather	105	3	92	5	99	39	58	
Boots and shoes	192	1	77	22	95	31	69	
Paper and printing	651	(1)	88	11	98	53	47	
Paper and pulp	142	1	82	17	96	51	48	
Paper boxes	134		72	28	95	22	78	
Printing, book and job	231		94	6	100	48	52	
Printing, newspapers	144		100		100	89	11	
Chemicals and allied products	251		87	13	99	44	56	
Chemicals	108		98	2	100	56	44	
Fertilizers	98		70	30	97	32	68	
Petroleum refining	45		98	2	100	44	56	
Stone, clay, and glass products	534	4	81	15	97	29	67	
Cement	80		96	4	99	20	80	
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	306	5	76	19	96	22	73	
Pottery	50	2	70	28	94	42	56	
Glass	98	4	92	4	99	51	45	
Metal products, other than iron and steel	178		86	14	98	33	67	
Stamped and enameled ware	50		88	12	99	20	80	
Brass	128		85	15	98	38	62	
Tobacco products	114		47	53	93	31	69	
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	21		57	43	95	43	57	
Cigars and cigarettes	93		45	55	92	28	72	

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN MARCH, 1927—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Vehicles for land transportation...	977	(1)	87	12	98	51	49	99
Automobiles.....	148	-----	78	22	98	35	65	83
Carriages and wagons.....	52	2	83	15	96	31	67	79
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	346	-----	97	3	100	66	34	98
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	431	(1)	83	16	97	47	53	88
Miscellaneous industries.....	295	-----	76	24	96	25	75	86
Agricultural implements.....	77	-----	68	32	96	21	79	82
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	107	-----	83	17	97	28	72	86
Pianos and organs.....	24	-----	58	42	94	38	63	88
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	-----	67	33	97	44	56	95
Automobile tires.....	48	-----	69	31	93	15	85	80
Shipbuilding, steel.....	30	-----	97	3	99	30	70	103
Total.....	8,280	1	81	18	97	39	60	88

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Employment and Total Earnings of Railroad Employees, February, 1926, and January and February, 1927

THE number of employees on the 15th of February, 1927, and the total earnings of employees in the entire month of February, 1927, on Class I railroads of the United States, are shown in the table following, together with similar information for January, 1927, and February, 1926. The data are presented for all occupations combined, excluding executives and officials, and also for the six general groups of occupations; under each group data are shown separately for a few of the more important occupations.

Class I railroads are roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 a year and over.

EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, FEBRUARY, 1926, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1927

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings		
	February, 1926	January, 1927	February, 1927	February, 1926	January, 1927	February, 1927
Professional, clerical, and general	282,444	283,344	282,877	\$37,291,849	\$39,055,220	\$37,739,951
Clerks.....	166,097	165,421	165,126	20,542,151	21,523,476	20,550,805
Stenographers and typists.....	25,238	25,497	25,426	3,003,448	3,147,162	3,068,914
Maintenance of way and structures	351,713	351,591	353,516	31,231,409	33,199,584	31,252,524
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	45,840	46,464	47,453	3,247,525	3,393,083	3,181,197
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	179,380	176,376	178,125	12,206,930	12,896,077	11,886,806
Maintenance of equipment and stores	524,762	509,664	509,313	63,041,495	68,043,506	62,545,353
Carmen.....	113,567	108,756	108,804	15,085,198	16,320,993	14,964,417
Machinists.....	61,525	60,255	60,456	8,964,562	9,841,972	8,954,701
Skilled trades helpers.....	115,456	112,400	112,613	11,632,485	12,829,071	11,664,767
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	44,186	43,555	43,113	3,884,782	4,240,771	3,817,017
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	60,784	59,413	59,018	4,527,152	4,836,072	4,394,856
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	206,442	203,952	204,757	23,760,278	25,060,017	23,656,178
Station agents.....	30,742	30,557	30,526	4,460,451	4,743,074	4,466,210
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	25,756	25,479	25,244	3,558,360	3,923,962	3,536,187
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	38,967	35,802	37,029	3,370,852	3,204,940	3,129,426
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	22,279	22,023	21,979	1,654,859	1,681,483	1,666,197
Transportation (yard masters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	24,262	24,279	24,052	4,304,065	4,588,563	4,343,239
Transportation, train and engine	326,645	334,442	329,144	61,046,561	65,995,292	60,995,922
Road conductors.....	36,700	37,243	36,792	8,109,585	8,975,822	8,202,193
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	73,856	75,862	74,461	12,002,839	13,187,721	12,002,301
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	54,787	50,173	55,814	8,823,142	9,898,638	9,000,802
Road engineers and motormen.....	43,577	44,953	44,139	11,017,830	11,927,062	10,696,580
Road firemen and helpers.....	45,317	46,086	45,258	8,197,980	8,868,894	8,158,888
All occupations	1,716,208	1,707,272	1,703,559	220,675,657	236,942,092	220,533,461

State Reports on Employment

California

THE March, 1927, Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, shows the changes in volume of employment and pay roll from February, 1926, to February, 1927, in 809 establishments in that State.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 809 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS, FEBRUARY, 1927, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1926

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in February, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1926	Amount in February, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1926
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	12	1,308	+12.9	\$38,316	+12.9
Lime, cement, plaster.....	8	2,010	+3	57,035	-8.3
Brick, tile, pottery.....	19	2,848	+16.3	72,950	+17.9
Glass.....	9	826	+19.5	28,301	+21.3
Total.....	48	6,992	+11.0	196,602	+8.4
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements.....	7	1,641	+20.0	46,824	+27.2
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	16	2,976	-13.5	92,034	-13.9
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	11	1,127	-16.7	31,493	-14.2
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks.....	8	830	-3.3	26,377	-9.8
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.....	7	2,190	+2.0	64,939	-9.3
Structural and ornamental steel.....	22	4,461	-11.6	140,499	-10.7
Ship and boat building, and naval repairs.....	6	7,171	+50.1	228,616	+46.7
Tin cans.....	7	2,401	+17.5	63,941	+21.1
Other iron-foundry and machine-shop products.....	76	8,079	+5.5	257,236	+10.3
Other sheet-metal products.....	22	1,663	+9	50,655	+6.4
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops.....	19	8,810	+4.8	271,331	+6.3
Total.....	201	41,349	+6.7	1,273,945	+7.7
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging.....	23	9,542	-2.8	254,217	-2.7
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc.....	61	9,081	-6.7	236,072	-12.2
Other wood manufactures.....	43	4,839	+1	141,457	+3.2
Total.....	127	23,462	-3.8	631,746	-5.3
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning.....	8	825	-5.4	23,428	-4.8
Finished leather products.....	6	453	-16.7	9,735	-5.1
Rubber products.....	7	2,638	+2	79,019	+3.8
Total.....	21	3,916	-3.3	112,182	+1.1
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives.....	4	501	+8.0	14,051	+2.5
Mineral oil refining.....	7	12,526	+13.0	486,828	+18.0
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	8	696	-2.5	17,870	-3.1
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	14	2,132	+8.2	56,697	+7.9
Total.....	33	15,855	+11.4	575,446	+15.7
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc.....	13	1,781	-6.6	44,419	-8.4
Printing.....	61	2,541	+3.0	91,318	+3.8
Publishing.....	18	3,928	-8	147,737	+3.2
Other paper products.....	9	984	-9	25,837	+7.2
Total.....	101	9,234	-1.0	309,311	+1.8

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 809 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS, FEBRUARY, 1927, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY, 1926—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in February, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1926	Amount in February, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1926
Textiles:					
Knit goods.....	11	941	-9.2	19,679	-12.0
Other textile products.....	6	1,613	+2.0	36,158	+2.9
Total.....	17	2,554	-2.4	55,837	-2.9
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing.....	26	3,075	+1.4	66,557	-1.0
Women's clothing.....	11	1,034	+17.1	22,089	+18.3
Millinery.....	7	937	+22.6	17,138	+17.4
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	22	3,307	+1.6	79,187	+4.7
Total.....	66	8,353	+5.3	184,971	+5.0
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning, preserving of fruits and vegetables.....	34	4,456	+24.5	86,598	+13.9
Canning, packing of fish.....	7	1,293	+11.7	18,819	-11.7
Confectionery and ice cream.....	27	1,606	-5.0	30,932	-3
Groceries, not elsewhere specified.....	6	512	-4.1	12,355	-5
Bread and bakery products.....	21	3,616	+2.4	103,235	+4.6
Sugar.....	6	2,782	-5.2	80,711	-4.9
Slaughtering and meat products.....	16	2,805	-8.1	84,045	-6.9
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	5	1,007	+3.5	15,497	-2.8
Beverages.....	3	393	-14.6	13,027	+17.6
Dairy products.....	11	2,674	+15.6	92,032	+20.3
Flour and grist mills.....	14	1,213	+5.4	34,514	+10.9
Ice manufactures.....	15	1,064	-3.9	33,782	-4.1
Other food products.....	13	916	-7.1	20,529	-4.4
Total.....	178	24,337	+3.7	635,006	+3.3
Water, light, and power.....	5	7,775	-12.2	233,848	-12.1
Miscellaneous.....	12	2,005	+5.8	51,990	+8.2
Grand total, all industries.....	809	145,832	+2.8	4,265,944	+3.7

Illinois

THE March, 1927, issue of the Labor Bulletin, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, contains the following statistics showing the changes in employment and earnings in Illinois factories in February, 1927, as compared with January, 1927:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN ILLINOIS FACTORIES FROM JANUARY TO FEBRUARY, 1927

Industry	Per cent of change from January to February, 1927			
	Employment			Total earnings
	Males	Females	Total employees	
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	-0.1	-3.4	-0.2	+3.8
Lime, cement, and plaster.....	+5	-37.5	-2	-5
Brick, tile, and pottery.....	+3.8	+2.7	+3.7	+9.7
Glass.....	-5	-4.9	-1.0	-1.1
Total.....	+1.3	-4.3	+1.0	+4.3
Metals, machinery, conveyances:				
Iron and steel.....	+3.5	+2	+3.3	+6.1
Sheet-metal work and hardware.....	+1.4	+3.9	+1.1	+3.3
Tools and cutlery.....	+1.4	+4.2	+1.6	+6.9
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus.....	+1.5	-8.0	+1.1	-5.3
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal.....	+4	.0	+4	-1.4
Cars and locomotives.....	-3.6	-3.8	-3.6	+1.5
Automobiles and accessories.....	+9	+52.4	+6.7	+6.1
Machinery.....	-8	-2.3	-1.2	+8.8
Electrical apparatus.....	-3.4	-3.5	-2.1	-11.2
Agricultural implements.....	+1.6	+8.3	+1.6	+2.8
Instruments and appliances.....	+3.2	+3.3	+5.0	+4.3
Watches, watch cases, clocks, and jewelry.....	+3	-1.6	-.6	+19.4
Total.....	+1.0	+2.8	+5	+5.2
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing-mill products.....	-1.6	+9.3	-1.4	-3.2
Furniture and cabinet work.....	+8	+4.9	+1.2	+9.4
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	-3.9	-.8	-3.3	+20.9
Miscellaneous wood products.....	-.9	-3.7	-1.2	-.2
Household furnishings.....	+2.4	.0	+1.6	+2.8
Total.....	-.6	+2.0	-.3	+7.1
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather.....	+2.7	-5.4	+1.5	+3.1
Furs and fur goods.....	+45.5	.0	+23.3	+27.4
Boots and shoes.....	+2	-.4	+.6	+1.3
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	+5	-7.8	-4.5	+2.7
Total.....	+1.3	-2.3	+.3	+1.9
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals.....	+1.9	-3.7	-1.0	+3.1
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	+5.0	+16.2	+2.7	+5.2
Mineral and vegetable oil.....	-2.4	+13.4	-1.6	+3.5
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	.0	+3.3	+.5	+15.9
Total.....	-.3	+1.9	-.1	+6.4
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes.....	-.5	+2.2	+.1	+5.4
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	+3.8	+.8	+2.5	+7.9
Job printing.....	+1	+2.7	+.7	-2.9
Newspapers and periodicals.....	+1.3	+19.9	+3.1	+2.7
Edition bookbinding.....	+5.7	+7.2	+6.3	+4.9
Total.....	+5	+4.0	+1.4	+7

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN ILLINOIS FACTORIES FROM
JANUARY TO FEBRUARY, 1927—Continued

Industry	Per cent of change from January to February, 1927			
	Employment			Total earnings
	Males	Females	Total employees	
Textiles:				
Cotton and woolen goods.....	+3.2	+1.0	+2.2	-2.4
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery.....	-1.0	+1.7	+1.5	+12.7
Thread and twine.....	+6.3	+5.2	+5.1	+11.5
Total.....	+3.6	+3.1	+2.2	+9.9
Clothing, millinery, laundering:				
Men's clothing.....	+1.7	+1	+3.9	+5.7
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	-21.1	+10.0	-.5	+4.2
Overalls and work clothing.....	-4.0	+11.2	+9.3	+11.7
Men's hats and caps.....	+2.1	.0	+1.4	+14.4
Women's clothing.....	+1.8	+8.8	+7.1	+11.1
Women's underwear.....	-6.7	+12.7	+8.0	+20.5
Women's hats.....	+6.6	+3.1	+3.9	+3.9
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing.....	-.8	-1.1	-1.0	+6
Total.....	+1.3	+2.3	+3.5	+5.9
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products.....	-1.0	-4.5	-1.3	+2.7
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	-7.5	-3.0	-6.8	+8
Miscellaneous groceries.....	+2.7	+32.0	+4.5	+4.8
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-1.8	-7.4	-2.6	-8.2
Dairy products.....	+2	+8.7	+2.7	+9.2
Bread and other bakery products.....	-1.4	+6.6	+1.0	-4
Confectionery.....	+14.4	+2.9	+4.1	-3.0
Beverages.....	-3.1	.0	+1.5	+3.3
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	+5.2	+7.0	+6.2	+6.7
Manufactured ice.....	+4.7	.....	+4.7	+5.7
Ice cream.....	+6.9	+2.0	+6.5	+9.9
Total.....	-.4	+1.3	+1.0	-2.8
Total, all manufacturing industries.....	+6	+1.8	+6	+3.8
Trade—wholesale and retail:				
Department stores.....	-7.6	-.4	-3.4	-2.3
Wholesale dry goods.....	+7	+3.2	+1.9	+2
Wholesale groceries.....	+1.1	.0	+1.8	-1.9
Mail order houses.....	-3.1	-3.0	-5.1	-5.0
Total.....	-3.5	-2.2	-4.6	-4.4
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power.....	-5.5	-8.1	-3.5	-.7
Telephone.....	+2	-1.2	-.7	-3.6
Street railways.....	-4.1	-9.5	-3.3	+1
Railway car repair shops.....	+5	-11.6	+3	+5.9
Total.....	-2.5	-1.6	-2.0	-.5
Coal mining.....	+1.3	.....	+1.3	+12.9
Building and contracting:				
Building construction.....	-21.4	.....	-21.4	-17.1
Road construction.....	-19.5	.....	-19.5	-9.4
Miscellaneous contracting.....	-16.0	.....	-16.0	+38.0
Total.....	-20.6	.....	-20.6	-11.1
Grand total, all industries.....	-.7	-.3	-.6	+2.6

Iowa

THE Iowa Employment Survey for March, 1927, contains the following statistics showing the per cent of change in the number of employees in specified industries in that State in March, 1927, as compared with the previous month:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, FEBRUARY TO MARCH, 1927

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees on pay roll March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1927
Food and kindred products:			
Meat packing.....	8	6,956	-9.2
Cereals.....	2	242	-2.3
Flour.....	3	96	.0
Bakery products.....	8	853	-2.4
Confectionery.....	5	123	+6.0
Poultry, produce, butter, etc.....	8	954	+3.0
Sugar, starch, sirup, glucose, etc.....	4	1,308	+3.3
Other food products, coffee, etc.....	8	260	-4.1
Total.....	46	10,792	-6.0
Textiles:			
Clothing, men's.....	5	410	+1.2
Millinery.....	2	142	-7.8
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods.....	3	512	-1.6
Hosiery, awnings, etc.....	6	693	+1.2
Buttons, pearl.....	8	736	+1.0
Total.....	24	2,493	.0
Iron and steel works:			
Foundry and machine shops.....	28	2,721	-.8
Brass, bronze products, plumbers' supplies.....	4	270	+8.4
Autos, tractors, and engines.....	7	2,307	-.7
Furnaces.....	6	295	+.7
Pumps.....	5	420	+12.9
Agricultural implements.....	10	1,095	-1.5
Washing machines.....	6	2,480	+1.7
Total.....	66	9,588	+.6
Lumber products:			
Millwork, interiors, etc.....	16	2,304	-1.2
Furniture, desks, etc.....	7	1,103	+4.4
Refrigerators.....	3	163	+2.4
Coffins, undertakers' supplies.....	4	156	.0
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies.....	5	115	+20.6
Total.....	35	3,841	+1.1
Leather products:			
Shoes.....	2	250	+.8
Saddlery and harness.....	4	209	-3.7
Fur goods and tanning.....	5	120	+1.7
Gloves and mittens.....	4	360	+10.0
Total.....	15	939	+3.2
Paper products, printing and publishing:			
Paper products.....	5	349	-1.4
Printing and publishing.....	13	1,526	+.3
Total.....	18	1,875	.0
Patent medicines and compounds	8	345	-2.0
Stone and clay products:			
Cement, plaster, gypsum, etc.....	8	1,373	+3.5
Brick and tile.....	16	949	+34.8
Marble and granite, crushed rock and stone.....	4	104	+6.8
Total.....	28	2,426	+14.5
Tobacco and cigars	3	108	-11.5

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, FEBRUARY TO MARCH, 1927--
Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees on pay roll March, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with February, 1927
Railway car shops.....	8	8,944	-2.9
Various industries:			
Auto tires and tubes.....	2	152	+4.1
Brooms and brushes.....	4	153	+5.5
Laundries.....	5	231	+9
Mercantile.....	9	3,268	+13.1
Public service.....	4	3,903	+1
Seeds.....	3	682	+13.1
Wholesale houses.....	23	1,182	+1.9
Commission houses.....	7	184	-1.1
Other industries.....	14	3,094	+1.7
Total.....	71	12,840	+4.5
Grand total, all industries.....	322	54,200	+0.2

Maryland

THE commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland furnished the following report on volume of employment in Maryland from February, 1927, to March, 1927, covering 38,588 employees and a pay roll totaling \$941,181.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND
IN MARCH, 1927

Industry	Estab- lishments reporting both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of em- ployees in March, 1927	Change as com- pared with Febru- ary, 1927	Amount, March, 1927	Change as com- pared with Febru- ary, 1927
Bakery.....	4	420	+6.5	\$10,078	-1.5
Boots and shoes.....	6	1,123	+4	17,811	-9.5
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	8	393	+3	5,227	+4.0
Boxes, wooden.....	3	144	.....	2,542	-5.1
Brass and bronze.....	4	2,361	-3	59,146	+4
Brick, tile, etc.....	4	558	+3.2	12,193	+5.3
Brushes.....	5	643	-1.7	11,832	-2.4
Car building and repairing.....	3	336	-86.5	11,835	-87.3
Chemicals.....	5	1,176	-4.5	31,901	-4.9
Clothing, men's outer garments.....	5	2,390	-2.6	47,417	-13.1
Clothing, women's outer garments.....	4	712	-1.8	9,545	+2
Confectionery.....	7	879	-9.7	12,466	-8.7
Cotton goods.....	5	2,301	+7	38,562	+8
Fertilizer.....	4	727	+15.0	15,595	+15.1
Food preparations.....	3	92	-17.9	2,470	-8.3
Foundry.....	8	932	-5	24,101	-5
Furnishing goods, men's.....	5	886	+7.3	12,705	+7.0
Furniture.....	11	1,111	+8.1	27,610	+3.7
Glass.....	3	1,016	-3.5	22,897	-2.8
Ice cream.....	3	169	+9.7	4,999	+7
Leather goods.....	5	655	.....	12,496	-3.0
Lithographing.....	4	538	+2.2	16,191	+3.2
Lumber and planing.....	8	598	+5.2	14,845	-2
Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	147	+6	3,581	-1.9
Pianos.....	3	1,005	+4.7	25,501	-7.9
Plumbers' supplies.....	4	1,474	-5.1	40,922	-1.1
Printing.....	6	973	-3	36,415	-1.9
Rubber tire manufacture.....	1	2,733	+3.9	145,449	-11.6
Ship building.....	3	575	-13.5	16,636	-1.9
Shirts.....	4	588	-2	7,360	+2.5
Stamping and enameling ware.....	3	1,119	+2.6	21,219	+1.3
Tinware.....	3	2,031	-2.1	44,428	-3.0
Tobacco.....	7	877	-3.5	13,230	+2.2
Umbrellas.....	3	313	-1.0	5,015	+3.0
Miscellaneous.....	18	4,786	-1.4	101,319	-8

Massachusetts

THE following changes in volume of employment in various industries in Massachusetts from January to February, 1927, are taken from a press release issued by the department of labor and industries of that State:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1,057 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK ENDING NEAREST TO JANUARY 15 AND FEBRUARY 15, 1927

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Number of wage earners employed			
		January, 1927	February, 1927		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	16	2,474	4,288	86	4,374
Bookbinding.....	15	954	554	378	932
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	43	2,301	1,939	404	2,343
Boots and shoes.....	89	25,871	23,337	3,168	26,505
Boxes, paper.....	27	2,143	1,622	502	2,124
Boxes, wooden packing.....	12	997	866	132	998
Bread and other bakery products.....	51	4,120	4,145	117	4,262
Carpets and rugs.....	5	3,632	3,184	428	3,612
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads.....	4	2,949	2,984		2,984
Clothing, men's.....	29	3,935	3,884	411	4,295
Clothing, women's.....	34	1,553	1,502	191	1,693
Confectionery.....	18	3,670	2,977	599	3,576
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc.....	15	494	464	8	472
Cotton goods.....	55	42,273	36,792	6,269	43,061
Cutlery and tools.....	20	2,071	1,300	788	2,088
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	10	6,683	4,101	2,630	6,731
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	16	10,569	9,964	328	10,292
Foundry products.....	27	2,811	2,052	711	2,763
Furniture.....	37	3,904	2,965	890	3,855
Gas and by-products.....	13	1,276	1,171	87	1,258
Hosiery and knit goods.....	12	5,325	3,586	1,650	5,236
Jewelry.....	35	2,332	1,505	778	2,283
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	32	6,558	6,568	43	6,611
Machine-shop products.....	47	8,327	7,809	483	8,292
Machining and other tools.....	27	2,721	2,316	444	2,760
Musical instruments.....	13	1,291	580	645	1,225
Paper and wood pulp.....	26	6,618	5,364	1,251	6,615
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	51	4,325	4,152	103	4,255
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	18	2,428	2,422		2,422
Rubber footwear.....	3	9,459	7,556	1,676	9,232
Rubber goods.....	7	2,969	1,629	1,263	2,892
Silk goods.....	10	4,171	4,110	94	4,204
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	5	1,689	305	1,248	1,553
Stationery goods.....	12	1,616	1,527	90	1,617
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	9	1,756	1,732	59	1,791
Stoves and stove linings.....	5	1,242	416	1,180	1,596
Textile machinery and parts.....	13	4,203	927	3,323	4,250
Tobacco.....	5	239	734	52	786
Woolen and worsted goods.....	60	20,249	17,129	3,265	20,394
All other industries.....	131	29,340	26,304	3,211	29,515
Total, all industries.....	1,057	241,538	206,762	38,985	245,747

New Jersey

THE following data, issued by the New Jersey Department of Labor, show changes in volume of employment and pay roll from January to February, 1927, in 871 establishments in that State:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 871 NEW JERSEY ESTABLISHMENTS, FEBRUARY, 1927, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1927

Industry	Number of plants reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in February, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with January, 1927	Amount in February, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with January, 1927
Food and kindred products:					
Baking.....	16	1,427	-1.8	\$45,932	-3.1
Canning and preserving.....	8	4,031	+1.7	82,973	+2.5
Confectionery and ice cream.....	7	310	-9.1	7,805	+7.5
Provisions.....	3	1,365	-3.0	40,779	-8.0
Other food products.....	12	2,470	-1.8	68,871	-3.5
Total.....	46	9,603	- .8	246,360	-2.0
Textiles and their products:					
Carpets and rugs.....	3	1,209	+1.2	37,360	-7.6
Clothing.....	30	4,158	+3.3	81,329	+8.5
Cotton goods.....	16	7,695	+1.3	150,598	+12.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	38	12,402	+2.3	334,827	+6.1
Hats and caps.....	6	1,117	-2.3	31,310	-12.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	17	3,893	+2.1	113,015	+3.6
Millinery and lace.....	10	1,000	+10.0	25,598	+12.0
Shirts and collars.....	9	2,156	+1.8	41,411	+2.6
Silk goods.....	58	9,334	+1.4	243,892	+8.4
Woolen and worsted goods.....	17	9,207	- .5	245,297	+2.3
Miscellaneous textile products.....	10	2,013	-2.2	44,459	-1.7
Total.....	214	54,184	+1.4	1,349,096	+5.2
Iron and steel and their products:					
Cast-iron pipe.....	6	3,281	+7.1	96,361	+10.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	29	22,077	+ .6	612,433	+3.9
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	78	18,813	-1.6	556,741	-3.1
Hardware.....	7	960	+ .2	27,637	- .8
Iron and steel forgings.....	8	778	+2.0	23,620	+7.2
Machine tools.....	22	3,792	-9.4	111,157	-10.7
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	13	4,044	-1.6	123,819	-3.6
Structural-iron work.....	10	1,794	+4.7	52,534	+7.4
Total.....	173	55,539	- .6	1,606,302	+ .1
Lumber and its products:					
Furniture.....	5	1,315	-1.2	38,153	-6.4
Lumber and millwork.....	14	734	+2.7	20,221	+2.6
Total.....	19	2,049	+ .1	58,374	-3.5
Leather and its products:					
Boots and shoes.....	7	1,196	+ .5	31,032	+4.4
Leather.....	24	3,691	-2.0	109,161	-1.8
Leather products.....	4	528		13,136	+ .1
Total.....	35	5,415	-1.3	153,329	- .4
Tobacco products.....	14	3,570	-3.1	61,196	-6.8
Paper and printing:					
Paper and pulp.....	23	4,062	+2.4	124,003	+6.2
Paper boxes.....	18	1,557	-1.7	31,138	-2.0
Printing, book and job.....	11	2,015	+2.1	63,283	+1.0
Printing, newspapers.....	10	1,988	+ .2	82,760	+ .8
Total.....	62	9,622	+1.2	301,164	+2.7

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 871 NEW JERSEY ESTABLISHMENTS, FEBRUARY, 1927, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1927—Continued

Industry	Number of plants reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in February, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with January, 1927	Amount in February, 1927	Per cent of change as compared with January, 1927
Chemicals and allied products:					
Chemicals.....	42	9,385	+2.3	268,634	+5.1
Explosives.....	6	2,184	-8.5	79,687	+30.1
Oils and greases.....	9	1,623	-4.2	47,325	-5.2
Paints and varnish.....	13	1,714	-1	49,312	-8
Petroleum refining.....	8	15,561	-1	537,281	+10.8
Total.....	78	30,467	+1.0	982,239	+9.0
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Brick, tile and terra cotta.....	27	4,060	+1.2	123,319	+4.7
Glass.....	7	3,456	-5	75,537	-1.5
Pottery.....	22	5,140	+2.3	152,245	+1.6
Other products.....	2	981	-4.2	37,564	+23.5
Total.....	58	13,637	+8	388,665	+3.7
Metal products, other than iron and steel:					
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	12	690	-8.1	23,022	-2.2
Sheet metal and enamel ware.....	23	4,938	+1.8	136,333	+2.3
Smelting and refining.....	9	4,037	-2.9	131,281	-3
Wire and wire goods.....	15	8,106	-4	238,630	+5.6
Total.....	59	17,771	-7	529,266	+2.9
Vehicles for land transportation:					
Automobiles and parts.....	13	5,259	-1.7	167,554	-1.8
Car building and repairing, steam railroad.....	9	5,257	-5.4	153,272	-5.1
Total.....	22	10,516	-3.6	320,826	-3.4
Miscellaneous industries:					
Cork and cork specialties.....	5	1,823	+1.6	50,362	+3
Jewelry and novelties.....	29	4,043	-3.3	118,389	-3.1
Laundries.....	8	928	-4	18,883	-5
Musical instruments.....	4	8,352	-9.5	240,593	-12.2
Rubber tires and goods.....	30	9,868	+4.6	267,194	+6.4
Shipbuilding.....	6	7,557	-1.3	224,375	-6.1
Unclassified.....	9	3,499	+1.8	103,667	+3.7
Total.....	91	36,070	-1.6	1,023,463	-3.0
Grand total, all industries.....	871	248,443	-3	7,020,300	+1.9

New York

THE New York State Department of Labor has furnished the following index numbers of employment and pay rolls in New York State factories in February, 1927, as compared with February, 1926, and January, 1927, using the June, 1914, figures as a base.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES, FEBRUARY, 1926, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1927

[June 1914=100]

Industry	Employment			Pay roll		
	February, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1926	February, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1926
Stone, clay, and glass	94	99	99	221	235	224
Miscellaneous stone and minerals	152	154	162	340	359	339
Lime, cement, and plaster	99	102	106	223	222	228
Cement	66	72	79	141	147	161
Brick, tile, and pottery	72	79	72	168	184	159
Brick	39	50	41	102	128	96
Pottery	149	148	139	303	306	287
Glass	85	92	92	195	214	214
Metals and machinery	117	116	126	256	257	269
Silver and jewelry	94	94	97	216	214	224
Brass, copper, and aluminum	133	137	143	307	310	306
Iron and steel	113	109	129	247	232	280
Structural and architectural iron	65	59	69	158	145	162
Sheet metal and hardware	99	95	104	226	222	234
Hardware	162	153	158	276	342	351
Stamped and enameled ware	74	69	84	190	178	208
Firearms, tools, and cutlery	114	112	95	226	218	185
Cutlery and tools	131	130	120	283	275	247
Cooking, heating, and ventilating apparatus	150	145	177	361	328	411
Steam and hot-water heating	179	174	209	448	412	505
Stoves	65	60	74	140	111	161
Machinery, including electrical apparatus	120	122	132	254	280	278
Agricultural implements	60	61	64	129	129	142
Electrical machinery and apparatus	127	131	147	269	284	310
Foundries and machine shops	118	117	123	258	256	256
Automobiles, carriages, and airplanes	144	135	163	294	276	331
Automobiles and parts	152	142	174	309	288	353
Railroad equipment and repair	101	101	113	240	230	258
Locomotives and equipment	83	86	110	196	202	264
Railway repair shops	112	110	114	265	247	255
Boat and ship building	107	103	101	195	206	183
Instruments and appliances	129	125	120	270	258	236
Wood manufactures	96	96	99	231	236	234
Saw and planing mills	68	70	71	161	165	156
Millwork	89	90	94	212	213	205
Sawmills	66	67	64	138	143	133
Furniture and cabinet work	112	114	118	259	267	275
Furniture	115	120	120	265	280	283
Pianos and other musical instruments	109	104	107	281	288	277
Miscellaneous wood, etc.	98	98	101	237	237	238
Furs, leather, and rubber goods	105	103	109	242	236	239
Leather	129	123	115	309	302	270
Furs, and fur goods	79	73	75	216	208	186
Shoes	128	127	133	272	264	273
Other leather and canvas goods	65	63	70	169	165	164
Rubber and gutta percha	83	85	91	222	231	229
Pearl, horn, bone, etc.	70	71	77	176	170	187
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.	108	107	102	239	240	221
Drugs and chemicals	107	107	97	242	243	214
Paints and colors	93	94	98	186	189	191
Oil products	99	99	96	219	224	207
Petroleum refining	79	80	83	179	182	172
Miscellaneous chemicals	129	126	118	286	281	260
Paper	92	93	100	211	213	233

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES, FEBRUARY, 1926, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1927—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll		
	February, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1926	February, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1926
Printing and paper goods.....	97	97	96	225	233	214
Paper boxes and tubes.....	67	68	67	166	170	167
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	100	100	99	222	234	219
Printing and bookmaking.....	102	102	101	233	240	219
Printing, newspapers.....	97	99	99	201	209	195
Printing, book and job.....	103	103	101	241	252	224
Textiles.....	84	82	88	201	191	202
Silk and silk goods.....	65	64	80	143	138	168
Wool manufactures.....	100	100	96	266	262	237
Carpets and rugs.....	119	119	113	332	326	282
Woolens and worsteds.....	66	68	70	158	162	162
Cotton goods.....	101	99	101	223	207	227
Knit goods (except silk).....	71	67	80	152	135	169
Other textiles.....	89	89	91	214	205	215
Dyeing and finishing.....	87	85	83	207	193	208
Clothing and millinery.....	78	75	83	200	184	204
Men's clothing.....	98	92	103	242	221	252
Men's furnishings.....	66	65	76	137	131	161
Shirts and collars.....	66	67	77	122	121	152
Women's clothing.....	69	66	71	205	178	201
Women's underwear.....	63	59	63	156	145	156
Women's headwear.....	98	94	88	264	255	214
Miscellaneous sewing.....	77	76	80	176	183	190
Laundering and cleaning.....	89	87	85	196	196	186
Food and tobacco.....	77	77	84	177	179	188
Flour, feed, and cereals.....	115	117	123	229	239	248
Flour.....	119	122	135	224	239	259
Canning and preserving.....	30	28	35	108	106	122
Other groceries.....	81	81	97	182	185	217
Sugar refining.....	51	51	72	129	129	176
Meat and dairy products.....	113	117	117	229	245	243
Meat packing.....	115	121	121	235	250	247
Bakery products.....	136	134	133	316	308	310
Candy.....	130	133	139	314	326	324
Beverages.....	35	36	36	63	65	63
Tobacco.....	32	31	42	74	75	87
Water, light, and power.....	133	133	133	291	293	288
Total.....	98	96	102	228	226	232

Oklahoma

THE March 15, 1927, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Oklahoma, shows the changes in employment and pay rolls in 710 establishments in that State from January to February, 1927, as follows:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN OKLAHOMA, JANUARY TO FEBRUARY, 1927

Industry	Number of plants reporting	February, 1927			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of change as compared with January, 1927	Amount	Per cent of change as compared with January, 1927
Cottonseed oil mills.....	13	399	+2.3	\$7,730	-1.0
Food production:					
Bakeries.....	35	585	+1.0	15,188	+5.7
Confections.....	7	57	-8.1	959	-2.6
Creameries and dairies.....	11	128	-7.9	2,289	-12.4
Flour mills.....	44	370	+3	8,680	-6
Ice and ice cream.....	33	302	+2.4	8,120	+4
Meat and poultry.....	14	1,431	-4	34,592	-1.0
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills.....	46	2,472	-22.2	71,143	-24.0
Smelters.....	17	2,148	-3.6	60,752	-3.7
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc.....	20	1,164	+8	36,202	+27.7
Machine shops and foundries.....	38	1,290	+6.7	36,196	+5.7
Tank construction and erection.....	16	658	-12.4	17,896	-11.7
Oil industry:					
Producing and gasoline manufacturing.....	123	4,466	+1.7	139,161	+3
Refineries.....	66	6,159	+2.8	206,058	+4.1
Printing: Job work.....	24	247	-5.7	7,447	-8.0
Public utilities:					
Steam railway shops.....	11	1,768	-1.3	49,276	-3.3
Street railways.....	6	719	-8	18,089	+2.4
Water, light, and power.....	50	1,224	+2.1	33,260	+9
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile.....	11	362	+9.0	7,600	+4.1
Cement and plaster.....	6	861	-3	23,360	+8
Crushed stone.....	6	154	-27.0	2,800	-20.4
Glass manufacture.....	9	860	-28.6	17,323	-37.2
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacture.....	9	315	+7.9	4,055	-3.2
Laundries and cleaning.....	52	1,327	+2	24,183	-1.3
Woodwork:					
Sawmills.....	14	389	-4.4	5,472	-2.3
Millwork, etc.....	20	351	+3.8	9,738	+9.1
Total, all industries.....	710	30,226	-2.9	847,568	-2.4

Pennsylvania

THE following report on changes in employment, in weekly man-hours, and in pay-roll totals in Pennsylvania, from February to March, 1927, was furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, IN TOTAL WEEKLY MAN-HOURS, AND IN WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 494 PENNSYLVANIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927

Group and industry	Number of plants reporting	Number of wage earners, week ending—			Total weekly man-hours, week ending—			Total weekly pay roll. Per cent of change February to March, 1927
		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Per cent of change	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Per cent of change	
Metal manufactures:								
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	13	8,761	9,215	+5.2	413,130	454,112	+9.9	+10.4
Car construction and repair	13	8,201	8,016	-2.3	379,298	370,984	-2.2	-4.5
Electrical machinery and apparatus	15	4,935	4,580	-7.2	239,838	216,507	-9.7	-7.6
Engines, machines, and machine tools	31	10,249	10,092	-1.5	514,993	501,552	-2.6	-3.4
Foundries and machine shops	46	8,131	8,244	+1.4	403,109	398,738	-1.1	-.5
Heating appliances and apparatus	5	1,521	1,538	+1.1	76,911	75,651	-1.6	-1.8
Iron and steel blast furnaces	8	8,744	8,789	+.5	428,085	438,530	+2.4	+2.8
Iron and steel forgings	7	1,566	1,533	-2.1	69,359	60,777	-12.4	-15.2
Steel works and rolling mills	25	35,552	35,670	+.3	1,739,973	1,772,303	+1.9	+2.2
Structural-iron works	8	981	930	-5.2	47,730	44,568	-6.6	-8.2
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	17	10,762	10,791	+.3	514,881	527,911	+2.5	+3.4
Shipbuilding	3	5,899	6,138	+4.1	255,868	253,397	-1.0	-.8
Hardware	6	1,208	1,196	-1.0	57,655	56,733	-1.6	-2.2
Nonferrous metals	7	769	765	-.5	38,699	35,669	-7.8	-5.3
Total	204	107,279	107,497	+.2	5,179,529	5,207,432	+.5	+.7
Textile products:								
Carpets and rugs	6	2,125	2,087	-1.8	104,970	103,083	-1.8	-7.0
Clothing	10	1,090	1,039	-4.7	50,802	47,819	-5.9	-3.7
Cotton goods	13	2,041	2,046	+.2	99,255	97,702	-1.6	-1.9
Silk goods	23	9,811	10,166	+3.6	426,091	424,666	-.3	+.5
Woolens and worsteds	10	4,011	3,806	-5.1	197,853	178,874	-9.6	-6.3
Knit goods and hosiery	13	5,710	5,819	+1.9	223,250	230,948	+3.4	.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	5	782	823	+5.2	40,454	35,685	-11.8	-14.5
Total	80	25,570	25,786	+.8	1,142,675	1,118,777	-2.1	-2.4
Foods and tobacco:								
Bakeries	17	1,750	1,733	-1.0	89,360	90,205	+.9	+.8
Confectionery and ice cream	9	793	787	-.8	43,657	43,716	+.1	+.0
Slaughtering and meat packing	9	1,235	1,219	-1.3	62,186	61,194	-1.6	-1.1
Cigars and tobacco	5	219	200	-8.7	8,901	7,886	-11.4	-4.3
Total	40	3,997	3,939	-1.5	204,104	203,001	-.5	-.2
Building materials:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	6	1,031	1,076	+4.4	49,587	53,344	+7.6	+6.0
Cement	7	3,967	3,938	-.7	236,538	240,736	+1.8	+.9
Glass	12	4,697	4,976	+5.9	221,672	230,775	+4.1	+7.9
Pottery	3	604	628	+4.0	27,989	28,699	+2.5	+3.9
Total	28	10,299	10,618	+3.1	535,786	553,554	+3.3	+4.6

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, IN TOTAL WEEKLY MAN-HOURS, AND IN WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 494 PENNSYLVANIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927—Continued

Group and industry	Number of plants reporting	Number of wage earners, week ending—			Total weekly man-hours, week ending—			Total weekly pay roll, Per cent of change February to March, 1927
		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Per cent of change	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Per cent of change	
Construction and contracting:								
Buildings.....	16	753	798	+6.0	30,449	32,297	+6.1	+2.3
Street and highway.....	3	51	87	+70.6	2,052	2,751	+34.1	+17.9
General.....	12	2,482	2,130	-14.2	112,110	104,868	-6.5	-5.8
Total.....	31	3,286	3,015	-8.2	144,611	139,916	-3.2	-3.0
Chemicals and allied products:								
Chemicals and drugs.....	11	824	821	-.4	46,429	46,513	+.2	+.2
Paints and varnishes.....	5	225	235	+4.4	11,136	11,924	+7.1	+9.7
Total.....	16	1,049	1,056	+.7	57,565	58,437	+1.5	+2.0
Miscellaneous industries:								
Lumber and planing-mill products.....	19	1,058	1,100	+4.0	48,823	52,469	+7.5	+4.8
Furniture.....	17	1,369	1,387	+1.3	65,241	68,953	+5.7	+6.9
Leather tanning.....	9	2,122	2,116	-.3	107,282	105,670	-1.5	-3.9
Leather products.....	5	193	194	+.5	8,904	9,951	+10.6	+16.5
Boots and shoes.....	10	1,630	1,647	+1.0	77,863	78,435	+.7	+5.2
Paper and pulp products.....	10	2,674	2,648	-1.0	145,133	144,520	-.4	-.9
Printing and publishing.....	22	1,289	1,303	+1.1	59,177	59,592	+.7	+1.4
Rubber tires and goods.....	3	821	857	+4.4	42,071	44,168	+5.0	+5.4
Total.....	95	11,156	11,252	+.9	554,589	563,758	+1.7	+2.0
Total, all industries.....	494	162,636	163,163	+.3	7,818,859	7,844,875	+.3	+.6

Wisconsin

THE Wisconsin Labor Market for March, 1927, issued by the State industrial commission, contains the following data on volume of employment in Wisconsin industries in February, 1927:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM FEBRUARY, 1926, AND JANUARY, 1927, TO FEBRUARY, 1927

Industry	Per cent of change—			
	January to February, 1927		February, 1926, to February, 1927	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
<i>Manual</i>				
Agriculture.....			+10.8	+24.5
Logging.....	+10.8		.0	-17.6
Mining.....	+6.2	+11.1	-2.9	+4.0
Lead and zinc.....	+7.3	+9.1	-13.3	-1.5
Iron.....	+4.0	+15.7	+31.8	+17.6
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	+7.3	+24.7	+30.6	+25.9
Manufacturing.....	+2.9	+9.1	-5.3	-6.6
Stone and allied industries.....	-2.3	+11.6	+5.8	+4.5
Brick, tile, and cement blocks.....	-6.9	.0	+16.2	+10.7
Stone finishing.....	-.8	+14.3	+2.9	+3.3
Metal.....	+4.7	+15.1	-9.7	-12.6
Pig iron and rolling-mill products.....	+29.1	+27.4	-31.0	-32.5
Structural-iron work.....	+1.1	+1.5	+5.6	+20.8
Foundries and machine shops.....	+8.1	+15.2	-9.1	-8.9
Railroad repair shops.....	+1.2	+5.8	+9	-2.2
Stoves.....	+7	+29.5	-20.7	-24.4
Aluminum and enamelware.....	+5.5	+18.3	+6	+7
Machinery.....	+3.2	+12.6	-16.5	-10.5
Automobiles.....	+8.6	+66.5	-11.9	-27.2
Other metal products.....	-2.4	-8.0	-.9	-11.7
Wood.....	+4.3	+7.2	-9.3	-8.8
Sawmills and planing mills.....	+12.2	+14.6	-17.2	-12.3
Box factories.....	-6.4	+1.9	-7.5	-5.6
Panel and veneer mills.....	+14.7	+8.9	+3.1	-2.3
Furniture.....	-1.7	+7.5	-7.3	-7.1
Sash, door, and interior finish.....	+7	+9	-6.4	-6.7
Other wood products.....	-.9	+2.8	-9.5	-12.6
Rubber.....	+5.3	+15.1	+1.5	+5.2
Leather.....	-2.5	-.6	-9.2	-14.3
Tanning.....	-7.0	-12.0	-37.1	-44.3
Boots and shoes.....	-2.0	-.5	+17.2	+19.6
Other leather products.....	+1.7	+18.9	+2	-.5
Paper.....	+7	+3.6	+2.9	+2.0
Paper and pulp mills.....	+9	+1.3	+7.3	+3.2
Paper boxes.....	+3.0	+6.0	+1.5	+2.0
Other paper products.....	-2.0	-1.9	-13.8	-3.7
Textiles.....	-.8	+4.8	-2.6	-1.0
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	-.9	+7.5	-4.2	-.6
Clothing.....	-1.1	-.1	+3.2	+2.1
Other textile products.....	+3	+6.2	-7.5	-8.2
Foods.....	+2.8	+5.2	+3.2	+4.1
Meat packing.....	-1.0	-2.0	+6.0	+12.5
Baking and confectionery.....	+3	+1.7	+1.3	+8
Milk products.....	+9.6	+16.3	+5.2	+13.6
Canning and preserving.....	-8.8	-6.6	-10.9	-.4
Flour mills.....	+18.0	-.8	-10.8	-15.9
Tobacco manufacturing.....	+2.0	+2	+29.7	+6.3
Other food products.....	+7.7	+16.0	-.6	-2.9
Light and power.....	+1.7	+2.7	+23.2	+27.6
Printing and publishing.....	+4.5	+4.3	+5.3	+8.3
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing.....	+1.4	+4.3	+2.7	+6.9
Chemical (including soap, glue and explosives).....	-13.0	-14.6	-24.0	-19.3
Construction:				
Building.....	-2.7	-.2	-19.5	-6.1
Highway.....	-26.0		-11.4	+2.3
Railroad.....	+8.8	+14.0	-.1	+9.3
Marine, dredging, sewer digging.....	+23.1	+45.3	-47.3	-38.5

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM FEBRUARY, 1926, AND JANUARY, 1927, TO FEBRUARY, 1927—Continued

Industry	Per cent of change—			
	January to February, 1927		February, 1926, to February, 1927	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
<i>Manual—Continued</i>				
Communication:				
Steam railways.....	-0.8	+0.5	-4.6	+4.6
Electric railways.....	.0	+1.8	-4.0	+4.0
Express, telephone, and telegraph.....	-2.0	+3.8	-.6	+3.2
Wholesale trade.....	-.6	+3.7	+11.4	+21.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	+1.9		+8.5	
<i>Nonmanual</i>				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries.....	+1.2	+1.2	+4.2	+5.2
Construction.....	-3.3	-2.9	-6.4	+1.4
Communication.....	-.2	-.4	+1.4	+4.6
Wholesale trade.....	+4	+5.2	-12.1	-7.3
Retail trade (sales force only).....	+6.3	.0	+3.5	-2.9
Miscellaneous professional services.....	+5.2	+1.6	+9.7	-6.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	-2.5		-10.5	

Restoration of Guaranteed Week for English Railway Workers

UNDER the national agreements adopted in 1919 English railway workers were guaranteed a 48-hour week. In the agreement reached after the general strike last spring, this point was temporarily waived. The coal stoppage, following on the general dislocation produced by the strike, led to such a falling off in railway business that the restoration of the guaranteed week would have made it necessary to lay off large numbers of workers. Under the circumstances, the men agreed to a suspension of this guaranty, with the understanding that the work available was to be shared among the workers as fairly as possible.

After the resumption of coal mining the business of the railroads improved and the men began to press for the renewal of the former agreement. To this the companies replied by offering to guarantee wages equivalent to those earned in a 48-hour week, but reserved the right to make up this sum in part by overtime or Sunday work. The men were altogether unwilling to accept this, and for a time there were fears of serious trouble, but on February 16 a compromise was reached, the companies agreeing to restore the guaranteed week progressively. The Labor Gazette (London), in its issue for March, 1927, thus summarizes the terms of the agreement reached:

An agreement signed on February 16, 1927, by representatives of the railway companies, the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks Association provides that as from February 21 each employee concerned shall be guaranteed weekly earnings equivalent to not less than four days' pay at the ordinary rate, and that as from March 14 the guaranty is to be extended to five days per week. As from April 11 the guaranteed week for conciliation grades under the national agreements and full-time working for clerical, supervisory, and other staff on salary or other equivalent basis is to be restored. The railway companies have agreed that the provision as regards the gradual restoration of full-time working shall apply to the clerical, supervisory, and other salaried staff, as well as to the conciliation grades.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are compiled from monthly reports of actual selling prices¹ received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers.

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food March 15, 1926, and February 15 and March 15, 1927, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the retail price per pound of flour was 6.2 cents on March 15, 1926; 5.6 cents on February 15, 1927; and 5.5 cents on March 15, 1927. These figures show decreases of 11 per cent in the year and 2 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows a decrease of 3.8 per cent March 15, 1927, as compared with March 15, 1926, and a decrease of 1.4 per cent March 15, 1927, as compared with February 15, 1927.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, MARCH 15, 1927, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15, 1926

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Mar. 15, 1927, compared with—	
		Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927
		Cents	Cents	Cents		
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.7	40.9	41.1	+1	+0.4
Round steak	do	34.9	35.4	35.6	+2	+1
Rib roast	do	29.9	30.4	30.4	+2	0
Chuck roast	do	22.1	22.7	22.8	+3	+0.4
Plate beef	do	14.6	14.9	14.9	+2	0
Pork chops	do	37.2	35.9	36.6	−2	+2
Bacon	do	48.4	48.5	48.4	0	−0.2
Ham	do	54.0	56.7	56.5	+5	−0.4
Lamb	do	37.9	37.3	38.4	+1	+3
Hens	do	39.4	38.5	38.7	−2	+1
Salmon, canned	do	37.6	33.2	33.0	−12	−1
Milk, fresh	Quart	14.0	14.1	14.1	+1	0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.6	11.4	11.4	−2	0
Butter	Pound	53.6	58.8	59.8	+12	+2
Oleomargarine (all butter substitute)	do	30.9	29.0	28.8	−7	−1
Cheese	do	37.2	37.6	37.3	+0.3	−1
Lard	do	21.9	19.6	19.4	−11	−1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	25.6	25.2	25.2	−2	0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	38.5	44.2	35.4	−8	−20
Bread	Pound	9.4	9.4	9.4	0	0
Flour	do	6.2	5.6	5.5	−11	−2
Corn meal	do	5.2	5.1	5.1	−2	0
Rolls oats	do	9.1	9.1	9.1	0	0

¹In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes the prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities for the dates for which these data are secured.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, MARCH 15, 1927, COMPARED WITH FEBRUARY 15, 1927, AND MARCH 15, 1926—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (—) Mar. 15, 1927, compared with—	
		Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927
		Cents	Cents	Cents		
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	11.0	10.9	10.8	-2	-1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	25.4	25.4	25.5	+0.4	+0.4
Macaroni	Pound	20.3	20.1	20.1	-1	0
Rice	do	11.7	10.8	10.8	-8	0
Beans, navy	do	9.4	9.2	9.1	-3	-1
Potatoes	do	5.6	3.8	3.7	-34	-3
Onions	do	5.9	5.7	5.9	0	+4
Cabbage	do	7.2	4.9	5.2	-28	+6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.1	11.7	11.6	-4	-1
Corn, canned	do	16.6	16.1	15.9	-4	-1
Peas, canned	do	17.7	17.1	17.0	-4	-1
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.2	12.2	12.2	0	0
Sugar	Pound	6.7	7.5	7.4	+10	-1
Tea	do	76.1	77.4	77.5	+2	+0.1
Coffee	do	51.3	49.9	49.3	-4	-1
Prunes	do	17.1	15.8	15.8	-8	0
Raisins	do	14.6	14.4	14.3	-2	-1
Bananas	Dozen	35.3	34.7	34.1	-3	-2
Oranges	do	47.8	47.1	46.9	-2	-0.4
Weighted food index					-3.8	-1.4

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on March 15, 1913, and on March 15 of each year from 1921 to 1927, together with percentage changes in March of each of these specified years, compared with March, 1913. For example, the retail price per pound of butter was 41.4 cents in March, 1913; 57.6 cents in March, 1921; 45.8 cents in March, 1922; 57.6 cents in March, 1923; 58.0 cents in March, 1924; 55.5 cents in March, 1925; 53.6 cents in March, 1926; and 59.8 cents in March, 1927.

As compared with March, 1913, these figures show increases of 39 per cent in March, 1921; 11 per cent in March, 1922; 39 per cent in March, 1923; 40 per cent in March, 1924; 34 per cent in March, 1925; 29 per cent in March, 1926; and 44 per cent in March, 1927.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 58.7 per cent in March, 1927, as compared with March, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE MARCH 15, 1927, OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on March 15—									Per cent of increase Mar. 15 of each specified year compared with Mar. 15, 1913						
		1913	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927		1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.								
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.7	39.1	35.9	37.3	38.9	39.6	40.7	41.1		58	45	51	57	60	65	66
Round steak	do.	21.3	34.9	30.8	31.7	33.1	33.6	34.9	35.6		64	45	49	55	58	64	67
Rib roast	do.	19.4	30.0	27.0	27.6	28.6	29.1	29.9	30.4		55	39	42	47	50	54	57
Chuck roast	do.	15.6	22.5	19.3	19.5	20.6	21.0	22.1	22.8		44	24	25	32	35	42	46
Plate beef	do.	11.8	15.7	13.0	12.8	13.3	13.5	14.6	14.9		33	10	8	13	14	24	26
Pork chops	do.	20.3	35.3	31.3	28.3	26.9	37.4	37.2	36.6		74	54	39	33	84	83	80
Bacon	do.	26.1	41.9	39.0	39.2	36.3	44.4	48.4	48.4		61	49	50	39	70	85	85
Ham	do.	28.0	48.8	49.8	45.0	44.0	51.2	54.0	56.5		88	92	73	69	97	108	117
Lamb, leg of	do.	19.1	34.4	37.5	36.0	37.1	39.0	37.9	38.4		80	96	88	94	104	98	101
Hens	do.	21.4	43.2	37.8	35.8	35.9	36.9	39.4	38.7		102	77	67	68	72	84	81
Salmon, canned, red	do.	38.8	32.6	31.2	31.1	31.2	37.6	33.0									
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.9	15.2	13.0	13.6	13.9	13.8	14.0	14.1		71	46	53	56	55	57	58
Milk, evaporated	(1)	14.6	11.3	12.2	12.1	11.2	11.6	11.4									
Butter	Pound	41.4	57.6	45.8	57.6	58.0	55.5	53.6	59.8		39	11	39	40	34	29	44
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do.	32.4	27.5	28.2	29.7	30.1	30.9	28.8									
Cheese	do.	22.1	39.0	33.0	37.1	36.7	36.5	37.2	37.3		76	49	68	66	65	68	69
Lard	do.	15.6	19.6	17.3	17.4	17.5	23.1	21.9	19.4		26	11	12	12	48	40	24
Vegetable lard substitute	do.	24.6	21.9	22.4	24.5	25.8	25.6	25.2									
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	26.4	41.7	31.8	38.5	34.8	39.1	38.5	35.4		58	20	46	32	48	46	34
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.4	9.4		88	55	55	55	68	68	68
Flour	do.	3.3	6.4	5.3	4.8	4.6	6.4	6.2	5.5		94	61	45	39	94	88	67
Corn meal	do.	2.9	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.5	5.2	5.1		66	34	38	52	90	79	76
Roller oats	do.	10.2	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.1	9.1									
Corn flakes	(2)	13.2	10.2	9.7	9.7	11.1	11.0	10.8									
Wheat cereal	(3)	29.9	26.0	24.7	24.3	24.7	25.4	25.5									
Macaroni	Pound	21.0	20.2	19.8	19.5	20.4	20.3	20.1									
Rice	do.	8.6	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.9	11.7	10.8		14	8	9	13	27	36	26
Beans, navy	do.	8.4	8.9	11.4	9.9	10.4	9.4	9.1									
Potatoes	do.	1.5	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.5	5.6	3.7		67	107	47	87	67	273	147
Onions	do.	3.8	11.6	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.9									
Cabbage	do.	4.2	5.4	6.6	6.2	5.2	7.2	5.2									
Beans, baked	(4)	15.1	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.1	11.6									
Corn, canned	(4)	16.7	15.7	15.4	15.7	17.9	16.6	15.9									
Peas, canned	(4)	18.0	17.7	17.4	18.0	18.5	17.7	17.0									
Tomatoes, canned	(4)	11.8	13.6	12.9	12.9	13.9	12.2	12.2									
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	9.7	6.5	10.2	10.4	7.7	6.7	7.4		80	20	89	93	43	24	37
Tea	do.	54.3	71.1	67.5	68.9	70.9	75.1	76.1	77.5		31	24	27	31	38	40	43
Coffee	do.	29.8	37.1	35.6	37.9	40.8	52.3	51.3	49.3		24	19	27	37	76	72	65
Prunes	do.	20.9	19.2	19.8	17.8	17.3	17.1	15.8									
Raisins	do.	31.7	24.6	18.4	15.7	14.6	14.6	14.3									
Bananas	Dozen	41.6	36.9	36.7	39.0	37.6	35.3	34.1									
Oranges	do.	43.7	53.9	47.9	38.3	48.3	47.8	46.9									
Weighted food index ⁵											61.0	43.1	46.4	48.2	55.9	64.9	58.7

¹15-16 ounce can.

²8-ounce package.

³28-ounce package.

⁴No. 2 can.

⁵Beginning with January, 1921, index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been composed of the articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following articles: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chop, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food for which prices have been secured since 1913, as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for \$1 in specified years, 1913 to 1926, and in February and March, 1927.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1926, AND IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1927

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.
1913	25.4	3.9	22.3	4.5	19.8	5.1	16.0	6.3	12.1	8.3	21.0	4.8
1920	43.7	2.3	39.5	2.5	33.2	3.0	26.2	3.8	18.3	5.5	42.3	2.4
1921	38.8	2.6	34.4	2.9	29.1	3.4	21.2	4.7	14.3	7.0	34.9	2.9
1922	37.4	2.7	32.3	3.1	27.6	3.6	19.7	5.1	12.8	7.8	33.0	3.0
1923	39.1	2.6	33.5	3.0	28.4	3.5	20.2	5.0	12.9	7.8	30.4	3.3
1924	39.6	2.5	33.8	3.0	28.8	3.5	20.8	4.8	13.2	7.6	30.8	3.2
1925	40.6	2.5	34.7	2.9	29.6	3.4	21.6	4.6	13.8	7.2	36.6	2.7
1926	41.3	2.4	35.6	2.8	30.3	3.3	22.5	4.4	14.6	6.8	39.5	2.5
1927:												
February	40.9	2.4	35.4	2.8	30.4	3.3	22.7	4.4	14.9	6.7	35.9	2.8
March	41.1	2.4	35.6	2.8	30.4	3.3	22.8	4.4	14.9	6.7	36.6	2.7
	Bacon		Ham		Hens		Milk		Butter		Cheese	
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per qt.	Qts.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.
1913	27.0	3.7	26.9	3.7	21.3	4.7	8.9	11.2	38.3	2.6	22.1	4.5
1920	52.3	1.9	55.5	1.8	44.7	2.2	16.7	6.0	70.1	1.4	41.6	2.4
1921	42.7	2.3	48.8	2.0	39.7	2.5	14.6	6.8	51.7	1.9	34.0	2.9
1922	39.8	2.5	48.8	2.0	36.0	2.8	13.1	7.6	47.9	2.1	32.9	3.0
1923	39.1	2.6	45.5	2.2	35.0	2.9	13.8	7.2	55.4	1.8	36.9	2.7
1924	37.7	2.7	45.3	2.2	35.3	2.8	13.8	7.2	51.7	1.9	35.3	2.8
1925	46.7	2.1	52.6	1.9	36.6	2.7	14.0	7.1	54.8	1.8	36.7	2.7
1926	50.3	2.0	57.4	1.7	38.8	2.6	14.0	7.1	53.1	1.9	36.6	2.7
1927:												
February	48.5	2.1	56.7	1.8	38.5	2.6	14.1	7.1	58.8	1.7	37.6	2.7
March	48.4	2.1	56.5	1.8	38.7	2.6	14.1	7.1	59.8	1.7	37.3	2.7
	Lard		Eggs		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per doz.	Dozs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.
1913	15.8	6.3	34.5	2.9	5.6	17.9	3.3	30.3	3.0	33.3	8.7	11.5
1920	29.5	3.4	68.1	1.5	11.5	8.7	8.1	12.3	6.5	15.4	17.4	5.7
1921	18.0	5.6	50.9	2.0	9.9	10.1	5.8	17.2	4.5	22.2	9.5	10.5
1922	17.0	5.9	44.4	2.3	8.7	11.5	5.1	19.6	3.9	25.6	9.5	10.5
1923	17.7	5.6	46.5	2.2	8.7	11.5	4.7	21.3	4.1	24.4	9.5	10.5
1924	19.0	5.3	47.8	2.1	8.8	11.4	4.9	20.4	4.7	21.3	10.1	9.9
1925	23.3	4.3	52.1	1.9	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.4	18.5	11.1	9.0
1926	21.9	4.6	48.5	2.1	9.4	10.6	6.0	16.7	5.1	19.6	11.6	8.6
1927:												
February	19.6	5.1	44.2	2.3	9.4	10.6	5.6	17.9	5.1	19.6	10.8	9.3
March	19.4	5.2	35.4	2.8	9.4	10.6	5.5	18.2	5.1	19.6	10.8	9.3
	Potatoes		Sugar		Tea		Coffee					
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.				
1913	1.7	58.8	5.5	18.2	54.4	1.8	29.8	3.4				
1920	6.3	15.9	19.4	5.2	73.3	1.4	47.0	2.1				
1921	3.1	32.3	8.0	12.5	69.7	1.4	36.3	2.8				
1922	2.8	35.7	7.3	13.7	68.1	1.5	36.1	2.8				
1923	2.9	34.5	10.1	9.9	69.5	1.4	37.7	2.7				
1924	2.7	37.0	9.2	10.9	71.5	1.4	43.3	2.3				
1925	3.6	27.8	7.2	13.9	75.5	1.3	51.5	1.9				
1926	4.9	20.4	6.9	14.5	76.7	1.3	51.0	2.0				
1927:												
February	3.8	26.3	7.5	13.3	77.4	1.3	49.9	2.0				
March	3.7	27.0	7.4	13.5	77.5	1.3	49.3	2.0				

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, BY YEARS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1926, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1926, AND JANUARY THROUGH MARCH, 1927

(Average for year 1913=100.0)

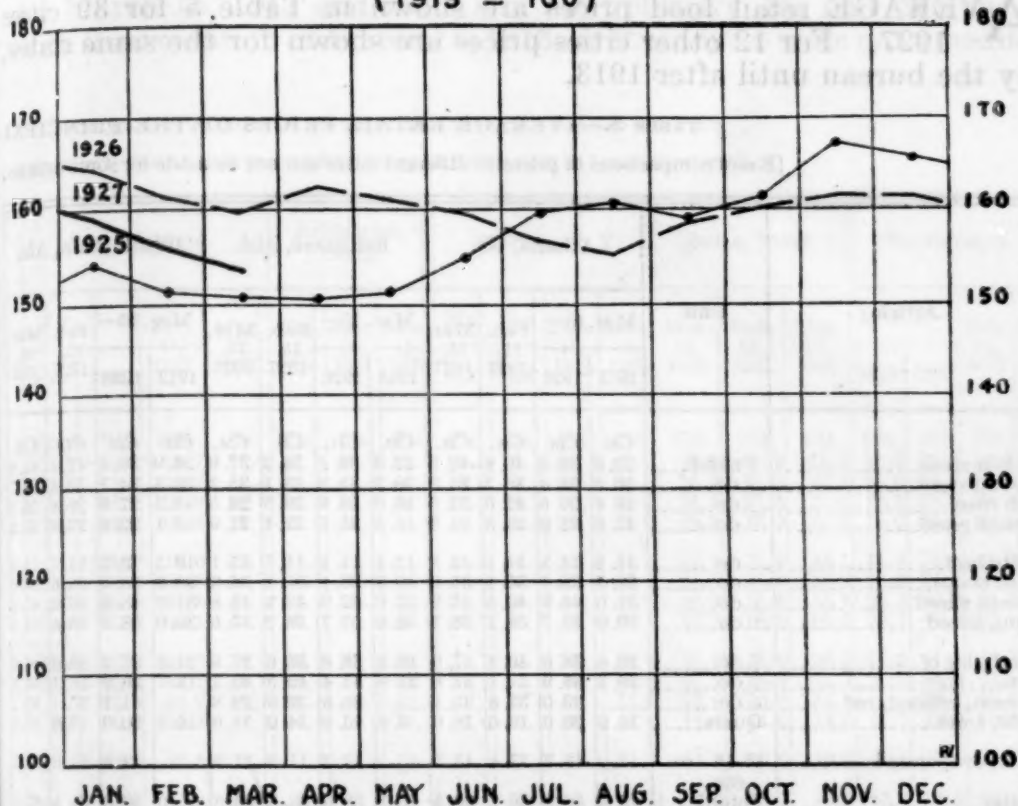
Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Ba- con	Ham	Hens	Milk	But- ter	Cheese
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920.....	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	209.9	187.6	183.0	183.2
1921.....	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	186.4	164.0	135.0	153.9
1922.....	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	169.0	147.2	125.1	148.9
1923.....	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	164.3	155.1	144.7	167.0
1924.....	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	165.7	155.1	135.0	156.7
1925.....	159.8	155.6	140.5	135.0	114.1	174.3	173.0	195.5	171.8	157.3	143.1	166.1
1926.....	162.6	159.6	153.0	140.6	120.7	188.1	186.3	213.4	182.2	157.3	138.6	165.6
1926: January.....	160.6	157.0	151.5	138.1	119.8	173.8	178.5	198.1	181.2	159.6	144.6	170.1
February.....	159.8	156.1	148.0	138.1	120.7	172.9	181.1	199.3	182.6	159.6	142.3	169.7
March.....	160.2	156.5	151.0	138.1	120.7	177.1	179.3	200.7	185.0	157.3	139.9	168.3
April.....	161.8	157.8	152.5	139.4	121.5	182.4	179.6	202.6	190.1	156.2	132.9	165.2
May.....	163.4	160.5	153.5	140.6	120.7	191.9	182.6	207.8	192.5	156.2	130.5	162.9
June.....	165.4	162.3	154.5	141.9	120.7	200.0	190.7	221.9	188.7	155.1	131.3	161.5
July.....	165.4	162.8	155.1	141.9	119.8	198.6	193.7	226.4	184.0	155.1	130.8	161.1
August.....	164.6	162.3	153.5	140.6	118.2	192.9	192.6	225.7	177.9	156.2	132.1	161.5
September.....	165.0	163.2	154.5	141.9	119.8	202.4	192.2	224.5	177.5	157.3	137.1	163.3
October.....	163.4	161.4	154.5	142.5	120.7	202.9	191.5	222.3	176.5	157.3	141.8	166.1
November.....	161.0	159.2	152.5	141.9	121.5	187.1	188.9	217.1	174.2	158.4	145.4	167.0
December.....	160.2	158.3	152.5	141.9	123.1	177.1	183.7	212.3	174.6	159.6	154.8	169.2
1927: January.....	160.6	158.3	153.0	141.9	124.0	174.3	181.1	211.2	180.8	158.4	152.5	170.1
February.....	161.0	158.7	153.5	141.9	123.1	171.0	179.6	210.8	180.8	158.4	153.5	170.1
March.....	161.8	159.6	153.5	142.5	123.1	174.3	179.3	210.0	181.7	158.4	156.1	168.8

Year and month	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Pota- toes	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	All arti- cles ¹
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920.....	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	203.4
1921.....	113.9	147.5	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	128.1	121.8	153.3
1922.....	107.6	128.7	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	125.2	121.1	141.6
1923.....	112.0	134.8	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	127.8	126.5	146.2
1924.....	120.3	138.6	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	131.4	145.3	145.9
1925.....	147.5	151.0	167.9	184.8	180.0	127.6	211.8	130.9	138.8	172.8	157.4
1926.....	138.6	140.6	167.9	181.8	170.0	133.3	288.2	125.5	141.0	171.1	160.6
1926: January.....	141.1	156.2	167.9	187.9	173.3	133.3	341.2	121.8	139.9	172.1	164.3
February.....	140.5	127.0	167.9	190.9	173.3	133.3	335.3	121.8	139.9	172.1	161.5
March.....	138.6	111.6	167.9	187.9	173.3	134.5	329.4	121.8	139.9	172.1	159.9
April.....	136.1	111.9	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	394.1	120.0	140.3	171.5	162.4
May.....	136.1	112.8	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	352.9	121.8	140.4	171.1	161.1
June.....	143.0	118.0	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	294.1	125.5	141.4	171.1	159.7
July.....	144.9	122.0	167.9	181.8	170.0	134.5	241.2	125.5	141.5	171.5	157.0
August.....	143.7	130.1	167.9	181.8	170.0	133.3	211.8	127.3	141.7	171.1	155.7
September.....	141.1	149.3	167.9	175.8	170.0	134.5	229.4	127.3	141.5	171.1	158.5
October.....	133.6	168.7	167.9	172.7	170.0	133.3	223.5	129.1	142.1	170.8	160.0
November.....	133.5	191.3	167.9	172.7	170.0	129.9	235.3	129.1	141.7	170.5	161.6
December.....	129.1	189.0	167.9	169.7	170.0	128.7	235.3	132.7	141.4	170.1	161.8
1927: January.....	126.6	162.0	167.9	169.7	170.0	126.4	235.3	136.4	142.5	168.5	159.3
February.....	124.1	128.1	167.9	169.7	170.0	124.1	223.5	136.4	142.3	167.4	156.0
March.....	122.8	102.6	167.9	166.7	170.0	124.1	217.6	134.5	142.6	165.4	153.8

¹ 30 articles in 1907; 15 articles in 1908-1912; 22 articles in 1913-1920; 43 articles in 1921-1927.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

(1913 = 100)



Retail Prices of Food in

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 39 cities 1927. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates, by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL
[Exact comparisons of prices in different cities can not be made for some articles,

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,
		1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	38.0	40.8	40.8	22.0	39.2	38.2	37.9	24.9	39.4	41.7	41.4
Round steak	do	20.5	34.0	36.5	36.8	20.7	35.2	35.1	35.3	21.3	34.7	36.4	35.7
Rib roast	do	18.4	29.6	32.0	32.5	18.0	29.9	29.5	29.5	19.3	27.9	28.8	28.5
Chuck roast	do	13.0	22.0	24.3	24.6	15.3	21.7	21.4	21.9	16.1	22.6	22.8	23.2
Plate beef	do	11.1	13.3	14.1	13.8	12.4	15.1	14.7	15.1	10.5	13.5	14.7	15.0
Pork chops	do	21.5	36.1	35.1	35.0	19.3	38.1	35.1	35.3	20.0	36.5	35.6	35.6
Bacon, sliced	do	31.0	46.9	46.5	46.2	22.0	42.9	42.9	42.8	31.3	48.3	48.6	47.8
Ham, sliced	do	29.0	53.7	58.1	58.1	30.0	57.7	58.2	57.6	30.0	53.5	56.4	55.6
Lamb, leg of	do	20.6	36.6	40.4	41.0	18.3	38.6	36.6	37.9	21.3	37.2	38.6	40.0
Hens	do	19.3	36.9	37.1	37.8	21.8	41.4	40.5	40.3	18.7	36.0	36.7	36.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	—	39.0	33.8	33.4	—	36.8	29.8	29.8	—	41.1	35.4	35.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	8.8	13.0	14.0	14.0	10.3	20.0	17.0	17.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can.	—	13.7	13.4	13.3	—	11.3	11.3	11.2	—	12.5	12.6	12.5
Butter	Pound	42.4	56.9	59.7	60.5	42.1	58.0	62.8	63.8	45.0	59.0	61.6	62.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	—	31.7	27.2	27.2	—	31.0	29.9	29.6	—	36.6	34.1	33.4
Cheese	do	25.0	35.7	36.9	36.5	23.3	36.0	35.4	35.2	21.8	37.0	37.4	36.8
Lard	do	14.8	21.8	19.1	18.7	14.0	19.9	17.5	17.5	15.4	22.5	20.1	20.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	—	23.6	21.3	21.0	—	24.2	22.9	23.0	—	22.2	23.0	22.6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	20.9	35.4	37.2	33.1	21.7	35.3	44.0	33.8	25.5	36.4	43.0	33.0
Bread	Pound	6.0	10.3	10.8	10.8	5.4	9.8	9.8	9.9	5.0	10.3	10.4	10.4
Flour	do	3.6	7.1	6.5	6.5	3.2	6.0	5.2	5.2	3.8	7.3	6.8	6.7
Corn meal	do	2.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	2.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	2.1	4.1	4.0	4.0
Rollod oats	do	—	9.5	9.6	9.6	—	8.5	8.1	8.1	—	10.1	10.0	10.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	—	11.5	11.8	11.5	—	10.2	10.0	9.9	—	12.2	12.4	12.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	—	26.5	26.4	26.4	—	24.3	24.5	24.4	—	26.6	27.1	27.1
Macaroni	Pound	—	21.9	21.7	21.4	—	19.1	19.0	19.0	—	19.0	18.9	18.8
Rice	do	8.6	11.3	10.5	9.8	9.0	10.6	9.6	9.5	8.2	12.1	10.7	10.8
Beans, navy	do	—	10.7	10.4	10.0	—	8.1	8.2	8.1	—	11.5	10.7	10.2
Potatoes	do	2.0	6.6	4.8	4.7	1.5	5.9	3.9	3.7	1.9	6.8	5.0	5.1
Onions	do	—	7.6	8.0	7.9	—	5.6	5.3	6.0	—	8.0	7.4	7.4
Cabbage	do	—	8.2	5.5	5.2	—	8.9	5.5	6.3	—	7.9	5.9	5.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can.	—	11.8	11.5	11.5	—	10.7	10.5	10.5	—	12.7	12.0	11.7
Corn, canned	do	—	17.8	18.1	17.8	—	15.8	14.9	14.6	—	18.2	18.0	17.7
Peas, canned	do	—	19.2	19.7	19.2	—	16.0	14.8	14.5	—	21.7	20.5	20.8
Tomatoes, canned	do	—	11.6	11.4	11.8	—	10.1	10.9	10.7	—	11.4	11.5	11.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.6	7.1	7.9	7.8	5.1	6.0	6.7	6.5	5.2	7.1	7.9	7.9
Tea	do	60.0	103.5	105.9	105.9	56.0	74.5	73.5	73.4	61.3	92.9	96.2	96.2
Coffee	do	32.0	51.8	51.5	51.3	25.2	47.8	45.7	44.5	28.8	54.0	53.1	53.1
Prunes	do	—	18.2	17.5	17.2	—	14.9	12.9	13.2	—	19.5	18.4	18.6
Raisins	do	—	16.5	16.4	16.5	—	13.3	13.0	12.9	—	15.2	15.1	15.0
Bananas	Dozen	—	29.2	29.1	29.5	—	25.5	27.3	25.9	—	37.9	37.5	37.5
Oranges	do	—	41.7	35.8	36.3	—	46.4	42.9	41.3	—	46.1	41.5	41.2

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

51 Cities on Specified Dates

for March 15, 1913 and 1926, and for February 15, and March 15, with the exception of March 15, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

particularly meats and vegetables, owing to differences in trade practices]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.				Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	
1913	1926						1913	1926						1913	1926			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
34.6	63.2	64.7	65.6	47.8	48.9	48.9	22.0	39.5	40.5	40.7	30.6	31.9	32.3	21.0	33.0	32.7	33.2	
33.0	49.0	50.1	50.4	41.2	41.4	41.7	19.0	33.0	34.4	34.6	26.2	27.8	29.2	20.0	31.5	30.0	30.7	
23.4	38.3	38.0	37.8	36.7	36.6	36.9	17.3	29.6	30.7	30.4	26.5	27.6	27.6	19.3	27.0	26.1	26.8	
17.7	26.4	28.6	27.7	27.3	27.1	26.9	15.3	22.8	23.9	24.0	18.3	18.9	19.0	15.0	20.7	20.4	20.5	
-----	19.7	19.0	18.9	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.5	14.3	14.4	14.5	12.6	12.9	13.1	11.4	15.2	14.7	15.0	
22.2	39.0	37.6	39.1	38.8	37.3	38.7	19.3	40.4	37.2	38.4	36.2	35.6	35.2	23.0	34.7	34.7	35.2	
25.4	46.5	47.9	47.2	52.1	53.5	53.6	21.0	44.5	45.1	44.5	56.2	55.8	55.8	24.3	42.9	42.9	42.4	
28.8	57.6	61.1	61.1	57.0	60.2	60.0	25.0	52.7	54.4	55.1	58.3	60.9	60.5	26.7	48.2	52.1	52.4	
21.8	37.6	38.3	39.4	37.7	37.6	39.5	17.3	35.1	33.0	34.6	39.6	36.0	36.2	21.3	41.7	40.7	41.9	
24.2	42.3	41.1	40.0	42.4	41.7	41.4	21.7	41.7	40.2	40.6	37.2	36.8	37.7	21.8	39.0	37.8	38.1	
37.1	32.7	32.5	33.8	32.8	32.0	32.0	-----	37.6	32.1	31.9	32.6	30.8	31.1	-----	38.1	29.6	29.4	
8.9	14.9	14.3	14.4	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	13.2	13.0	13.0	14.3	14.0	14.0	11.7	18.0	19.0	19.0	
-----	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.5	11.5	-----	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	10.9	10.9	-----	11.9	11.9	11.9	
41.4	54.8	60.3	61.0	55.1	60.0	60.9	40.6	53.8	59.8	59.5	50.8	55.5	56.3	40.4	54.6	58.5	58.2	
31.2	29.6	30.0	30.4	29.4	28.9	28.9	-----	30.4	29.7	29.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	31.8	31.5	31.9	
22.4	39.4	38.1	38.2	40.1	40.1	39.6	21.5	38.5	37.9	38.5	36.6	36.4	36.5	21.0	34.8	36.4	35.9	
15.7	21.7	20.3	19.9	21.1	18.7	19.0	14.1	20.6	18.1	18.2	25.0	23.2	23.3	15.0	23.6	21.0	20.7	
25.4	24.5	24.5	24.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	-----	26.2	26.5	26.6	29.8	29.5	29.5	-----	23.9	22.8	22.7	
32.8	52.5	62.5	52.8	50.9	57.3	49.3	24.7	44.5	48.7	37.2	43.0	51.5	40.4	26.3	41.4	42.2	33.8	
5.9	9.1	8.9	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.9	5.6	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	6.2	10.7	11.0	11.0	
3.7	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	2.9	5.8	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.4	5.3	3.7	7.4	6.9	6.9	
3.5	6.5	6.2	6.5	7.9	7.7	7.7	2.5	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	2.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	
-----	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.5	8.5	8.5	-----	8.7	8.9	8.8	7.2	7.4	7.4	-----	9.4	9.6	9.5	
-----	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.4	10.3	-----	10.4	10.2	10.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	-----	11.7	12.0	11.8	
-----	24.8	25.3	25.2	24.6	24.7	24.7	-----	24.5	24.7	24.6	29.0	28.5	28.5	-----	26.6	26.3	26.3	
-----	23.1	23.0	22.9	22.7	22.7	22.6	-----	21.6	21.4	21.3	19.5	20.4	20.4	-----	19.0	18.6	18.6	
9.2	12.5	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.1	11.5	9.3	11.5	10.4	10.5	12.2	11.2	11.4	5.6	9.7	7.7	7.5	
-----	10.5	9.9	9.7	10.1	9.7	9.7	-----	9.6	8.8	8.5	10.6	10.2	10.2	-----	10.3	10.0	9.8	
1.6	5.9	3.7	3.3	5.7	3.5	3.4	1.4	5.7	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.0	6.7	4.3	4.0	
-----	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	-----	7.4	6.5	6.1	4.8	7.0	7.3	-----	6.9	6.5	6.3	
-----	8.7	6.2	6.9	8.5	6.2	6.8	-----	7.6	4.1	4.6	6.0	6.8	6.8	-----	7.3	4.6	4.4	
-----	14.0	13.1	13.3	11.4	11.1	11.1	-----	10.3	9.9	9.9	14.9	14.0	14.0	-----	10.0	9.8	9.7	
-----	10.4	10.3	18.3	19.8	19.8	19.6	-----	15.8	16.3	16.4	16.0	15.3	14.9	-----	15.5	14.5	14.4	
-----	21.0	20.7	20.4	21.3	21.0	21.3	-----	16.0	16.4	15.9	15.3	15.0	14.8	-----	17.6	17.2	17.5	
-----	12.5	12.7	12.7	13.2	12.9	13.1	-----	13.9	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	-----	10.3	10.5	10.5	
5.3	6.5	7.5	7.4	6.3	7.2	7.2	5.3	6.4	7.3	7.2	7.7	8.7	8.6	5.0	6.3	7.1	7.0	
58.6	74.5	75.1	75.6	59.9	60.6	60.2	45.0	69.8	71.3	70.8	82.7	80.9	81.3	50.0	75.3	76.9	76.9	
33.0	55.8	55.1	54.6	48.8	48.1	47.9	29.3	49.9	48.3	47.6	57.0	56.1	55.1	26.0	46.3	47.1	46.9	
-----	16.7	15.5	15.3	16.2	15.6	15.3	-----	16.5	15.3	14.5	16.8	16.0	14.9	-----	15.8	14.6	14.2	
-----	14.0	13.5	13.5	14.3	14.3	14.4	-----	14.1	13.6	13.7	15.0	15.0	15.0	-----	14.3	14.3	14.3	
-----	46.3	49.4	48.3	35.8	35.0	34.3	-----	42.1	42.8	41.8	15.4	15.6	15.3	-----	36.3	29.3	27.5	
-----	52.1	49.4	48.8	50.5	52.1	51.5	-----	52.8	54.2	53.9	49.9	48.5	47.9	-----	36.5	29.8	28.5	

* Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,
		1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	Cts. 22.0	Cts. 43.3	Cts. 44.7	Cts. 44.8	Cts. 22.4	Cts. 36.8	Cts. 36.5	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 23.7	Cts. 37.1	Cts. 38.6	Cts. 39.0
Round steak.....	do.....	18.9	34.5	36.0	36.0	19.9	33.2	33.4	33.7	21.0	31.0	32.7	33.2
Rib roast.....	do.....	19.4	33.5	34.9	35.1	19.0	29.8	30.8	30.8	19.2	27.0	28.0	28.9
Chuck roast.....	do.....	15.3	24.8	25.3	25.4	14.9	20.8	22.4	22.6	16.2	22.0	23.2	23.4
Plate beef.....	do.....	11.2	14.5	15.2	15.2	12.1	15.0	15.7	15.8	11.8	13.8	13.7	13.6
Pork chops.....	do.....	17.9	35.1	34.8	35.4	20.6	35.8	33.2	34.3	19.8	37.3	35.3	37.2
Bacon, sliced.....	do.....	29.8	52.5	52.3	52.4	25.0	44.6	42.5	42.5	25.6	50.1	48.6	48.7
Ham, sliced.....	do.....	31.3	54.5	58.2	57.6	26.8	53.3	56.7	56.7	33.5	56.8	57.8	57.4
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	19.7	37.9	37.1	38.4	17.4	36.1	35.1	36.1	20.3	36.0	35.0	36.7
Hens.....	do.....	19.9	41.2	38.8	39.6	23.3	41.0	39.8	41.2	22.7	43.0	39.0	39.6
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	38.7	36.6	35.7	35.7	37.1	31.2	30.9	30.9	38.5	33.1	32.9	32.9
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	13.3	13.3	8.8	14.0	14.3	13.7
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can.....	11.0	11.3	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3
Butter.....	Pound.....	40.4	50.8	58.2	58.4	42.9	52.5	59.4	59.8	43.4	55.4	62.2	62.5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....	do.....	28.5	27.1	27.2	27.2	30.9	27.8	27.8	27.8	32.4	29.8	29.9	29.9
Cheese.....	do.....	25.0	41.6	42.2	42.0	21.6	36.2	37.7	36.7	23.0	39.0	38.1	38.7
Lard.....	do.....	14.6	21.4	19.6	19.1	14.0	19.4	17.1	16.9	16.1	22.7	20.7	20.8
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	26.3	26.7	26.7	26.7	25.9	25.6	25.6	25.6	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.8
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	23.4	41.2	48.4	38.8	20.5	32.2	37.8	29.5	27.2	40.3	45.4	36.3
Bread.....	Pound.....	6.1	9.8	9.9	9.9	4.8	9.2	9.0	9.0	5.5	8.1	7.9	7.8
Flour.....	do.....	2.7	5.8	5.3	5.1	3.4	6.3	5.8	5.8	3.2	6.1	5.5	5.5
Corn meal.....	do.....	2.9	6.1	6.8	6.8	2.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.7	5.2	5.3	5.4
Rollod oats.....	do.....	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	24.4	25.6	25.6	25.6	24.7	24.4	24.8	24.8	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	19.3	19.4	19.3	19.3	18.5	18.3	18.5	18.5	21.8	21.8	21.9	21.9
Rice.....	do.....	9.0	11.8	11.4	11.5	8.8	11.3	10.1	10.2	8.5	12.2	11.5	11.2
Beans, navy.....	do.....	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.5
Potatoes.....	do.....	1.3	5.4	3.7	3.4	1.4	5.9	3.9	3.9	1.4	5.7	4.2	3.9
Onions.....	do.....	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3
Cabbage.....	do.....	7.7	5.8	5.6	5.6	7.2	4.4	5.3	5.3	7.6	5.4	5.6	5.6
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.3	12.6	13.0	13.1	13.1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.7	15.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	17.7	17.1	16.9	16.9
Peas, canned.....	do.....	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.3	16.9	17.2	17.2	17.9	18.5	18.4	18.4
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	14.2	13.6	13.5	13.5	12.5	12.0	12.2	12.2	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	4.9	6.5	7.2	7.2	5.1	6.7	7.5	7.5	5.5	6.8	7.8	7.8
Tea.....	do.....	53.3	73.5	73.9	72.6	60.0	78.2	77.5	77.0	50.0	79.5	82.2	81.6
Coffee.....	do.....	30.0	52.1	50.0	49.5	25.6	46.4	45.7	44.1	26.5	54.0	53.9	53.2
Prunes.....	do.....	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.5	17.6	16.2	16.5	16.5	17.2	15.6	15.8	15.8
Raisins.....	do.....	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.1	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	42.2	38.4	38.9	38.9	37.3	37.0	35.5	35.5	39.9	30.6	30.3	30.3
Oranges.....	do.....	51.2	52.2	51.6	51.6	41.4	40.6	40.3	40.3	47.5	49.3	51.5	51.5

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927
			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
37.1	39.0	39.1	21.8	35.1	36.0	36.7	22.7	32.6	33.0	32.8	24.0	40.3	40.9	41.0	32.0	60.2	60.5	60.5
33.0	34.1	34.3	20.3	31.9	32.7	33.3	19.6	28.5	29.7	29.7	19.4	33.1	34.3	34.7	25.0	45.4	45.8	45.2
29.5	30.7	30.7	18.8	28.3	28.8	27.5	16.6	23.3	24.1	23.7	19.8	29.7	31.0	30.9	22.0	31.2	31.0	31.8
23.1	24.7	24.7	15.6	22.4	23.0	22.5	14.6	18.5	19.3	18.9	15.4	22.4	23.0	23.0	17.0	22.3	22.8	22.8
15.2	15.7	15.7	12.5	16.8	17.4	17.9	9.4	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.0	13.9	14.4	14.3	-----	13.2	13.3	13.4
34.6	34.4	34.5	21.2	35.0	34.9	35.8	17.6	33.5	32.0	33.7	18.6	38.9	37.1	38.0	19.5	36.9	36.1	37.1
47.4	49.5	50.5	37.0	47.1	44.0	47.1	27.0	50.0	49.7	50.3	23.0	50.4	50.5	50.0	25.0	44.8	44.6	44.9
53.7	56.9	56.9	31.3	56.8	58.9	59.9	28.3	55.0	56.6	57.6	25.5	58.5	60.9	59.1	29.7	53.2	55.6	56.3
42.4	41.2	43.7	22.0	44.3	44.2	45.0	18.9	34.7	35.4	35.5	17.2	39.6	37.8	39.4	19.3	40.8	40.5	41.1
41.9	38.7	39.6	19.6	33.1	32.6	32.6	20.7	32.4	32.2	33.3	21.6	41.9	40.3	40.5	24.5	43.1	43.2	43.2
39.4	35.5	35.4	41.2	34.9	34.8	34.8	38.0	33.5	33.8	33.8	39.5	33.8	33.3	33.3	38.5	35.2	35.1	35.1
11.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	13.0	13.0	8.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.3	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
11.4	11.5	11.5	13.3	13.1	13.3	13.3	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5
50.4	57.8	58.8	39.0	54.0	56.1	56.1	39.0	49.1	53.4	54.3	40.6	54.2	60.1	60.2	39.9	53.8	56.9	57.6
30.2	28.7	28.6	34.1	31.8	30.5	30.5	29.1	25.0	24.8	24.8	30.0	29.1	28.7	28.7	30.4	30.0	30.8	30.8
37.1	37.3	36.9	20.0	36.4	37.7	37.4	26.1	38.5	37.9	38.3	21.3	37.7	38.8	37.9	24.0	40.3	39.3	39.2
18.6	16.9	16.8	17.0	26.3	21.8	21.2	16.3	22.8	20.0	20.3	16.2	22.5	19.2	19.0	15.0	21.1	18.4	18.1
25.9	26.0	26.0	23.3	22.1	23.4	23.4	23.7	22.2	22.3	22.3	27.1	27.2	27.1	27.1	27.6	26.6	26.6	26.6
28.8	38.9	28.6	24.0	31.4	34.7	27.9	32.2	36.9	33.4	33.4	25.2	41.1	48.3	33.7	32.9	53.6	60.3	48.4
8.1	8.0	8.0	5.6	8.5	9.5	9.5	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	5.6	8.4	8.5	8.5	6.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
6.3	5.4	5.4	3.3	6.0	5.5	5.5	2.6	5.2	4.3	4.3	3.1	6.0	5.4	5.4	3.2	6.5	5.8	5.8
3.7	3.7	4.1	2.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	2.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	3.4	7.1	6.7	6.7
9.2	9.4	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.3	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.5
11.0	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.7	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.5	11.6	11.3	11.3	11.3
24.6	25.8	26.0	27.3	27.3	27.8	27.8	25.9	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.8	25.9	26.0	26.0	25.8	25.3	25.3	25.3
22.4	20.4	20.6	21.2	21.3	22.1	22.1	18.7	20.0	19.6	19.6	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5
13.4	12.6	12.5	9.3	13.0	12.4	11.4	8.6	11.9	10.3	10.1	8.4	12.3	12.1	12.0	10.0	12.1	11.8	11.6
8.4	8.1	7.9	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.9
5.6	3.5	3.3	1.8	6.3	5.2	5.1	1.0	4.7	3.5	3.4	1.2	5.3	2.9	2.9	1.7	5.9	3.8	3.6
6.3	5.2	5.7	7.2	7.3	8.1	8.1	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.5
7.5	4.7	5.2	7.0	5.0	5.3	5.3	6.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	7.6	4.7	5.3	5.3	8.6	6.4	6.4	6.6
12.5	12.0	12.5	14.3	13.5	13.8	13.8	13.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.2	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.4
15.5	14.4	14.7	17.8	18.2	18.4	18.4	15.6	13.9	13.3	13.3	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.1	16.3	16.3	16.3
15.4	15.5	15.1	21.4	21.5	22.0	22.0	16.0	15.2	15.1	15.1	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	18.6	18.3	18.3	18.3
13.0	12.5	13.0	11.9	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.9	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.4	13.2	13.2	13.3
6.9	7.8	7.8	5.7	7.5	8.1	8.1	5.4	7.3	7.8	7.7	5.0	6.9	7.5	7.6	5.2	6.6	7.4	7.3
89.3	89.3	89.3	66.7	106.1	106.2	106.8	52.8	67.1	69.0	68.8	43.3	73.3	74.0	73.8	44.2	60.3	61.2	60.8
51.6	50.6	50.0	36.7	59.8	60.3	59.7	29.4	51.8	50.7	50.2	29.3	51.9	50.4	50.8	33.0	53.5	51.8	51.6
17.9	17.3	17.2	20.2	20.1	21.0	21.0	18.4	16.1	16.5	16.5	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.5	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.3
14.9	14.6	14.3	16.5	16.5	15.8	15.8	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.2	14.0	14.0	13.9
36.7	38.8	38.6	33.3	36.3	36.3	36.3	12.5	12.0	11.8	11.8	36.8	35.6	36.3	36.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
46.5	52.1	51.5	53.1	55.9	52.9	52.9	45.2	47.9	48.7	48.7	50.1	53.0	55.1	55.1	60.0	48.4	47.3	47.3

¹ Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.			Jacksonville, Fla.		
		Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—	
					1913	1926			1913	1926
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 32.8	Cts. 35.1	Cts. 34.3	Cts. 24.8	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 37.7	Cts. 37.6	Cts. 25.8	Cts. 38.1
Round steak	do	31.5	33.1	32.9	23.2	35.8	36.1	36.2	20.3	32.8
Rib roast	do	25.8	27.1	27.1	17.2	28.4	29.4	29.1	25.0	28.9
Chuck roast	do	20.8	21.3	20.9	15.5	24.2	24.7	24.7	15.8	21.1
Plate beef	do	17.5	17.8	17.5	12.3	15.3	15.8	15.7	10.3	12.5
Pork chops	do	35.6	36.2	35.1	20.0	34.9	32.8	33.7	23.0	36.7
Bacon, sliced	do	49.5	48.3	48.1	28.0	45.9	44.3	45.0	26.0	48.7
Ham, sliced	do	50.8	55.4	54.6	29.5	55.7	57.1	57.1	26.8	52.2
Lamb, leg of	do	37.0	33.6	33.6	18.7	40.7	39.2	40.8	20.8	39.6
Hens	do	39.4	35.0	35.2	21.8	39.2	37.2	37.2	22.0	40.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	36.0	31.8	31.3	—	35.6	33.1	32.9	—	38.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.5	15.8	15.6	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	22.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can.	11.6	11.4	11.4	—	10.7	10.7	10.7	—	12.5
Butter	Pound	51.3	56.7	54.2	42.3	51.6	59.5	59.9	43.8	57.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	31.5	28.9	29.4	—	31.7	30.3	29.8	—	32.1
Cheese	do	33.3	34.2	33.7	20.5	37.8	38.4	38.0	22.5	35.0
Lard	do	23.3	20.5	19.3	15.2	19.1	17.5	17.4	15.3	23.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	17.8	16.1	16.6	—	26.4	27.1	27.1	—	24.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	28.7	31.8	26.0	20.0	32.0	39.5	28.6	30.0	38.1
Bread	Pound	9.0	8.8	8.8	5.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	6.5	11.0
Flour	do	6.1	5.4	5.3	3.3	5.9	5.5	5.6	3.8	6.9
Corn meal	do	4.0	4.0	3.9	2.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	2.6	4.2
Rollod oats	do	9.1	8.8	8.9	—	8.0	8.3	8.3	—	10.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	11.8	11.4	11.1	—	10.2	10.1	10.1	—	11.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	25.8	25.4	25.4	—	24.6	24.8	24.8	—	24.7
Macaroni	Pound	18.3	18.6	18.6	—	19.1	19.2	19.2	—	20.3
Rice	do	10.0	9.2	8.9	9.2	11.8	11.4	11.2	6.6	11.2
Beans, navy	do	10.1	9.3	9.3	—	8.2	8.3	8.0	—	10.4
Potatoes	do	5.8	5.0	4.9	1.3	5.3	3.2	3.1	2.3	7.3
Onions	do	5.6	6.6	7.0	—	5.5	5.4	5.3	—	8.4
Cabbage	do	5.6	4.3	4.3	—	7.2	4.7	5.0	—	8.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can.	12.0	11.2	11.2	—	10.7	9.9	9.9	—	10.8
Corn, canned	do	15.6	14.1	14.0	—	15.4	14.1	14.1	—	19.2
Peas, canned	do	14.4	13.4	13.5	—	15.6	13.9	13.9	—	19.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	10.4	11.5	11.3	—	12.5	12.9	12.6	—	11.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.6	7.3	7.3	5.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	5.9	7.0
Tea	do	81.6	84.4	84.3	60.0	85.4	87.9	88.8	60.0	90.7
Coffee	do	45.6	43.1	42.6	31.3	51.1	50.0	49.1	34.5	51.6
Prunes	do	16.2	16.0	14.7	—	19.2	19.0	18.5	—	18.8
Raisins	do	14.7	14.4	14.4	—	16.3	14.8	14.7	—	16.4
Bananas	Dozen	28.0	27.7	27.7	—	30.0	29.5	30.5	—	27.0
Oranges	do	47.5	46.4	44.8	—	45.3	46.2	45.3	—	39.5

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.			Little Rock, Ark.			Los Angeles, Calif.			Louisville, Ky.			Manchester, N. H.		
Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927
1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926	
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
22.8	38.0	37.2	37.0	24.4	33.9	35.5	36.0	22.8	36.5	37.1	37.2	21.8	34.0	35.0
20.2	32.0	32.7	32.7	19.4	30.5	32.3	32.7	20.4	30.0	30.3	30.3	18.9	29.2	31.9
17.7	26.5	26.4	26.7	18.4	26.4	27.5	27.8	19.0	28.4	29.5	29.6	17.9	24.7	25.9
14.7	19.9	19.4	19.3	15.3	19.5	20.8	21.4	16.0	19.5	20.9	20.8	15.3	18.8	20.2
11.4	13.2	13.4	13.5	12.0	14.5	15.9	16.4	12.7	14.4	14.9	14.5	11.9	15.5	16.3
19.2	36.2	32.6	33.6	20.0	34.5	33.3	33.6	24.4	44.9	43.5	43.9	19.6	32.9	32.0
28.4	49.5	47.5	46.1	34.0	48.9	51.2	50.0	33.8	56.9	56.4	57.2	27.8	45.7	48.6
29.7	55.0	55.8	54.8	28.8	50.7	55.0	55.5	34.2	66.3	70.0	69.2	27.9	48.6	52.7
17.3	33.5	33.8	34.7	20.8	40.7	40.8	42.0	19.2	36.4	35.8	35.8	18.1	39.0	38.3
17.4	35.0	34.2	34.0	17.9	32.7	31.6	31.3	26.5	44.0	44.6	44.3	23.1	39.1	38.3
	39.0	35.4	35.2		41.1	33.5	33.9		35.6	31.0	30.9		37.6	31.5
8.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.3	13.0
	11.9	11.6	11.5		12.5	11.9	12.1		10.0	10.2	10.2		11.6	11.8
40.6	51.7	57.2	58.4	43.3	54.7	58.4	58.8	43.5	51.6	56.5	56.0	43.6	54.2	61.2
	27.7	27.1	26.0		30.7	28.8	28.3		32.8	30.5	27.8		33.1	26.9
21.5	36.4	37.7	36.8	21.7	36.9	38.6	37.6	19.5	39.6	39.0	38.3	21.7	37.4	38.0
16.2	21.3	18.8	19.1	15.0	23.4	22.2	21.7	17.9	23.1	21.4	20.8	15.3	21.0	18.2
	27.2	27.4	27.2		23.7	22.3	21.9		26.0	25.6	24.8		28.5	28.7
23.1	33.2	39.7	31.3	20.5	32.1	37.6	27.5	26.0	35.9	34.6	32.4	20.4	30.0	36.6
5.9	10.1	9.6	9.6	6.0	9.4	9.3	9.3	6.2	8.6	8.5	8.5	5.7	9.3	9.3
3.0	6.2	5.3	4.7	3.6	6.8	6.3	6.3	3.6	5.7	5.4	5.4	3.7	6.8	6.0
2.5	5.1	4.7	4.8	2.4	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	2.2	3.8	3.7
	9.3	9.2	9.2		10.8	10.8	10.3		9.7	10.0	10.0		8.3	8.4
	12.2	10.9	11.1		12.0	11.9	11.3		10.1	10.1	10.1		10.7	10.7
	27.0	26.3	26.4		25.0	25.8	25.9		24.8	25.1	25.1		24.3	25.8
	20.4	19.9	19.7		20.4	21.3	20.5		17.6	18.3	18.3		19.5	18.1
8.7	10.9	9.5	9.5	8.3	10.6	8.9	8.8	7.7	11.4	10.3	10.4	8.1	11.4	11.4
	9.3	9.2	9.1		9.7	9.5	9.1		9.4	9.2	9.2		7.9	7.9
1.5	5.3	3.8	3.7	1.7	6.0	4.6	4.6	1.0	5.5	4.4	4.5	1.4	5.8	3.5
	6.5	6.5	6.6		6.9	6.2	6.7		6.0	5.7	6.2		5.9	5.2
	6.4	4.4	4.7		6.8	4.6	4.5		4.7	4.4	4.2		8.5	5.8
	13.2	12.5	12.5		11.4	10.8	10.6		11.7	11.4	11.1		10.8	10.2
	15.0	14.1	14.2		17.2	17.5	16.9		16.4	16.1	15.7		16.1	15.7
	15.7	15.2	14.5		18.2	18.8	18.8		17.5	17.3	17.5		16.1	14.6
	11.9	11.8	11.5		11.5	11.3	11.2		15.4	15.3	15.2		10.3	10.8
5.6	7.1	7.9	7.8	5.7	7.4	7.9	8.1	5.2	6.4	7.2	7.1	5.1	7.0	7.8
54.0	80.9	89.3	89.4	50.0	103.8	105.7	107.4	54.5	74.4	74.9	75.8	62.5	77.6	90.3
27.3	53.5	52.0	51.4	30.8	55.7	53.6	51.9	36.3	54.7	52.6	52.0	27.5	50.6	49.3
	17.5	16.9	16.6		17.7	17.0	18.1		16.4	14.8	14.9		16.7	16.0
	15.4	14.6	14.5		16.2	15.4	15.5		13.0	12.9	12.7		15.4	14.5
	11.5	10.5	10.4		8.9	8.6	8.8		9.8	10.2	9.6		10.9	10.7
	47.8	49.5	49.3		47.1	48.9	52.9		41.8	46.8	43.1		44.5	37.1

No. 2½ can.

Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927
		1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Round steak	do	22.1	35.9	35.5	35.0	21.5	37.1	37.4	37.4	20.0	30.8	31.1	31.4
Rib roast	do	18.4	32.5	33.3	32.5	20.0	32.8	33.4	33.4	18.5	28.0	29.0	28.9
Chuck roast	do	18.7	26.1	25.5	26.0	17.8	27.9	28.2	28.3	18.2	24.1	25.9	25.1
	do	14.4	19.0	19.2	19.2	15.5	23.3	24.3	24.0	15.0	18.6	20.3	20.4
Plate beef	do	11.4	14.8	15.8	15.5	11.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	9.7	11.1	12.6	13.0
Pork chops	do	20.7	34.0	29.5	31.3	18.8	35.0	32.8	34.2	17.8	34.7	33.0	33.5
Bacon, sliced	do	29.3	42.5	41.3	41.0	27.3	46.8	48.0	47.8	25.0	49.2	47.4	47.5
Ham, sliced	do	26.4	51.3	54.5	54.0	26.8	49.6	51.8	51.4	27.5	51.8	53.2	52.9
Lamb, leg of	do	20.4	37.9	37.0	37.6	20.0	37.8	37.9	39.0	15.7	34.8	34.1	34.7
Hens	do	19.6	34.9	32.8	33.5	21.8	38.2	35.7	37.0	19.5	35.6	35.4	35.1
Salmon, canned, red	do		33.3	33.3	32.8		32.1	33.4	33.4		39.2	38.9	38.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	7.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		11.4	11.0	11.0		11.3	11.0	11.0		12.1	11.6	11.6
Butter	Pound	42.1	52.4	57.1	57.5	39.6	50.4	57.5	57.5	39.0	49.8	55.9	56.4
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do		27.7	27.8	27.0		28.4	26.7	26.4		29.3	25.3	25.5
Cheese	do	21.3	33.9	35.2	34.1	22.0	34.1	36.1	35.7	20.3	35.3	36.0	35.8
Lard	do	15.4	10.6	16.5	16.1	15.3	21.9	19.1	18.9	15.3	20.5	18.0	18.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do		23.4	19.6	19.9		26.8	26.7	26.7		27.4	27.1	27.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	21.9	34.0	37.7	28.4	23.2	33.6	40.2	29.5	22.4	34.2	40.0	38.9
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.7	9.5	9.5	5.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.6	9.9	9.1	9.0
Flour	do	3.6	7.0	6.0	6.1	3.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	2.9	5.7	5.2	5.2
Corn meal	do	2.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.3	5.7	5.5	5.6	2.4	5.5	5.4	5.3
Rolled oats	do		9.4	9.0	9.1		8.6	8.4	8.4		8.5	8.2	8.1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.		11.0	10.8	10.7		10.4	10.3	10.1		10.7	10.7	10.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.		25.9	25.2	25.2		24.4	24.4	24.2		25.7	25.5	25.6
Macaroni	Pound		19.5	19.7	18.8		18.0	17.3	17.5		19.3	18.8	18.9
Rice	do	7.5	10.8	9.0	8.8	9.0	11.7	10.6	10.5	9.1	11.9	10.9	10.4
Beans, navy	do		9.6	9.3	8.9		8.5	8.4	8.0		9.3	9.5	9.4
Potatoes	do	1.6	5.9	4.3	4.2	1.2	4.8	3.1	2.7	1.0	5.0	3.2	3.0
Onions	do		5.5	5.3	6.1		5.1	5.1	5.3		5.5	5.6	5.7
Cabbage	do		6.0	3.8	3.8		7.9	4.9	5.0		7.2	4.2	4.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		11.8	11.4	11.3		11.1	11.0	11.1		13.2	12.4	12.1
Corn, canned	do		16.4	15.0	14.5		16.4	15.3	15.5		15.7	14.2	14.2
Peas, canned	do		18.1	15.7	15.2		16.9	15.7	15.5		15.7	14.3	13.3
Tomatoes, canned	do		11.0	10.0	9.7		13.6	13.5	13.6		14.2	13.6	13.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	6.8	7.2	7.2	5.4	6.3	7.2	7.2	5.6	6.8	7.6	7.5
Tea	do	63.8	95.8	99.4	99.4	50.0	71.4	71.1	71.2	45.0	62.4	61.4	60.3
Coffee	do	27.5	51.8	48.8	48.1	27.5	47.0	45.0	43.3	30.8	54.3	53.3	52.3
Prunes	do		18.1	15.4	15.0		17.5	15.6	15.6		17.3	15.5	15.4
Raisins	do		15.4	14.7	14.6		14.7	14.8	14.6		15.4	14.5	14.8
Bananas	Dozen		9.8	8.7	8.1		9.8	9.8	9.6		11.7	12.0	12.0
Oranges	do		47.0	35.3	34.8		49.3	46.9	47.9		49.4	48.0	47.1

1 Whole.

2 Per pound.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927
			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926			1913	1926		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
35.0	34.5	35.0	26.2	44.2	44.8	44.7	30.4	53.2	54.3	53.7	20.0	35.8	36.0	36.6	25.4	44.8	44.0	44.3
34.2	33.6	34.1	25.6	42.2	42.5	42.5	26.6	43.9	43.8	43.4	17.5	31.2	31.2	32.3	23.8	42.5	42.4	42.5
28.3	28.6	28.6	20.0	34.9	34.9	35.0	23.0	35.4	35.6	36.0	19.6	30.0	30.2	30.6	21.7	38.3	38.6	38.5
23.3	23.6	23.2	16.8	24.3	24.1	23.8	18.0	26.8	26.5	26.4	13.0	21.7	20.8	21.1	15.8	24.4	24.8	24.5
18.3	17.7	17.7	12.0	13.7	12.8	12.8	15.3	15.6	15.6	11.1	17.5	17.8	18.3	14.5	20.4	19.5	19.1	
40.0	38.6	38.2	21.2	36.1	35.8	36.4	21.2	36.8	36.1	37.3	21.1	36.7	36.3	37.8	21.3	39.9	38.6	39.7
47.0	48.5	48.1	23.4	44.9	46.7	40.5	26.7	49.5	48.8	48.7	29.3	47.5	50.2	49.9	23.6	50.6	49.1	49.3
50.0	52.3	53.1	19.8	55.7	55.9	53.9	30.0	57.5	61.3	60.1	26.0	52.1	54.3	54.6	28.5	59.5	61.3	61.4
41.9	40.0	40.7	21.2	37.1	36.5	37.2	19.0	37.9	37.8	39.3	20.5	37.9	38.4	40.1	17.3	36.1	35.8	38.1
37.5	38.2	36.8	23.2	38.6	37.3	37.5	23.0	42.8	41.8	41.8	23.2	38.9	38.3	38.8	21.1	41.2	40.5	39.9
38.4	32.0	32.0	9.0	36.9	31.0	30.2	9.0	35.5	31.2	31.1	10.0	37.3	38.7	37.8	9.0	35.8	29.9	29.3
18.5	18.5	18.5	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
11.7	11.6	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.0
57.4	61.5	60.8	43.8	53.6	60.8	59.9	39.0	54.8	57.5	59.7	41.9	54.0	59.1	59.8	41.2	53.6	60.4	59.8
31.6	29.2	28.9	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.4	33.1	30.8	31.1	31.1	31.6	28.9	29.0	29.0	30.9	29.8	29.7	29.7
36.1	38.5	38.1	24.5	39.6	39.5	39.7	22.0	38.8	39.8	39.7	21.4	35.6	38.0	37.5	19.8	38.5	38.0	38.2
22.2	19.6	19.2	15.7	22.7	19.8	19.2	15.3	22.5	19.3	19.1	14.6	21.4	19.9	19.8	16.0	23.0	20.3	20.1
21.6	20.3	20.2	35.0	49.0	54.5	44.1	32.0	52.4	60.6	50.7	23.4	33.1	39.4	35.8	31.8	49.5	53.9	44.7
34.6	32.2	31.1	5.6	9.3	9.5	9.6	0.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	5.1	8.9	8.9	8.8	6.0	9.6	9.7	9.7
9.8	10.1	10.1	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.5	3.1	6.3	5.5	5.5	3.8	7.6	6.8</					

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar. 15—		Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
		15, 1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	1913	1926	15, 1927	15, 1927	15, 1926	15, 1927	15, 1927
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 40.2	Cts. 39.8	Cts. 40.0	Cts. 24.5	Cts. 36.5	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 37.0	Cts. 32.5	Cts. 35.0	Cts. 35.5
Round steak	do	33.9	33.8	34.2	20.8	33.1	33.8	33.8	32.1	33.5	33.9
Rib roast	do	31.9	31.2	31.2	17.9	26.0	26.4	26.0	24.4	25.0	25.5
Chuck roast	do	22.6	23.0	23.3	15.5	21.9	22.0	22.1	20.2	21.0	21.5
Plate beef	do	16.1	15.6	16.2	10.3	12.2	12.9	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.3
Pork chops	do	36.0	34.8	35.5	18.2	35.4	33.8	35.2	33.5	33.5	33.7
Bacon, sliced	do	43.9	45.1	43.5	27.0	51.6	51.0	50.6	49.7	50.4	50.4
Ham, sliced	do	46.8	48.0	46.5	29.0	56.1	58.2	58.2	52.3	56.8	57.7
Lamb, leg of	do	40.0	39.2	40.0	18.0	36.5	36.0	36.6	35.8	38.6	38.6
Hens	do	40.1	39.2	39.4	18.5	34.2	32.9	32.9	36.4	35.1	35.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	37.4	33.9	33.7	—	38.6	35.1	35.4	38.3	35.1	35.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.5	17.5	17.5	8.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.7	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.3	11.2	11.2	—	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.4	11.3
Butter	Pound	55.9	60.4	59.9	39.6	49.5	54.7	55.8	49.1	56.6	56.9
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	29.2	28.1	28.1	—	30.4	26.0	26.1	30.9	28.9	28.4
Cheese	do	34.6	35.0	34.8	22.9	37.2	36.4	37.0	35.4	38.0	37.5
Lard	do	20.9	18.6	18.6	17.3	24.2	22.1	21.8	22.4	20.0	19.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.0	21.8	21.7	—	28.1	26.6	26.6	27.1	27.1	27.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	35.3	41.5	34.0	20.5	31.5	35.5	28.9	30.7	42.5	27.8
Bread	Pound	9.5	9.9	9.9	5.2	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0
Flour	do	6.3	5.8	5.8	2.9	5.5	4.7	4.6	6.0	5.5	5.4
Corn meal	do	4.6	4.3	4.3	2.3	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Rolled oats	do	8.5	9.0	9.1	—	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.1	8.8	8.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	10.4	10.3	10.3	—	12.3	12.7	12.2	12.0	11.6	11.3
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.0	24.5	24.3	—	28.3	28.0	28.0	25.3	26.4	26.3
Macaroni	Pound	19.1	19.3	19.3	—	21.2	20.6	20.5	20.5	18.7	18.7
Rice	do	12.1	11.9	11.6	8.5	11.6	11.0	11.0	11.7	11.8	11.7
Beans, navy	do	8.5	8.3	8.3	—	10.0	9.7	10.0	9.0	8.8	8.6
Potatoes	do	6.0	4.3	4.2	1.3	5.5	3.8	3.7	5.2	3.3	3.2
Onions	do	6.3	6.3	6.4	—	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.6
Cabbage	do	7.2	5.0	5.1	—	7.1	4.6	5.1	7.7	5.1	5.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.0	9.7	9.7	—	14.1	13.1	13.2	11.9	11.3	11.1
Corn, canned	do	15.5	15.0	14.6	—	15.9	16.3	16.2	15.6	16.2	16.2
Peas, canned	do	19.9	19.9	19.5	—	16.7	15.4	15.3	17.8	17.5	17.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	10.2	10.1	9.9	—	14.4	13.2	13.2	14.0	12.7	12.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	7.0	7.0	5.7	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.3	8.4	8.4
Tea	do	89.4	93.2	93.2	56.0	79.1	79.4	79.4	65.1	72.1	71.7
Coffee	do	50.2	50.6	50.2	30.0	57.3	54.2	53.6	51.6	50.0	50.5
Prunes	do	16.4	15.1	15.1	—	17.7	16.8	16.3	20.2	18.2	17.8
Raisins	do	14.1	14.5	14.4	—	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.0	14.5	14.5
Bananas	Dozen	32.5	33.0	33.0	—	11.4	11.8	11.7	9.9	11.4	11.1
Oranges	do	49.0	50.2	46.7	—	44.8	48.4	49.1	43.9	53.4	52.7

¹ The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.				Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,
1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
28.6	54.1	54.4	55.2	26.0	46.0	46.2	45.9	60.5	58.6	59.0	22.4	29.1	29.5	29.8	39.2	71.2	70.6	70.4	70.4
23.5	40.2	40.9	41.9	22.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	45.5	46.2	46.2	20.0	26.5	27.0	27.2	29.8	49.9	49.3	48.5	48.5
21.4	36.6	36.2	36.5	21.8	33.6	34.0	34.0	29.5	29.7	29.6	18.7	25.2	25.2	26.1	24.4	37.5	37.7	37.1	37.1
16.5	24.4	26.1	26.0	16.2	24.1	25.4	25.5	21.0	21.0	21.6	15.8	18.1	18.9	19.2	18.4	27.9	28.4	28.3	28.3
11.4	12.5	12.8	13.1	11.6	12.7	12.9	12.8	16.4	17.5	17.5	13.0	13.1	14.2	14.3	-----	19.2	17.5	17.2	17.2
20.3	40.4	40.1	40.4	21.3	39.3	37.1	38.6	37.7	35.8	37.0	20.2	37.8	37.7	37.5	20.0	40.1	38.1	38.9	38.9
23.8	46.4	47.0	47.1	28.1	52.4	52.3	52.9	44.7	45.1	45.1	28.1	53.7	55.0	54.7	21.8	44.5	45.5	44.9	44.9
29.7	56.6	60.5	60.5	28.8	59.8	61.1	61.8	52.7	56.4	57.1	29.7	53.9	57.1	57.1	28.5	56.3	59.6	59.6	59.6
18.6	39.8	39.4	40.5	22.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	36.6	37.0	37.8	17.6	36.8	36.0	36.8	19.3	39.7	39.6	41.4	41.4
21.8	41.7	40.7	41.1	26.4	43.8	43.8	44.3	41.1	41.8	42.2	21.5	35.9	36.9	36.5	23.0	43.4	42.0	42.2	42.2
8.0	37.7	29.3	29.0	-----	37.1	31.2	30.6	39.3	31.0	30.7	-----	36.9	35.3	34.5	-----	37.4	33.2	33.5	33.5
8.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	8.8	14.5	15.0	15.0	13.5	13.8	13.8	9.3	12.7	12.0	12.0	9.0	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.3
47.5	56.9	62.5	62.9	43.4	55.0	61.5	62.5	56.2	60.4	60.8	44.5	52.0	56.4	54.8	42.2	54.1	57.5	58.9	58.9
32.0	30.7	30.6	-----	-----	31.8	31.6	31.9	29.7	28.0	28.0	-----	30.3	30.2	29.0	-----	29.7	29.0	28.9	28.9
25.0	40.0	40.0	39.8	24.5	39.5	39.8	38.9	38.8	37.6	37.5	20.5	39.3	37.7	37.4	22.3	36.9	36.4	36.8	36.8
15.0	21.5	18.8	18.7	15.1	21.4	20.1	19.8	21.0	18.5	18.4	17.9	24.3	22.4	22.1	15.2	21.4	18.4	18.3	18.3
25.4	25.6	25.7	25.7	-----	26.5	27.5	27.7	24.9	26.0	25.7	-----	27.8	28.7	28.8	-----	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9
4.8	41.5	46.4	36.9	25.4	39.7	50.9	37.0	49.4	57.3	44.1	24.5	31.4	37.5	30.5	31.8	50.9	56.7	45.1	45.1
3.2	6.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	5.9	5.2	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.4	2.9	5.3	5.1	5.0	3.4	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
2.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	2.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	3.4	5.3	5.6	5.4	2.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0
-----	8.7	8.7	8.7	-----	9.5	9.2	9.2	7.5	8.0	7.9	-----	10.3	10.4	10.5	-----	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.1
-----	10.1	10.1	10.0	-----	10.6	10.5	10.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	-----	11.3	11.6	11.6	-----	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
-----	24.3	24.7	24.7	-----	25.0	25.3	25.2	25.8	25.9	25.9	-----	26.9	26.7	26.7	-----	24.8	25.3	25.1	25.1
-----	21.0	20.7	20.7	-----	22.6	23.6	23.6	25.5	24.5	24.4	-----	18.3	18.4	18.4	-----	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.3
9.8	12.1	11.6	11.3	9.2	12.4	12.3	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.7	8.6	11.4	10.4	10.4	9.3	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5
-----	8.8	9.0	9.1	-----	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.5	9.2	9.4	-----	9.7	9.8	9.8	-----	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.3
2.1	6.5	4.4	4.2	1.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	5.5	3.4	3.2	0.7	3.7	2.7	2.6	1.6	5.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
-----	5.6	5.3	5.5	-----	6.5	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	-----	4.4	4.8	4.8	-----	5.5	5.1	5.9	5.9
-----	7.8	5.3	5.2	-----	8.1	6.0	6.2	5.6	3.5	3.3	-----	4.8	4.5	5.1	-----	8.4	5.1	5.3	5.3
-----	10.8	10.7	10.7	-----	12.8	12.4	12.6	15.4	15.0	15.3	-----	14.3	13.0	13.0	-----	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.6
-----	15.1	14.5	14.3	-----	17.4	15.9	16.0	16.4	15.5	15.2	-----	19.8	19.4	19.7	-----	17.9	17.8	17.4	17.4
-----	15.1	15.4	15.0	-----	17.7	16.9	17.1	18.2	18.4	18.2	-----	19.5	19.2	19.3	-----	19.6	18.5	18.7	18.7
-----	11.4	12.3	12.5	-----	11.8	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.6	12.8	-----	16.8	16.7	16.9	-----	13.7	13.6	13.0	13.0
4.9	6.0	6.9	6.8	5.6	6.8	7.7	7.5	6.5	7.5	7.4	6.3	6.8	7.5	7.3	5.0	6.3	7.3	7.2	7.2
54.0	70.9	69.6	68.5	58.0	85.0	84.5	85.1	60.9	62.1	62.1	55.0	76.6	77.6	77.9	48.3	61.1	60.9	60.9	60.9
25.0	45.8	44.0	43.0	30.0	51.4	50.5	50.5	54.1	51.9	51.5	35.0	52.6	52.9	51.9	30.0	54.1	52.6	52.1	52.1
-----	15.6	13.4	13.5	-----	18.4	16.8	16.8	15.8	14.8	14.8	-----	14.4	10.1	10.1	-----	16.4	14.9	14.8	14.8
-----	13.7	13.5	13.6	-----	14.8	14.4	14.3	13.3	13.9	13.4	-----	13.8	13.6	13.7	-----	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.4
-----	31.4	31.7	32.5	-----	37.5	38.8	36.8	10.4	11.0	11.0	-----	13.4	13.2	13.0	-----	33.8	32.5	31.7	31.7
50.0	44.4	43.9	-----	49.3	47.9	47.3	51.8	50.3	47.4	-----	49.3	52.1	48.7	-----	52.6	52.4	55.6	55.6	55.6

No. 2½ can.

Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15,	Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15,	Mar. 15,
		1913	1926	1927	1927	1926	1927	1927	1913	1926	1927	1927
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 22.2	Cts. 39.3	Cts. 39.6	Cts. 40.0	Cts. 40.3	Cts. 40.8	Cts. 40.6	Cts. 22.8	Cts. 36.2	Cts. 36.7	Cts. 36.8
Round steak	do	19.6	35.0	34.9	35.4	33.2	33.8	33.7	20.2	34.1	35.1	35.3
Rib roast	do	18.9	31.7	32.3	32.2	30.1	30.3	30.6	18.4	30.1	30.3	30.1
Chuck roast	do	15.3	22.8	23.5	23.7	24.4	24.4	24.2	15.4	20.3	21.6	21.8
Plate beef	do	11.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	13.8	14.1	13.8	10.7	14.5	15.4	15.2
Pork chops	do	19.4	37.9	36.1	35.6	40.0	37.8	38.6	18.0	32.8	30.9	32.3
Bacon, sliced	do	23.6	44.4	45.3	45.3	44.3	44.4	44.4	23.8	45.3	44.8	43.6
Ham, sliced	do	24.0	44.9	46.6	46.4	53.2	55.6	56.5	26.7	50.7	52.4	52.7
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	45.5	44.2	43.8	37.9	36.9	38.4	17.1	37.0	37.3	37.6
Hens	do	22.0	39.9	37.3	37.6	43.6	41.8	42.0	18.6	38.6	36.4	36.7
Salmon, canned, red.	do		36.8	33.9	33.6	37.0	30.6	30.8		39.5	34.8	34.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		12.7	12.4	12.5	11.6	11.5	11.7		10.4	10.4	10.3
Butter	Pound	44.2	59.5	62.5	61.9	54.1	58.4	59.5	41.2	55.0	60.9	61.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do		31.5	31.5	31.7	31.9	29.6	30.1		28.6	27.2	26.9
Cheese	do	22.3	36.1	36.6	36.9	37.3	36.9	37.1	20.3	35.0	37.5	36.6
Lard	do	15.0	21.9	18.9	18.5	21.1	18.8	18.1	13.6	17.5	15.4	15.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do		26.0	25.8	25.8	23.9	23.7	25.0		26.3	25.7	25.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	21.8	35.2	40.1	30.9	41.2	48.0	34.3	22.0	34.1	39.4	30.0
Bread	Pound	5.3	9.5	9.4	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.0	5.5	9.9	9.8	9.9
Flour	do	3.3	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.4	3.0	5.9	5.3	5.2
Corn meal	do	2.0	5.0	4.6	4.5	6.3	5.2	5.4	2.1	4.4	4.2	4.3
Rollod oats	do		8.9	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.4		8.7	8.4	8.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.1	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.6	10.3		10.2	10.0	10.0
Wheat cereal	23-oz. pkg		25.5	24.9	25.6	24.9	24.4	24.6		24.4	24.7	24.7
Macaroni	Pound		20.7	20.2	20.4	22.5	19.6	19.7		21.2	21.2	20.9
Rice	do	9.8	13.3	12.1	12.1	10.9	10.7	10.7	8.6	10.9	10.3	10.3
Beans, navy	do		9.2	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.0	8.9		8.2	8.0	7.8
Potatoes	do	1.7	6.7	4.5	4.5	5.0	2.8	2.5	1.3	5.4	4.1	4.1
Onions	do		6.9	6.9	6.4	5.1	4.7	4.8		5.4	5.7	5.6
Cabbage	do		7.7	5.3	5.5	6.3	2.1	4.3		6.1	4.0	4.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		10.1	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.1	10.1		10.6	10.4	10.4
Corn, canned	do		15.4	15.0	15.2	16.5	15.5	15.5		16.3	15.7	15.7
Peas, canned	do		21.0	19.9	20.2	18.4	18.4	18.1		17.1	15.3	15.1
Tomatoes, canned	do		10.4	10.4	10.4	13.4	13.3	13.2		11.8	11.4	11.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	6.6	7.4	7.2	6.1	7.0	7.0	5.1	6.7	7.5	7.4
Tea	do	56.0	99.8	91.6	91.3	66.9	68.2	68.7	55.0	73.0	74.4	75.0
Coffee	do	27.4	49.6	47.8	46.8	48.3	47.2	47.2	24.3	47.8	47.7	46.9
Prunes	do		18.2	16.4	16.2	17.2	16.5	15.9		19.3	18.6	18.8
Raisins	do		14.4	14.1	14.3	14.1	14.4	14.4		14.6	14.4	14.2
Bananas	Dozen		36.8	37.5	37.3	38.3	36.4	36.4		32.7	30.0	29.3
Oranges	do		45.8	41.3	41.3	49.7	46.1	48.7		45.2	47.5	46.8

1 No. 2½ can.

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah			San Francisco, Calif.			Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.		
Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927
			1913	1926			1913	1926				1913	1926	
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
34.8	34.8	34.7	22.1	29.5	31.2	31.3	20.3	32.4	32.9	33.2	33.0	22.3	49.5	50.8
29.6	30.1	30.3	19.3	26.7	28.3	29.0	19.0	29.6	29.6	30.0	28.0	27.8	18.5	42.3
28.5	28.8	29.1	18.5	23.3	23.7	24.4	20.7	30.0	30.5	30.5	27.0	27.5	18.8	36.8
22.2	23.4	23.5	15.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	14.6	19.2	19.8	20.1	18.3	17.8	17.8	28.0
														27.4
13.3	13.4	13.7	11.4	13.2	13.5	13.9	12.9	15.4	15.8	15.9	15.1	14.7	15.0	12.9
34.4	31.9	33.6	21.7	35.4	37.2	38.4	24.0	42.8	43.4	43.3	34.0	33.0	34.5	40.7
47.8	46.4	45.6	31.7	47.7	49.3	50.0	32.8	62.8	60.4	59.8	45.1	45.3	44.8	49.2
49.2	50.0	49.2	29.3	54.2	59.7	60.4	30.0	62.6	64.7	64.5	45.5	46.8	46.4	60.0
32.6	31.6	33.0	18.2	32.8	33.2	35.7	17.3	37.7	36.1	37.6	43.0	40.0	40.0	43.9
34.5	31.9	33.5	24.7	32.3	33.4	33.5	23.8	42.8	44.7	44.6	36.6	34.6	36.0	45.9
37.1	36.3	36.3	-----	35.9	35.5	35.1	-----	35.4	30.9	30.5	39.7	33.1	33.3	34.2
11.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	11.3	10.3	10.3	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.0	17.3	17.3	12.0
														12.0
12.1	11.7	11.6	-----	10.6	10.6	10.5	-----	10.2	10.1	10.1	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.9
48.3	53.9	54.7	40.6	50.1	52.7	54.1	42.9	51.6	57.6	57.8	57.7	60.4	60.8	59.9
27.9	25.6	25.2	-----	30.0	29.2	29.3	-----	31.4	30.7	30.4	36.3	34.8	34.4	29.0
														29.0
35.4	36.6	36.4	24.2	31.8	30.4	30.4	20.0	38.9	39.9	39.4	35.6	36.5	35.9	35.9
21.1	18.8	18.5	18.7	24.0	22.8	22.6	16.9	24.6	23.9	23.5	22.8	19.9	18.9	19.9
27.2	28.5	28.1	-----	29.4	29.2	29.2	-----	27.7	28.5	28.3	19.1	16.7	16.7	26.6
34.0	40.4	31.4	23.1	28.7	34.5	29.9	23.5	34.5	35.5	32.6	34.8	36.7	33.1	38.9
10.2	10.0	10.0	5.9	10.0	9.9	9.8	5.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.7
5.9	5.4	5.4	2.5	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.3	6.2	5.9	5.9	7.0	6.7	6.6	5.9
5.4	5.2	5.2	3.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	3.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	7.9
10.0	10.0	10.2	-----	8.9	8.8	8.8	-----	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.8
12.0	11.8	11.7	-----	12.4	12.1	12.2	-----	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.1	11.1
														11.1
26.3	26.7	26.7	-----	25.4	25.5	25.5	-----	25.2	25.4	24.5	24.2	24.2	-----	25.3
18.9	18.7	18.5	-----	20.1	20.6	20.3	-----	14.5	16.4	16.3	18.0	18.2	18.2	23.1
11.9	10.6	10.9	8.2	10.9	9.4	9.4	8.5	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.1	9.7	11.2
9.7	9.5	9.3	-----	9.6	8.9	8.9	-----	9.5	9.4	9.4	11.0	9.7	9.7	10.8
4.8	3.1	2.9	0.9	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.2	5.1	3.9	3.8	6.8	4.5	4.4	3.4
5.9	5.3	5.5	-----	3.7	3.9	4.2	-----	4.3	5.5	5.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	5.6
7.2	4.3	4.7	-----	4.7	4.1	4.7	-----	-----	-----	7.7	7.7	4.7	4.2	5.9
13.9	14.1	14.1	-----	14.6	14.3	14.0	-----	13.3	13.4	12.9	11.6	12.5	12.5	11.3
15.1	14.8	14.4	-----	16.3	14.6	14.4	-----	18.5	18.5	18.6	15.8	15.4	15.4	16.9
16.3	16.0	15.6	-----	16.6	15.8	15.5	-----	18.6	18.6	18.1	15.8	17.6	16.9	17.7
13.8	14.5	14.0	-----	15.0	13.9	13.8	-----	15.6	14.8	14.8	10.1	10.1	10.2	12.5
7.1	7.6	7.6	6.3	7.3	8.2	8.2	5.3	6.5	7.3	7.2	6.4	7.3	7.3	7.2
69.4	66.5	66.9	65.7	87.5	86.7	86.5	50.0	68.0	71.8	71.8	76.9	82.1	82.3	71.3
52.2	52.7	52.5	35.8	57.5	55.6	55.7	32.0	53.1	53.6	52.6	49.2	46.8	46.1	51.6
16.8	15.6	15.8	-----	16.1	14.3	14.8	-----	14.9	13.7	13.5	15.4	13.7	14.0	16.7
15.4	15.4	15.2	-----	14.1	13.3	13.6	-----	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.7	14.6	14.5	14.5
11.8	11.4	10.8	-----	15.1	14.0	13.7	-----	34.4	31.1	30.6	29.1	29.2	28.2	32.9
51.1	49.5	48.7	-----	43.4	42.6	43.9	-----	43.6	50.3	50.8	40.7	35.7	35.7	53.3

* Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1926	Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927	Mar. 15—		Feb. 15, 1927	Mar. 15, 1927
		1913	1926						1913	1926		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 21.8	Cts. 33.3	Cts. 33.5	Cts. 33.5	Cts. 34.1	Cts. 35.8	Cts. 36.3	Cts. 26.4	Cts. 45.0	Cts. 45.8	Cts. 46.4
Round steak	do	20.0	28.6	29.5	29.4	33.8	35.4	35.8	23.1	38.2	39.1	39.0
Rib roast	do	18.2	27.0	28.0	27.8	23.6	23.8	23.6	21.0	33.9	34.2	34.0
Chuck roast	do	15.0	19.3	20.1	20.0	21.1	21.2	21.6	16.6	24.6	24.1	24.8
Plate beef	do	11.2	15.0	15.6	15.4	13.6	14.7	14.4	11.7	13.3	14.0	13.9
Pork chops	do	23.4	40.1	40.8	39.5	33.9	31.4	32.7	21.9	40.2	37.6	38.6
Bacon, sliced	do	30.0	56.5	57.7	57.5	46.8	48.8	47.9	25.4	47.6	46.7	47.4
Ham, sliced	do	30.9	59.3	62.7	62.5	51.8	54.2	53.8	28.6	58.9	58.7	58.1
Lamb, leg of	do	18.2	37.5	37.2	37.0	38.3	40.0	40.6	21.4	40.3	38.8	39.9
Hens	do	24.0	35.8	36.2	35.5	37.4	35.7	36.2	22.1	43.5	39.8	41.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	37.9	34.6	35.0	41.0	37.0	35.8	35.8	37.8	30.7	30.7	30.7
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.6	12.7	12.0	12.0	12.5	14.4	14.4	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	10.7	10.7	10.6	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1
Butter	Pound	44.0	53.1	56.0	56.7	51.1	58.5	59.4	44.1	57.4	62.4	62.5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	31.6	28.1	28.3	30.4	28.7	28.7	28.7	31.0	30.5	30.6	30.6
Cheese	do	21.6	36.6	35.1	34.9	37.4	38.5	38.2	23.5	39.3	41.3	40.1
Lard	do	17.3	24.5	21.5	21.1	21.6	19.6	19.1	14.6	20.9	17.8	17.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	28.5	28.0	27.2	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.1	24.7	24.9	25.1	25.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	23.5	35.3	37.5	34.2	30.6	44.5	29.1	22.6	37.7	43.4	35.3
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.7	9.8	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.1	5.5	8.2	9.0	9.1
Flour	do	3.0	5.2	5.0	4.8	6.3	5.7	5.7	3.6	6.7	5.9	5.8
Corn meal	do	3.0	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	2.5	5.2	5.1	5.2
Rolled oats	do	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	12.2	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.6	11.2	11.2	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	27.0	27.6	27.4	26.9	27.1	26.5	26.5	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.6
Macaroni	Pound	18.5	18.2	18.1	19.1	19.0	19.0	19.0	23.6	23.2	22.5	22.5
Rice	do	7.7	12.8	12.0	11.3	10.9	10.9	9.4	12.8	11.6	12.1	12.1
Beans, navy	do	10.5	10.0	9.8	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8
Potatoes	do	0.9	4.2	3.0	3.0	5.8	3.9	3.6	1.5	6.1	4.1	3.9
Onions	do	4.6	5.3	5.7	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.8
Cabbage	do	5.4	5.2	5.4	7.3	4.8	5.0	5.0	8.7	5.8	5.7	5.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.9	12.4	12.4	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.3
Corn, canned	do	18.8	17.6	17.6	15.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.7	15.3	15.7	15.7
Peas, canned	do	20.5	19.0	19.0	17.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	17.2	17.3	16.6	16.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	18.2	17.7	17.8	13.4	13.9	13.9	13.9	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.1	7.0	7.5	6.8	7.3	8.1	8.0	5.0	6.5	7.1	7.2
Tea	do	50.0	77.5	75.4	76.5	78.2	82.7	81.9	57.5	88.1	91.9	93.5
Coffee	do	28.0	52.3	50.6	50.7	52.9	51.7	52.4	28.8	48.6	45.9	45.0
Prunes	do	15.8	14.2	14.0	17.2	15.5	15.4	15.4	18.1	16.6	16.6	16.6
Raisins	do	14.6	13.8	14.0	15.3	14.9	15.4	15.4	14.3	14.0	14.2	14.2
Bananas	Dozen	13.4	13.6	13.3	10.6	9.9	9.6	9.6	35.9	34.6	33.4	33.4
Oranges	do	45.7	47.6	47.8	49.7	52.2	50.8	50.8	48.5	47.0	44.1	44.1

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food³ in March, 1927, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in March, 1926, and in February, 1927. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau

³ For list of articles see note 5, p. 215.

at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.⁴

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN MARCH, 1927, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN FEBRUARY, 1927, AND MARCH, 1926, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Per- centage increase March, 1927, compared with 1913	Percentage de- crease March, 1927, compared with—		City	Per- centage increase March, 1927, compared with 1913	Percentage de- crease March, 1927, compared with—	
		March, 1926	February, 1927			March, 1926	February, 1927
Atlanta.....	57.5	3.1	0.9	Minneapolis.....	50.4	6.5	1.7
Baltimore.....	59.0	4.6	1.7	Mobile.....		3.0	0.3
Birmingham.....	60.2	4.4	1.5	Newark.....	47.4	3.1	1.7
Boston.....	54.1	4.4	2.1	New Haven.....	54.7	3.9	1.4
Bridgeport.....		3.6	0.9	New Orleans.....	54.7	0.9	0.0
Buffalo.....	56.5	6.6	2.7	New York.....	57.2	4.0	1.2
Butte.....		1.1	2.2	Norfolk.....		2.7	1.6
Charleston, S. C.....	56.9	5.0	1.8	Omaha.....	51.9	4.7	1.0
Chicago.....	64.5	3.8	2.0	Peoria.....		2.6	2.0
Cincinnati.....	54.8	4.0	0.9	Philadelphia.....	57.2	3.5	1.8
Cleveland.....	52.9	4.9	2.1	Pittsburgh.....	57.0	3.1	2.0
Columbus.....		3.7	1.5	Portland, Me.....		4.3	2.2
Dallas.....	51.5	2.0	0.7	Portland, Oreg.....	36.5	2.1	2.0
Denver.....	38.6	3.0	0.6	Providence.....	53.2	4.6	1.5
Detroit.....	60.1	6.2	1.7	Richmond.....	60.3	5.4	2.0
Fall River.....	51.4	4.5	1.8	Rochester.....		5.4	2.1
Houston.....		3.1	2.2	St. Louis.....	57.4	3.5	1.2
Indianapolis.....	47.4	5.0	1.7	St. Paul.....		5.3	1.5
Jacksonville.....	49.2	6.9	2.3	Salt Lake City.....	32.1	1.1	0.1
Kansas City.....	49.9	5.8	1.8	San Francisco.....	50.0	0.8	0.7
Little Rock.....	46.8	3.2	1.5	Savannah.....		4.5	0.8
Los Angeles.....	42.3	1.4	0.6	Scranton.....	58.9	4.0	2.5
Louisville.....	49.4	3.3	1.2	Seattle.....	43.2	2.8	1.1
Manchester.....	50.1	4.2	2.3	Springfield, Ill.....		2.6	2.4
Memphis.....	42.8	6.3	1.6	Washington, D. C.....	59.9	3.9	1.3
Milwaukee.....	52.7	5.0	2.7				

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have all schedules for each city included in the average prices. For the month of March 99 per cent of all the firms supplying retail prices in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following-named 43 cities had a perfect record; that is, every merchant who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Charleston, S. C., Cincinnati, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, Springfield, Ill., and Washington.

⁴The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city are given in the Labor Review for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the Labor Review for March, 1921, p. 26.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in March, 1927:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED FOR MARCH, 1927

Item	United States	Geographical division ^a				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received.....	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	95.0
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	43	14	8	12	7	2

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States^a

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, March 15, 1926, and February 15 and March 15, 1927, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MARCH 15, 1926, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1927

City, and kind of coal	1913		1926	1927	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove—					
Average price.....	\$7.99	\$7.46	\$16.13	\$15.65	\$15.69
Index (1913=100).....	103.4	96.6	209.6	202.6	201.9
Chestnut—					
Average price.....	\$8.15	\$7.68	\$15.91	\$15.44	\$15.36
Index (1913=100).....	103.0	97.0	201.1	195.0	194.0
Bituminous—					
Average price.....	\$5.48	\$5.39	\$9.25	\$9.86	\$9.74
Index (1913=100).....	100.8	99.2	170.2	181.4	179.3
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous.....	\$5.88	\$4.83	\$8.45	\$8.62	\$8.62
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	17.70	17.24	116.75	116.00	116.00
Chestnut.....	17.93	17.49	116.25	115.50	115.50
Bituminous.....			7.90	8.32	8.32
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....	4.22	4.01	7.59	8.06	7.98

^a Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

^a Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MARCH 15, 1926, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1927—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1926	1927	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	\$8.25	\$7.50	\$18.00	\$16.50	\$16.50
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	18.00	16.25	16.25
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			18.00	16.00	15.75
Chestnut			18.00	16.00	15.75
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.96	13.74	13.74
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.66	13.37	13.37
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous			11.07	10.94	10.93
Charleston, S. C.:					
Bituminous	16.75	16.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	16.89	17.00	17.00
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	16.69	16.80	16.80
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	8.99	9.64	9.31
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.39	7.53	7.84	7.46
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	15.33	15.40	15.45
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	15.08	15.05	14.96
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	9.45	9.69	9.40
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous			7.64	7.74	7.62
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			16.88	16.00	16.00
Bituminous	8.25	7.21	13.72	13.22	13.22
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	16.25	16.50	16.50
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	10.68	10.70	10.73
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	16.33	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	16.33	15.67	15.58
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	10.69	10.22	9.78
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	18.25	16.75	16.75
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	18.00	16.25	16.25
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous			12.50	13.50	13.50
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	7.45	7.56	7.41
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	13.50	14.00	14.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			14.30	14.50	14.50
Stove No. 4			16.17	15.83	15.83
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	8.00	7.85	7.73
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			14.00	14.00	14.00
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	10.90	10.90	10.90
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	15.94	16.50	16.50
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	7.41	7.82	7.82
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	18.00	17.50	17.50
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	14.34	14.22	7.84	8.78	8.80

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MARCH 15, 1926, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1927—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1926	1927	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$8.00	\$7.85	\$16.80	\$16.80	\$16.80
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.10	16.62	16.65	16.65
Bituminous.....	6.25	5.71	11.42	10.49	10.56
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	9.25	9.05	18.10	18.10	17.92
Chestnut.....	9.50	9.30	18.07	17.95	17.65
Bituminous.....	5.89	5.79	11.17	11.75	11.72
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....			9.62	9.92	9.92
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.50	6.25	14.20	14.00	13.90
Chestnut.....	6.75	6.50	13.80	13.50	13.40
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	6.25	17.83	15.35	15.40
Chestnut.....	7.50	6.25	17.83	15.35	15.40
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous.....	6.06	6.06	11.00	11.29	11.21
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.07	6.66	15.71	14.75	14.54
Chestnut.....	7.14	6.80	15.29	14.50	14.29
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			17.00	16.00	16.00
Chestnut.....			17.00	16.00	16.00
Bituminous.....			10.16	9.73	9.71
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous.....	6.63	6.13	10.29	10.19	10.19
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous.....			7.06	7.18	7.06
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	17.16	16.89	16.04	15.79	15.79
Chestnut.....	17.38	17.14	15.82	15.54	15.54
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Chestnut.....	18.00	17.44	16.13	15.88	15.63
Bituminous.....	3.16	3.18	6.13	6.24	6.24
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			17.25	16.98	16.80
Chestnut.....			17.25	16.98	16.80
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous.....	9.79	9.66	13.15	13.49	13.34
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.50	17.50	16.50	16.50
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.75	17.33	16.50	16.50
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.25	16.83	16.50	16.50
Chestnut.....	8.00	7.25	16.50	16.50	16.50
Bituminous.....	5.50	4.94	11.32	11.70	10.70
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			14.60	14.60	14.60
Chestnut.....			14.15	14.15	14.15
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.44	7.74	17.15	17.45	17.45
Chestnut.....	8.68	7.99	16.95	17.20	17.20
Bituminous.....	3.36	3.04	6.50	7.44	7.45

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

³ Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).

⁴ 50 cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, MARCH 15, 1926, AND FEBRUARY 15 AND MARCH 15, 1927—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1926	1927	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	\$9.20	\$9.05	\$18.10	\$18.10	\$17.92
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	18.07	17.95	17.65
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	11.47	12.21	12.18
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.00	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.00	18.00
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	8.43	8.47	8.47
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerrillos egg	17.00	17.00	26.50	26.50	26.50
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	25.50	25.75	25.75
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	17.06	17.06	17.11
Savannah, Ga.:					
Bituminous			12.75	13.25	13.25
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	11.00	11.00	10.58
Chestnut	4.50	4.66	10.67	10.67	10.25
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	7.63	7.70	9.96	10.47	10.47
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous			4.38	4.35	4.35
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	17.50	17.38	16.28	15.81	15.75
Chestnut	17.65	17.53	16.08	15.54	15.49
Bituminous—					
Prepared sizes, low volatile			12.71	11.75	11.50
Prepared sizes, high volatile			9.25	9.75	9.63
Run of mine, mixed			7.75	8.10	8.10

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

² All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in March, 1927

THE downward trend of wholesale prices, which began in the late summer and fall of 1926, continued through March, according to information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, registered 145.3 for March, compared with 146.4 for February, a decline of three-fourths of 1 per cent. Compared with March, 1926, with an index number of 151.5, there was a decrease of a little over 4 per cent.

In all groups of commodities included in the comparison, except metals and miscellaneous commodities, there were decreases in the price level ranging from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in the case of house-furnishing goods to 5 per cent in the case of fuels. Metals and metal products averaged slightly higher than in February, while a smaller increase was shown for the group designated as miscellaneous.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for February and March was collected, increases were shown in 83 instances and decreases in 135 instances. In 186 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

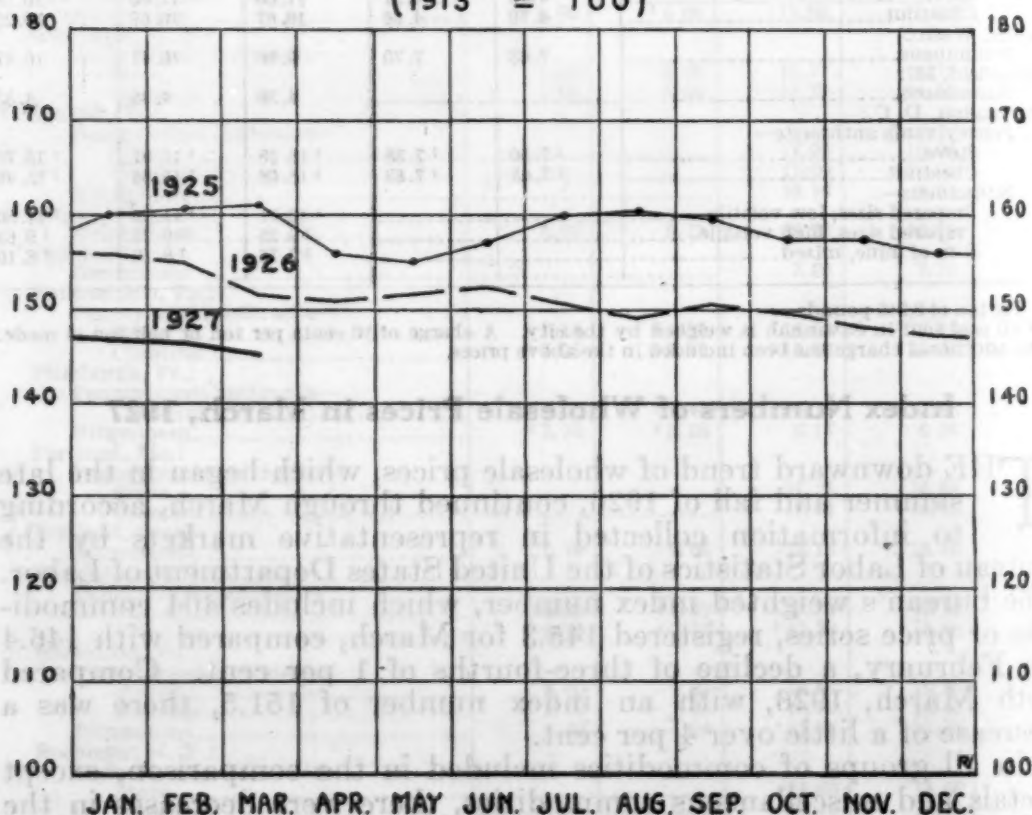
[1913=100.0]

Commodity group	March, 1926	1927	
		February	March
Farm products.....	144.0	136.9	136.6
Foods.....	151.4	148.2	147.1
Clothing materials.....	180.5	168.7	168.4
Fuels.....	175.1	177.1	168.3
Metals and metal products.....	127.7	122.2	122.8
Building materials.....	175.5	167.9	166.8
Chemicals and drugs.....	131.6	122.0	120.7
House-furnishing goods.....	163.9	157.5	157.4
Miscellaneous.....	128.3	118.5	118.6
All commodities.....	151.5	146.4	145.3
Raw materials ¹	154.3	149.9	149.0
Producers' goods ¹	128.1	123.5	121.8
Consumers' goods ¹	161.7	156.0	155.0

¹ Federal Reserve Board grouping.

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

(1913 = 100)



Comparing prices in March with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that appreciable decreases took place in farm products, clothing materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities, with smaller decreases in foods, metals, building materials, and house-furnishing goods. Fuels also, in line with other commodities, averaged lower than in the corresponding month of 1926.

Wholesale Prices of Commodities, January to March, 1927

IN CONTINUATION of the plan of publishing each quarter in the Monthly Labor Review a detailed statement of wholesale price changes, there is presented herewith a list of the more important commodities included in the bureau's compilation, together with the latest record of price changes available at the time of its preparation. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the absolute money prices wherever such information can be supplied. Index numbers for the several groups and subgroups are also included in the table. To show more minutely the fluctuations in prices, all index numbers are here published to one decimal fraction. Figures are given for January, February, and March, 1927.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927
FAIRM PRODUCTS				137.2	138.9	136.6
Grains				140.8	139.9	136.7
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago	\$0.738	\$0.780	\$0.777	117.9	124.7	124.3
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades	.768	.756	.730	122.8	121.0	116.7
No. 3, mixed	.704	.706	.676	114.4	114.8	109.7
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago	.499	.480	.485	132.7	127.7	129.1
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	1.015	1.051	.997	159.5	165.2	159.7
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	1.446	1.398	1.367	158.4	153.1	149.7
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1.368	1.371	1.344	138.7	139.0	136.2
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	1.377	1.357	1.327	157.0	154.8	151.3
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	1.413	1.403	1.359	161.7	160.6	155.6
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg.	1.355	1.360	1.354	145.9	146.4	145.8
Livestock and poultry				135.7	138.8	142.3
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime	11.540	12.294	12.925	129.2	137.7	144.8
Good to choice	10.295	11.063	11.919	121.0	130.0	140.1
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy	11.970	11.644	11.006	143.1	139.2	131.6
Light	12.060	11.906	11.656	142.7	140.8	137.9
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades	6.435	7.781	8.000	137.3	166.0	170.7
Lambs, western, medium to good	12.465	13.238	15.063	159.9	169.8	193.3
Wethers, fed, good to choice	7.515	8.863	9.594	140.5	165.7	179.4
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago	.246	.246	.265	159.8	159.4	171.6
New York	.335	.300	.299	200.1	179.2	178.6
Other farm products				135.3	132.6	129.5
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York	5.731	5.538	5.375	143.7	138.8	134.7
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago	33.620	34.182	36.046	203.6	207.0	218.2
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans	.132	.138	.142	103.5	108.6	111.6
New York	.134	.140	.144	104.8	109.5	112.7
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin	18.550	22.390	25.430	85.1	102.8	116.7
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston	.411	.314	.256	163.3	125.0	101.6
Firsts, Chicago	.375	.270	.240	166.1	119.7	106.2
Extra firsts, Cincinnati	.420	.288	.228	187.8	128.5	101.9
Candled, New Orleans	.395	.281	.219	168.6	119.8	93.5
Firsts, New York	.419	.319	.251	168.2	128.3	100.6
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia	.428	.328	.274	162.2	124.2	103.6
Extra, mediums, San Francisco	.293	.211	.227	109.2	78.9	84.9
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis	2.208	2.243	2.207	163.6	166.3	163.8

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927—
Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927
FARM PRODUCTS—Continued						
Other farm products—Continued.						
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City.....	\$20.700	\$20.500	\$20.000	145.9	144.5	141.0
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati.....	24.000	22.500	20.100	154.0	144.4	129.0
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago.....	21.600	21.125	20.500	134.8	131.8	127.9
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago.....	.169	.158	.152	89.8	83.8	80.6
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York.....	.755	.730	.724	106.2	102.8	101.8
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago.....	.111	.106	.110	73.8	70.4	72.6
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers, Chicago.....	.155	.145	.140	84.3	78.8	75.9
Hides, packers', heavy, Texas steers, Chicago.....	.146	.140	.135	80.9	77.4	74.4
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York.....	.575	.575	.575	215.9	215.9	215.9
Pacifics, Portland, Oreg.....	.223	.219	.227	130.0	127.3	131.8
Milk, fluid, per quart—						
Chicago.....	.064	.064	.064	150.5	150.5	150.5
New York.....	.077	.077	.077	173.6	173.6	173.6
San Francisco.....	.068	.068	.068	158.1	158.1	158.1
Onions, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	2.438	2.438	3.000	155.1	155.1	190.8
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va.....	.047	.051	.052	132.1	142.5	146.2
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago.....	2.313	2.344	1.890	225.9	228.9	184.6
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia.....	.888	.806	.800	183.9	167.1	165.8
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean.....	.042	.043	.043	(1)	(1)	(1)
Honduras, head, clean.....	.063	.063	.063	123.3	123.3	123.3
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds—						
Burley, good leaf, dark red, Louisville, Ky.....	21.000	21.000	21.000	159.1	159.1	159.1
Average warehouse sales, Kentucky.....	12.356	10.536	10.526	138.7	118.3	118.1
Wool, per pound, Boston—						
Ohio, grease basis—						
Fine clothing.....	.390	.390	.390	170.8	170.8	170.8
Fine delaine.....	.450	.450	.450	188.4	188.4	188.4
Half blood.....	.450	.450	.450	177.0	177.0	177.0
One-fourth and three-eighths grades.....	.440	.440	.440	174.5	174.5	174.5
South American, grease basis—						
Argentine crossbreds, straight, quarter blood.....	.268	.290	.295	78.8	85.3	86.8
Montevideo, 60s.....	.345	.356	.361	97.4	100.4	101.8
Territory, scoured—						
Fine and medium, staple.....	1.097	1.110	1.110	195.3	197.6	197.6
Half blood.....	1.004	1.010	1.014	195.2	196.4	197.2
FOODS.....						
				149.6	148.2	147.1
Meats.....				147.0	148.8	152.3
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good, native steers, Chicago.....	.170	.170	.170	131.3	131.3	131.3
Sides, native, New York.....	.151	.156	.163	120.3	124.3	130.2
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York.....	20.000	20.000	20.000	105.7	105.7	105.7
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago.....	.269	.273	.270	161.7	164.0	162.2
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago.....	.235	.233	.273	158.0	156.4	183.3
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York.....	.143	.141	.162	139.0	137.9	158.0
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago.....	.234	.215	.251	157.3	144.7	169.1
Loins, western, New York.....	.235	.228	.245	154.3	149.4	160.9
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York.....	35.875	37.250	37.100	159.6	165.8	165.1
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago.....	.194	.203	.204	156.8	163.8	165.3
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago.....	.200	.206	.204	157.0	161.9	160.4
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago.....	.270	.275	.280	186.7	190.2	193.6
Fowls, 48-54 pounds to dozen, New York.....	.305	.313	.311	167.2	171.3	170.5
Veal, dressed, good, per pound, Chicago.....	.200	.198	.194	215.2	212.5	208.7

¹ No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927—
Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927
FOODS—Continued						
Butter, cheese, and milk.				156.6	158.9	157.3
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston	\$0.490	\$0.516	\$0.509	154.5	162.8	160.5
Chicago	.487	.507	.492	156.9	163.3	158.5
Cincinnati ¹	.465	.485	.472	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
New Orleans	.539	.546	.542	160.3	162.5	161.3
New York	.497	.513	.503	154.2	159.1	156.1
Philadelphia	.496	.524	.505	152.3	160.7	155.0
St. Louis	.503	.526	.508	162.6	170.3	164.3
San Francisco	.473	.478	.463	149.0	150.6	142.9
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American, twins, Chicago	.253	.245	.230	178.1	172.6	162.4
State, fresh, flats, colored, average, New York	.246	.253	.234	159.4	163.9	151.5
California, flats, fancy, San Francisco	.246	.233	.226	154.5	145.9	141.8
Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	5.625	5.719	5.750	119.7	121.7	122.3
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York	4.500	4.500	4.500	127.3	127.3	127.3
Other foods.				149.5	145.5	142.3
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound, before baking—						
Chicago	.075	.075	.075	174.5	174.5	174.5
Cincinnati	.071	.071	.071	199.7	199.7	199.7
New Orleans	.070	.070	.070	229.5	229.5	229.5
New York	.070	.070	.070	165.1	165.1	165.1
San Francisco	.069	.069	.069	173.0	173.0	173.0
Cocoa beans, per pound, New York	.211	.210	.211	137.6	137.0	138.1
Coffee, per pound, New York—						
Rio, No. 7	.153	.149	.158	137.3	134.0	142.3
Santos, No. 4	.195	.184	.182	148.3	140.0	138.0
Copra, South Sea, sun-dried, per pound, New York	.050	.053	.051	48.4	51.0	49.2
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass.	6.850	6.750	6.500	102.1	100.6	96.9
Mackerel, salt, large, 3s, per barrel, Boston	13.860	14.850	14.850	124.9	133.8	133.8
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	2.675	2.675	2.675	183.2	183.2	183.2
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis	5.706	5.863	5.640	182.7	187.7	180.6
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City	7.345	7.356	7.238	183.1	183.4	180.4
Winter straights, Kansas City	6.545	6.544	6.575	170.1	170.1	170.9
Standard patents, Minneapolis	7.463	7.419	7.325	162.8	161.8	159.8
Second patents, Minneapolis	7.138	7.125	7.085	161.4	161.1	160.2
Patents, Portland, Oreg.	7.463	7.463	7.264	166.0	166.0	161.6
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis	6.940	6.900	6.650	152.0	151.1	145.6
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis	6.155	5.988	5.813	144.7	140.8	136.7
Patents, Toledo	6.710	6.463	6.181	142.0	136.7	130.8
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard, 2½s	2.181	2.200	2.200	143.7	145.0	145.0
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard, 2½s	2.150	2.150	2.150	104.7	104.7	104.7
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice	.103	.094	.093	142.8	130.6	129.9
Currents, Patras, cleaned	(²)	(²)	(²)			
Prunes, California, 60-70s	.074	.071	.072	113.0	108.7	110.2
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk	.088	.083	.083	121.4	113.6	113.6
Fruits, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwin, per barrel, Chicago	3.938	4.094	4.050	124.1	129.0	127.6
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York	2.500	2.500	2.500	162.5	162.5	162.5
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago	5.406	4.219	4.900	93.6	73.1	84.9
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago	5.688	5.750	5.350	128.7	130.1	121.0
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York	3.510	3.510	3.510	164.2	164.2	164.2
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill	1.455	1.463	1.355	88.1	88.6	82.1
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York	.129	.128	.130	117.3	116.2	117.6
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. mill	1.455	1.463	1.355	90.9	91.4	84.7
Yellow, Philadelphia	2.550	2.425	2.313	177.9	169.2	161.3
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York	.650	.650	.650	170.6	170.6	170.6
Oatmeal, car lots, in sacks (90 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York	3.347	3.417	3.428	135.2	138.1	138.5

¹ No. 1913 base price.² As to score.³ No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927—
 Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	Janu- ary, 1927	Febru- ary, 1927	March, 1927	Janu- ary, 1927	Febru- ary, 1927	March, 1927
FOODS—Continued						
Other foods—Continued.						
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago	\$0.215	\$0.215	\$0.215	132.3	132.3	132.3
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago	.098	.108	.118	84.5	93.7	101.8
Pepper, black, per pound, New York	.265	.254	.252	244.5	233.9	232.5
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago	2.195	2.195	2.195	215.2	215.2	215.2
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels	.062	.060	.058	144.0	139.3	136.3
Raw, 96° centrifugal	.051	.049	.048	144.3	140.6	136.6
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago	.079	.084	.089	99.0	105.3	111.6
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York	.345	.345	.345	138.9	138.9	138.9
Vegetables, canned, per dozen, New York—						
Corn, Maryland, standard	.975	.975	.975	153.7	153.7	153.7
Peas, State and western, No. 5	1.225	1.225	1.225	141.4	141.4	141.4
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3	1.600	1.600	1.500	123.1	123.1	115.4
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, Manila, per pound, New York	.094	.096	.094	77.0	78.5	77.0
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.100	.099	.098	164.7	162.8	160.6
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York	.085	.091	.095	117.1	125.4	130.8
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York	2.000	2.075	2.140	118.5	122.9	126.7
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.088	.085	.125	(1)	(1)	(1)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.120	.120	.121	196.1	196.1	196.9
Vinegar, cider, 40-grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York	.175	.175	.175	156.7	156.7	156.7
CLOTHING MATERIALS				167.3	168.7	168.4
Boots and shoes				184.3	184.3	184.4
Children's, per pair, factory—						
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut	1.330	1.330	1.330	181.7	181.7	181.7
Little boy's, tan, calf, blucher	1.473	1.473	1.473	166.5	166.5	166.5
Misses', gun metal, polish, high cut	1.568	1.568	1.568	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youth's, tan, calf, blucher	1.663	1.663	1.663	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's, per pair, factory—						
Black, calf, blucher	6.400	6.400	6.400	205.6	205.6	205.6
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal.	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.150	3.150	3.150	140.8	140.8	140.8
Black, vici kid, Goodyear welt	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Chocolate, elk, blucher	1.716	1.722	1.739	120.3	120.8	122.1
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher	4.600	4.600	4.600	235.3	235.3	235.3
Mahogany, chrome side, Goodyear welt, bal.	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.350	3.350	3.350	149.7	149.7	149.7
Women's, per pair, factory—						
Black, kid, dress, welt, lace, oxford	4.000	4.000	4.000	142.8	142.8	142.8
Black, kid, McKay sewed, lace, oxford	3.600	3.600	3.600	241.7	241.7	241.7
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace, oxford	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9
Patent-leather pump, McKay sewed	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
Cotton goods				145.4	146.3	147.3
Denims, Massachusetts, 28-inch, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.148	.149	.149	115.4	115.8	116.0
Drilling, brown, per yard, factory—						
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch	.110	.110	.110	133.4	133.4	133.4
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound	.106	.106	.106	129.2	129.2	129.2
Flannels, per yard, factory—						
Colored, 4.20 yards to the pound	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Unbleached, 3.20 yards to the pound	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Ginghams, per yard, factory—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound	.090	.090	.090	138.5	138.5	138.5
Security, 32-inch, 5.60 yards to the pound	.123	.123	.123	201.8	201.8	201.8
Hosiery, per dozen pairs, factory—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn	1.600	1.600	1.600	198.8	198.8	198.8
Women's, cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam	2.275	2.275	2.275	128.4	128.4	128.4
Women's, combed yarn, 16-ounce	1.666	1.666	1.666	166.6	166.6	166.6

1 No 1913 base price

2 No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927—
Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927
CLOTHING MATERIALS—Continued						
Cotton goods—Continued.						
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard, factory—						
Fruit of the Loom.....	\$0.152	\$0.157	\$0.157	178.2	183.8	183.8
Lonsdale.....	.137	.137	.137	169.8	169.8	169.8
Rough Rider.....	.141	.143	.145	175.4	178.4	180.7
Wamsutta nainsook.....	.216	.216	.224	234.5	234.5	243.0
Print cloth, per yard, factory—						
27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound.....	.047	.048	.049	135.7	137.7	141.5
38½-inch, 5.35 yards to the pound.....	.068	.069	.069	128.2	130.8	130.6
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard, factory—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound.....	.105	.105	.105	124.7	124.7	124.7
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound.....	.108	.108	.108	146.7	146.7	146.7
Trion, 4 yards to the pound.....	.080	.081	.081	130.3	131.8	131.9
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per 200 yards, factory	.073	.073	.073	186.0	186.0	186.0
Underwear, factory—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments.....	6.039	6.039	6.039	168.9	168.9	168.9
Women's union suits, carded yarn, per dozen.....	8.500	8.500	8.500	140.2	140.2	140.2
Yarn, per pound, factory—						
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1, cones.....	.262	.266	.268	118.2	120.0	120.9
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1, cones.....	.301	.306	.312	121.5	123.6	125.9
Carded, weaving, 40/1.....	.460	.464	.458	136.5	137.7	135.9
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 20/2.....	.272	.276	.278	117.1	118.6	119.8
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 40/2.....	.407	.412	.415	106.2	107.6	108.3
Woolen and worsted goods.						
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard, factory.....	.940	.940	.940	188.8	190.1	189.8
Overcoating, 30 to 31 ounces, per yard, factory.....	3.000	3.250	3.250	202.8	202.8	202.8
Suiting, per yard, factory—						
Clay worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce.....	2.601	2.655	2.655	188.2	192.1	192.1
Middlesex, wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce.....	3.285	3.285	3.285	212.6	212.6	212.6
Serge, 9½-ounce.....	1.377	1.395	1.395	216.2	219.0	219.0
Serge, 11-ounce.....	2.048	2.048	2.048	181.1	181.1	181.1
Trousing, cotton warp, 11-ounce, per yard, factory.....	1.500	1.500	1.500	132.6	132.6	132.6
Underwear, factory—						
Merino shirts and drawers, per dozen garments.....	28.000	28.000	28.000	143.1	143.1	143.1
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen.....	29.400	27.440	27.440	299.5	279.6	279.6
Women's dress goods, per yard, factory—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch.....	2.255	2.255	2.255	171.6	171.6	171.6
French serge, all wool, 39-inch.....	1.000	.995	.975	213.4	212.3	209.1
Serge, cotton warp, 36-inch.....	.500	.500	.510	198.5	198.5	202.4
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 54-inch.....	.775	.775	.775	203.8	203.8	203.8
Flannel, all wool, 84-inch.....	1.375	1.364	1.325	180.0	178.5	173.4
Yarn, per pound, factory—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s.....	1.375	1.375	1.375	177.0	177.0	177.0
Half blood, 2/40s.....	1.775	1.775	1.775	159.0	159.0	159.0
Fine, domestic, 2/50s.....	2.105	2.075	2.075	199.7	196.8	196.8
Silk, etc.						
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York.....	1.946	1.946	1.946	141.9	148.2	143.1
Silk, raw, per pound, New York—						
China, Canton, filature, extra extra A.....	3.851	4.039	3.979	110.1	115.4	113.7
Japan, Kansai, No. 1.....	5.341	5.635	5.390	146.7	154.8	148.1
Japan, special, extra extra.....	5.635	6.027	5.733	138.3	148.0	140.8
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1.....	4.312	4.243	4.214	147.8	145.5	144.5
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1.....	5.292	5.223	5.194	152.7	150.7	149.8
FUELS						
Anthracite coal				179.8	177.1	168.3
Average spot price for 8 cities, per gross ton—				227.2	226.8	221.5
Chestnut.....	13.779	13.724	13.339	(1)	(1)	(1)
Egg.....	13.289	13.286	12.977	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pea.....	10.874	10.884	10.778	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tidewater, New York, average sales realization, per gross ton—						
Broken.....	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Chestnut.....	11.490	11.483	10.608	216.2	216.1	199.7
Egg.....	11.479	11.486	10.743	226.7	226.8	212.2
Stove.....	11.739	11.731	11.234	231.9	231.8	222.0

1 No 1913 base price.

2 No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927
 Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927
FUELS—Continued						
Bituminous coal				213.9	209.0	206.1
Baltimore, per net ton, mine run, pools 1-11-71	\$5.190	\$5.040	\$5.040	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, per net ton—						
Mine run, Jagger district	2.790	2.790	2.790	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, Jagger district	4.290	4.040	4.040	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Jagger district	2.540	2.540	2.540	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	4.700	4.550	4.400	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	5.060	4.863	4.765	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, central Illinois	3.160	3.450	3.475	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cincinnati, per net ton—						
Mine run, Kanawha	3.800	3.640	3.640	176.8	165.5	165.5
Mine run, New River	4.990	4.740	4.240	206.8	196.5	175.8
Cleveland, per net ton—						
Mine run, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.625	3.521	3.559	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, West Virginia, high volatile	5.115	4.734	4.521	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.255	3.128	3.228	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indianapolis, mine run, per net ton	3.728	3.603	3.565	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norfolk, Va., mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton	4.975	4.675	4.400	165.8	155.8	146.7
Pittsburgh, prepared sizes, per net ton	4.005	3.755	3.630	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	3.198	3.148	3.160	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	4.160	3.910	3.910	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, southern Illinois	2.485	2.585	3.830	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other fuels				147.9	145.8	131.7
Coke—						
Alabama, foundry, per net ton, at oven	5.500	6.000	6.000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at oven	3.875	3.700	3.650	158.8	151.7	149.6
Fuel oil, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 24-26, per barrel	1.255	1.250	1.219	139.1	138.6	135.1
Pennsylvania, 36-40, per gallon	.064	.063	.059	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gasoline—						
Motor, per gallon, tank wagon, New York	.210	.218	.205	124.8	129.2	121.8
Motor, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 58-60	.090	.082	.067	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 58-60	.117	.116	.100	(1)	(1)	(1)
Natural, Grade B, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma	.075	.063	.044	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at well—						
California, 20° to 20.9°	1.100	1.100	1.100	314.3	314.3	314.3
Kansas-Oklahoma, 33° to 33.9°	1.750	1.700	1.335	187.3	182.0	142.9
Pennsylvania	3.275	3.400	3.170	133.7	138.8	129.4
Refined petroleum, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Standard white, 110° fire test	.088	.088	.078	209.4	208.2	185.8
Water white, Pennsylvania	.094	.088	.083	152.0	143.3	134.1
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS				124.4	122.2	122.8
Iron and steel				134.4	131.9	132.0
Iron ore, per ton, lower lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.400	4.400	4.400	114.3	114.3	114.3
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.250	4.250	4.250	125.0	125.0	125.0
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace	18.000	18.000	18.400	122.4	122.4	125.1
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	21.260	20.760	21.160	124.1	121.2	123.5
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh	20.200	20.260	20.260	126.6	126.6	126.6
Foundry, No. 2, southern, Birmingham, Ala.	18.500	18.000	18.000	158.2	154.0	154.0
Ferromanganese, seaboard	100.000	100.000	100.000	171.6	171.6	171.6
Spiegeleisen, 19 and 21 per cent, furnace	37.000	37.000	37.000	148.0	148.0	148.0
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia	.029	.029	.029	153.1	153.1	153.1
Common, Pittsburgh	.030	.030	.028	178.8	178.8	171.5
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	1.950	1.900	145.4	141.7	138.1
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.738	2.663	2.650	150.5	146.4	145.7
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York	49.600	49.600	47.900	212.2	212.2	205.0
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.900	1.900	1.900	136.7	136.7	136.7
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer	35.000	33.000	34.000	135.7	128.0	131.8
Open hearth	35.000	33.000	34.000	134.1	126.5	130.3

1 No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927—
Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS—Continued						
Iron and steel—Continued.						
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	\$1.975	\$1.900	\$1.900	127.6	122.7	122.7
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh	.019	.019	.019	128.4	125.7	125.0
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, per pound, Pittsburgh	.031	.030	.030	139.3	137.0	135.6
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	1.950	1.900	132.4	129.1	125.8
Terneplate, 8 pounds, I. C., per base box (220 pounds), Pittsburgh	11.700	11.700	11.700	168.7	168.7	168.7
Tin plate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago	3.388	3.313	3.300	146.7	143.4	142.9
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh	2.644	2.569	2.550	174.8	169.8	168.6
Nonferrous metals						
Aluminum, per pound, New York	.264	.258	.257	102.2	100.7	102.4
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.130	.127	.131	82.8	80.5	83.2
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.208	.204	.208	98.1	96.4	97.9
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.153	.150	.154	91.6	89.4	91.9
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	.077	.074	.075	173.9	168.2	171.4
Lead, pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	9.173	8.820	9.052	180.5	173.6	178.1
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	1.344	1.363	1.455	237.9	241.3	257.5
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.561	.582	.556	91.6	95.1	90.8
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.665	.688	.693	148.2	153.2	154.4
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	10.053	9.944	9.944	138.8	137.3	137.3
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.070	.070	.071	120.8	120.2	121.1
BUILDING MATERIALS						
Lumber						
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—				181.4	180.1	179.0
No. 1, common boards	16.430	17.190	16.800	178.4	186.7	182.4
No. 2 and better, drop siding	29.700	29.390	29.740	171.3	169.6	171.6
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	57.500	56.500	57.500	278.0	273.2	278.0
Hemlock, northern No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	34.000	34.000	34.000	161.3	161.3	161.3
Maple, hard, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	53.500	53.500	53.500	177.5	177.5	177.5
Oak, white, plain, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	63.000	63.000	63.000	170.3	170.3	170.3
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y.	48.000	48.000	47.000	164.2	164.2	160.8
Pine, yellow, flooring, long-leaf, B and better, per 1,000 feet, New York	89.000	89.000	89.000	199.6	199.6	199.6
Pine, yellow, southern, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
Boards, No. 2, common, 1x8	21.560	20.950	21.180	169.3	164.5	160.3
Flooring, B and better	40.810	40.040	39.660	177.2	173.8	172.2
Timbers, square edge and sound	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)			
Poplar, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	55.000	55.000	55.000	166.5	166.5	166.5
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	32.500	32.250	32.250	149.9	148.8	148.8
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill	3.760	3.610	3.500	123.7	118.8	115.2
Shingles, per M, mill—						
Cypress, 16 inches long	6.000	6.000	6.000	169.4	169.4	169.4
Red cedar, 16 inches long	2.530	2.480	2.460	128.6	126.1	125.1
Brick						
Common building, per 1,000—				207.5	207.9	207.5
Simple average of 82 yard prices	14.096	14.122	14.097	207.5	207.9	207.5
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago	8.610	9.170	8.740	174.4	185.7	177.0
Structural steel						
				132.4	129.1	125.8
Other building materials						
				157.7	155.2	154.5
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and California	1.713	1.683	1.683	165.0	162.1	162.1
Buffington, Ind.	1.636	1.600	1.600	161.9	158.3	158.3
Northampton, Pa.	1.626	1.550	1.550	182.7	174.2	174.2
Crushed stone, 1½-inch, per cubic yard, New York	1.840	1.840	1.840	204.4	204.4	204.4
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 28 plant prices	.958	.923	.933	193.7	186.5	188.7
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.076	.076	.076	118.8	118.8	118.8

* No quotation.

* Quotation not received.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927—
 Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1927	March 1927
BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued						
Other building materials—Continued.						
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, simple average of 15 plant prices	\$8.937	\$8.765	\$8.719	216.6	212.3	211.3
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—						
Medium weight	1.623	1.623	1.617	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, individual	5.588	5.588	5.562	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, strip	4.926	4.926	4.926	(1)	(1)	(1)
Slate surfaced	2.052	2.052	2.043	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 31 plant prices	.637	.609	.601	167.2	159.8	157.8
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	14.000	14.000	14.000	302.7	302.7	302.7
Glass, plate, per square foot, New York—						
3 to 5 square feet	.320	.320	.320	135.2	135.2	135.2
5 to 10 square feet	.400	.400	.400	125.7	125.7	125.7
Glass, window, per 50 square feet, f. o. b. works—						
Single A	3.600	3.600	3.600	158.3	158.3	158.3
Single B	3.135	3.135	3.135	141.2	141.2	141.2
Linseed oil, per pound, New York	.105	.104	.105	169.8	168.5	170.1
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	.040	.055	.055	150.9	207.5	207.5
Rosin (B), per barrel, New York	12.375	11.713	10.230	256.9	243.2	212.4
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	.825	.751	.736	192.9	175.4	171.9
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	.145	.145	.145	214.5	214.5	214.5
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.065	.065	.065	120.8	120.8	120.8
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS						
Chemicals				115.6	115.5	113.7
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent, barrels	.034	.034	.034	174.2	174.2	174.2
Muriatic, 20°, tanks	.010	.010	.010	73.1	73.1	73.1
Nitric, 42°, carboys	.065	.065	.065	133.2	133.2	133.2
Salicylic, U. S. P., barrels	.400	.400	.400	141.1	141.1	141.1
Stearic, triple pressed, bags	.148	.153	.141	111.3	115.1	106.0
Sulphuric, 66°, tank cars	.008	.008	.008	75.0	75.0	75.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.412	.378	.350	112.6	103.2	95.7
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	.830	.830	.830	173.5	173.5	173.5
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.034	.034	.034	191.4	191.4	191.4
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.125	.125	.104	50.0	50.0	41.5
Benzol, pure, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.240	.240	.230	88.1	88.1	84.4
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	169.5	169.5	169.5
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.043	.043	.043	113.3	113.3	113.3
Coal-tar colors, per pound, New York—						
Black, direct	.400	.400	.400	125.0	125.0	125.0
Brown, sulphur	.240	.240	.240	109.1	109.1	109.1
Indigo, 20 per cent	.140	.140	.140	77.8	77.8	77.8
Copper sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound	.048	.048	.048	92.1	92.1	92.1
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Creosote oil, grade 1, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.160	.160	.160	(1)	(1)	(1)
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.113	.113	.113	133.4	133.4	133.4
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.090	.092	.093	80.1	91.0	91.6
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						
Potash, caustic, 88-92 per cent, per pound, New York	.071	.071	.071	199.1	199.1	199.1
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	.900	.900	.900	150.0	150.0	150.0
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	2.290	2.290	2.290	392.6	392.6	392.6
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works	.019	.019	.019	175.0	175.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York	.038	.038	.038	257.5	257.5	257.5
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York	.750	.750	.750	118.1	118.1	118.1
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	18.000	18.000	18.000	81.8	81.8	81.8
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.073	.078	.079	103.4	110.5	111.0

¹ No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927—
Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS—Continued						
Fertilizer materials				105.0	105.8	106.4
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, Baltimore	\$8.500	\$8.688	\$8.750	110.4	113.0	113.7
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	2.530	2.550	2.538	81.0	81.6	81.2
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	28.000	28.000	28.000	139.1	139.1	139.1
Muriate of potash, 80-85 per cent, bags, per ton, New York	36.400	36.400	36.400	95.5	95.5	95.5
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	3.120	3.000	3.000	91.5	88.0	88.0
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.618	2.635	2.670	106.0	106.7	108.2
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	35.750	35.750	35.750	153.0	153.0	153.0
Drugs and pharmaceuticals				154.4	153.4	151.7
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.439	.435	.435	100.9	99.9	99.9
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.295	.305	.316	96.7	100.0	103.7
Alcohol, grain, 188 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	3.798	3.800	3.788	152.0	152.0	151.5
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York	.219	.223	.226	92.0	93.3	94.9
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	2.350	2.350	2.350	213.6	213.6	213.6
Glycerin, refined, per pound, New York	.300	.284	.263	152.2	144.0	133.2
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	12.000	12.000	12.000	199.4	199.4	199.4
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	7.750	7.750	7.750	193.8	193.8	193.8
Phenol (carbolic acid), U. S. P., per pound, New York	.170	.170	.170	154.7	154.7	154.7
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York	.400	.400	.400	182.1	182.1	182.1
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS						
Furniture				157.4	157.5	157.4
Bedroom, average price, factory—				137.8	137.6	137.6
Bed, each	31.414	31.414	31.414	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chair, each	7.974	7.974	7.974	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dresser, each	41.545	41.545	41.545	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rockers, each	7.632	7.632	7.632	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dining room, average price, factory—						
Buffet, each	40.458	40.458	40.458	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chairs, set of six	37.772	37.772	37.772	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, extension, each	50.572	50.572	50.572	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kitchen, average price, factory—						
Cabinet, each	33.000	33.000	33.000	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chairs, per dozen	14.950	14.950	14.950	(1)	(1)	(1)
Refrigerators, each	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, porcelain top, each	7.500	7.500	7.500	(1)	(1)	(1)
Living room, average price, factory—						
Chair, each	31.558	31.558	31.558	(1)	(1)	(1)
Davenport, each	58.346	58.346	58.346	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, each	20.417	20.417	20.417	(1)	(1)	(1)
Furnishings				222.4	222.6	222.2
Blankets, factory—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair	1.020	1.020	1.020	168.6	168.6	168.6
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound	1.313	1.313	1.313	171.7	171.7	171.7
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow	3.120	3.120	3.120	232.9	232.9	232.9
Brussels, Bigelow	2.976	2.976	2.976	230.3	230.3	230.3
Wilton, Bigelow	4.896	4.896	4.896	203.3	203.3	203.3
Cutlery, factory—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair	1.350	1.350	1.350	180.0	180.0	180.0
Knives and forks, per gross	12.500	12.500	12.500	217.4	217.4	217.4
Pails, galvanized-iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory	20.700	20.700	20.700	141.1	141.1	141.1
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4, per yard, factory—						
Pepperell	.369	.369	.369	154.1	154.1	154.1
Wamsutta, P. L.	1.140	1.140	1.140	294.5	294.5	294.5
Tableware, factory—						
Dinner sets, per set—						
Semivitreous, 100 pieces	19.860	19.860	19.860	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vitreous, 104 pieces	45.700	45.700	45.700	196.4	196.4	196.4

* No 1913 base price.

* No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH, 1927—
 Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927	January, 1927	February, 1927	March, 1927
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS—Continued						
Furnishings—Continued.						
Tableware, factory—Continued.						
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen	\$0. 200	\$0. 200	\$0. 200	181. 8	181. 8	81. 8
Glass pitchers, ½-gallon, per dozen	2. 100	2. 100	2. 100	262. 5	262. 5	262. 5
Glass tumblers, ½-pint, per dozen	. 180	. 180	. 160	150. 0	150. 0	133. 3
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen	. 980	. 980	. 980	211. 5	211. 5	211. 5
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen	1. 260	1. 260	1. 260	221. 0	221. 0	221. 0
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.05 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	. 190	. 195	. 195	141. 2	144. 9	144. 9
Tubs, galvanized-iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory	6. 325	6. 325	6. 325	154. 0	154. 0	154. 0
MISCELLANEOUS				117. 9	118. 5	118. 6
Cattle feed				130. 1	138. 0	131. 6
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis	26. 313	27. 375	26. 500	143. 3	149. 1	144. 3
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, Memphis	31. 000	34. 250	30. 750	109. 6	121. 0	108. 7
Linseed meal, per ton, New York	45. 700	45. 000	45. 000	160. 8	158. 4	158. 4
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis	27. 250	28. 625	28. 200	140. 1	147. 2	145. 0
Leather				136. 6	136. 7	137. 4
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	. 450	. 450	. 460	166. 9	166. 9	170. 6
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston	. 675	. 675	. 675	269. 6	269. 6	269. 6
Harness, California, oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago	. 431	. 436	. 436	107. 5	108. 7	108. 7
Side, black chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	. 250	. 250	. 250	97. 7	97. 7	97. 7
Sole, per pound—						
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery run, Boston	. 350	. 350	. 350	117. 4	117. 4	117. 4
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston	. 430	. 430	. 430	95. 8	95. 8	95. 8
Union, middle weight, New York	. 438	. 440	. 440	109. 0	109. 6	109. 6
Paper and pulp				154. 8	154. 8	154. 8
Box board, per ton, f. o. b. mill—						
Chip	41. 184	41. 184	41. 184	(1)	(1)	(1)
Manila lined chip	51. 084	51. 084	51. 084	(1)	(1)	(1)
85-pound test liner	64. 350	64. 350	64. 350	(1)	(1)	(1)
Paper—						
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o. b. mill	. 033	. 033	. 033	157. 1	157. 1	157. 1
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York	. 093	. 093	. 093	189. 6	189. 6	189. 6
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York	2. 750	2. 750	2. 750	123. 6	123. 6	123. 6
Other miscellaneous				99. 4	99. 2	100. 2
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, per yard, New York	. 097	. 088	. 091	120. 8	109. 5	113. 7
Cylinder oil, gallon, refinery—						
Oklahoma, medium, filtered stock	. 180	. 180	. 180	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 600, filtered, D	. 246	. 251	. 243	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hemp, manila, fair, current, shipment, per pound, New York	. 155	. 144	. 136	166. 7	155. 3	146. 0
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York	. 070	. 070	. 070	104. 6	104. 6	104. 6
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York	. 240	. 244	. 240	168. 4	171. 1	168. 4
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York	. 245	. 245	. 250	167. 0	167. 0	170. 4
Rubber, per pound, New York—						
Para, island, fine	. 268	. 261	. 286	33. 1	32. 4	35. 4
Plantation, ribbed, smoked, sheets	. 395	. 383	. 411	48. 1	46. 7	50. 1
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York	. 080	. 080	. 079	184. 5	184. 5	182. 6
Soap—						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati	4. 131	4. 180	4. 180	134. 0	135. 6	135. 6
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia	4. 851	4. 851	4. 851	137. 5	137. 5	137. 5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York	. 058	. 058	. 058	157. 5	157. 5	157. 5
Tobacco—						
Plug, per pound, New York	. 696	. 666	. 696	179. 0	179. 0	179. 0
Smoking, 1-ounce bags, per gross, New York	8. 320	8. 320	8. 320	147. 5	147. 5	147. 5
Raw materials				149. 6	149. 9	149. 0
Producers' goods				124. 5	123. 5	121. 8
Consumers' goods				156. 9	156. 0	155. 0
ALL COMMODITIES (404 price series)				146. 9	146. 4	145. 3

¹ No 1913 base price.

⁴ Federal Reserve Board grouping.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Raw Materials, Producers' Goods, and Consumers' Goods

TO MEET the demand for such information, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began with the September, 1926, issue of its monthly report on wholesale prices the inclusion of index numbers of commodities classified into raw materials, producers' goods, and consumers' goods. This grouping conformed to that adopted by the Federal Reserve Board in its monthly reports, for which the original data relating to wholesale prices in the United States were furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. With the December, 1925, figures the Federal Reserve Board discontinued publishing these index numbers.

Information for the months of September, 1925, and July, August, and September, 1926, was contained in the November, 1926, number of the *LABOR REVIEW* and has been continued in subsequent issues. In the following table is presented a complete statement for all months from January, 1913, to March, 1927, inclusive. The index numbers for the years 1913 to 1925, inclusive, are those published by the Federal Reserve Board, to which have been added the index numbers computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In using these figures it should be borne in mind that the classification here employed is that adopted by the Federal Reserve Board and is purely arbitrary. Thus, under "raw materials" are grouped certain commodities such as lumber, pig iron, and hides, which might also properly be regarded as "producers' goods." The latter term has been restricted to include only certain kinds of semimanufactured products purchased by producers, as raw sugar, cotton and woolen yarns, steel billets, and leather. Again, under the present classification, some finished products, as gasoline, nails, steel rails, and building brick, are included with "producers' goods" and not with "consumers' goods," while the latter group includes cotton and woolen piece goods, which are purchased by clothing manufacturers. The complete list of 404 commodities, as grouped by the Federal Reserve Board, is as follows:

Raw materials

Crops.—Barley, corn (2 quotations), oats, rye, wheat (5 quotations), cotton (2 quotations), cottonseed, flaxseed, hay (3 quotations), hops (2 quotations), tobacco, clover seed. Total, 21 commodities.

Animal products.—Cattle (2 quotations), hogs (2 quotations), sheep and lambs (3 quotations), poultry (2 quotations), calfskins, cow hides, goatskins, steer hides (2 quotations), raw silk (3 quotations), wool (8 quotations). Total 25 commodities.

Forest products.—Lumber (11 quotations). Total 11 commodities.

Mineral products.—Anthracite coal (3 quotations), bituminous coal (3 quotations), coke (2 quotations), crude petroleum (3 quotations), iron ore (2 quotations), pig iron (6 quotations), aluminum, copper, lead, quicksilver, tin, zinc, phosphate rock, sulphur, gravel, sand, slate. Total, 30 commodities. Total raw materials, 87 commodities.

Producers' goods

Cocoa beans, copra, oleo oil, raw sugar, coconut oil, corn oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, cotton thread, cotton yarns (4 quotations), woolen yarns (3 quotations), linen shoe thread, silk yarns (2 quotations), gasoline (4 quotations), bar iron (2 quotations), reinforcing bars, nails, cast-iron pipe, skelp, steel billets

(2 quotations), steel merchant bars, steel tank plates, steel rails (2 quotations), steel sheets, structural shapes, terneplate, tin plate, wire (2 quotations), sheet copper, copper wire, lead pipe, bar silver, sheet zinc, yellow pine lath, cypress shingles, red cedar shingles, brick, Portland cement, crushed stone, hollow tile, lime, plate glass (2 quotations), window glass (2 quotations), linseed oil, putty, rosin, turpentine, white lead, zinc oxide, acetic acid, muriatic acid, nitric acid, stearic acid, sulphuric acid, denatured alcohol, wood alcohol, alum, anhydrous ammonia, bleaching powder, borax, copper sulphate, copra (chemical use), formaldehyde, crude coconut oil (chemical use), corn oil (chemical use), palm kernel oil, soya bean oil (chemical use), caustic potash, sal soda, soda ash, soda bicarbonate, caustic soda, soda silicate, tallow (inedible), acid phosphate, ammonia sulphate, ground bone, muriate of potash, soda nitrate, tankage, citric acid, tartaric acid, grain alcohol, glycerin, opium, phenol, bran, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, mill feed, leather (7 quotations), newsprint paper, wood pulp, hemp, jute, lubricating oil, rope, rubber, sisal, fuel oil (2 quotations). Total producers' goods, 122 commodities.

Consumers' goods

Fish (3 quotations), flour (9 quotations), canned fruit (2 quotations), dried fruit (4 quotations), fresh fruit (4 quotations), glucose, hominy grits, lard, corn meal (2 quotations), molasses, oatmeal, oleomargarine, pepper, rice (2 quotations), salt, granulated sugar, edible tallow, tea, canned vegetables (3 quotations), fresh vegetables (3 quotations), cottonseed oil, olive oil, vinegar, peanuts, fresh beef (2 quotations), salt beef, hams, lamb, mutton, fresh pork loins (2 quotations), salt pork (3 quotations), poultry (2 quotations), veal, butter (18 quotations), cheese (3 quotations), fluid milk (3 quotations), condensed milk, evaporated milk, beans, bread (5 quotations), coffee, eggs (7 quotations), shoes (17 quotations), cotton goods (20 quotations), woolen and worsted goods (14 quotations), refined petroleum (2 quotations), cream of tartar, epsom salts, hydrogen peroxide, quinine sulphate, household furniture (14 quotations), blankets (2 quotations), carpets (3 quotations), table cutlery (2 quotations), pails, sheeting (2 quotations), tableware (5 quotations), ticking, tubs, wrapping paper, laundry soap (2 quotations), starch, tobacco (2 quotations). Total consumers' goods, 195 commodities.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS, PRODUCERS' GOODS, AND CONSUMERS' GOODS, JANUARY, 1913, TO MARCH, 1927

Year and month	Raw materials					Producers' goods	Consumers goods
	Crops	Animal products	Forest products	Mineral products	Total		
1913							
Average for year.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
January.....	98	96	102	105	100	103	99
February.....	97	99	103	103	100	104	99
March.....	96	103	103	101	100	103	98
April.....	98	103	104	99	100	102	99
May.....	98	99	103	98	99	101	98
June.....	98	100	103	98	99	100	99
July.....	97	103	99	97	99	100	100
August.....	99	101	98	99	100	99	101
September.....	104	102	98	101	102	100	102
October.....	105	100	96	102	102	99	101
November.....	104	97	96	101	100	97	103
December.....	10	97	96	98	99	93	101
1914							
Average for year.....	102	103	92	92	99	92	101
January.....	102	100	94	98	100	92	100
February.....	102	102	94	98	100	93	100
March.....	102	102	94	98	101	94	99
April.....	103	103	93	97	101	93	97
May.....	105	101	93	91	99	93	97
June.....	105	101	93	90	99	90	98
July.....	100	105	92	90	99	89	100
August.....	105	109	93	91	102	93	105
September.....	101	109	92	90	100	95	106
October.....	95	102	88	87	95	91	104
November.....	98	100	88	87	95	88	104
December.....	100	97	87	89	95	90	103

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS, PRODUCERS' GOODS, AND CONSUMERS' GOODS, JANUARY, 1913, TO MARCH, 1927—Continued

Year and month	Raw materials					Pro-ducers' goods	Con-sumers' goods
	Crops	Animal prod-ucts	Forest prod-ucts	Mineral prod-ucts	Total		
1915							
Average for year	112	98	90	97	101	97	103
January	109	95	83	88	97	91	104
February	119	93	87	91	100	90	104
March	117	94	88	90	99	91	103
April	121	94	88	90	100	92	102
May	120	98	87	93	102	92	102
June	108	99	87	97	101	93	101
July	110	101	87	99	102	94	102
August	108	101	87	98	101	96	101
September	103	101	89	101	101	98	99
October	108	103	94	102	104	101	102
November	107	98	95	104	102	109	104
December	113	97	97	110	105	117	106
1916							
Average for year	129	119	102	137	126	143	119
January	119	101	101	121	112	125	107
February	117	106	102	126	114	129	108
March	112	114	103	131	118	137	109
April	116	115	102	132	119	142	111
May	117	118	101	132	121	145	112
June	112	121	100	131	120	145	113
July	116	122	100	127	120	143	116
August	131	124	100	124	125	141	120
September	140	126	101	127	129	142	124
October	153	123	104	139	135	148	129
November	168	128	106	169	149	154	137
December	158	132	108	189	154	163	136
1917							
Average for year	212	174	135	191	187	185	163
January	166	138	114	191	159	165	139
February	162	148	117	200	164	167	143
March	174	160	120	199	172	173	146
April	203	169	133	191	182	181	158
May	228	172	138	203	195	187	167
June	229	172	143	214	198	196	166
July	229	173	143	207	197	209	166
August	228	187	142	194	198	208	170
September	214	200	145	180	195	202	171
October	226	193	139	165	192	182	174
November	239	190	141	172	198	172	175
December	237	183	145	173	193	171	177
1918							
Average for year	243	204	157	180	205	181	191
January	242	179	149	174	194	172	180
February	244	182	149	174	196	174	181
March	251	184	150	174	199	176	180
April	245	197	158	174	202	179	183
May	230	204	158	179	202	180	180
June	235	203	158	177	202	182	183
July	242	208	162	185	208	182	196
August	247	219	162	186	214	183	193
September	257	223	162	186	219	186	199
October	243	212	158	187	211	187	201
November	238	211	157	188	209	185	204
December	241	211	158	187	210	180	206
1919							
Average for year	251	221	211	179	217	179	211
January	238	208	161	181	206	176	203
February	229	209	160	178	203	171	195
March	241	217	160	174	209	168	198
April	248	226	161	172	213	165	202
May	256	227	169	173	217	167	206
June	248	223	195	175	215	173	206
July	255	241	222	180	227	180	214
August	246	241	248	182	227	186	221
September	237	220	255	185	218	186	216
October	251	213	257	186	219	186	217
November	272	213	261	185	225	189	224
December	284	210	291	188	231	197	230

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS, PRODUCERS' GOODS, AND CONSUMERS' GOODS, JANUARY, 1913, TO MARCH, 1927—Continued

Year and month	Raw materials					Producers' goods	Consumers' goods
	Crops	Animal products	Forest products	Mineral products	Total		
1920							
Average for year.....	255	186	311	236	228	215	201
January.....	290	218	333	194	240	210	200
February.....	277	211	367	199	237	216	206
March.....	285	206	375	205	240	224	235
April.....	301	202	369	227	249	237	244
May.....	310	185	357	234	246	244	249
June.....	299	188	324	243	245	238	245
July.....	285	186	315	254	243	232	244
August.....	254	183	309	263	235	219	235
September.....	229	189	293	272	232	209	220
October.....	192	173	267	267	212	196	219
November.....	173	158	225	247	192	182	200
December.....	159	131	213	233	174	166	192
1921							
Average for year.....	131	110	165	184	142	135	130
January.....	157	120	197	224	166	160	180
February.....	148	117	179	204	155	152	170
March.....	138	119	169	194	150	145	168
April.....	128	108	160	189	141	139	161
May.....	134	106	159	186	140	137	156
June.....	126	103	158	178	135	133	153
July.....	122	113	155	172	135	128	154
August.....	123	114	152	169	135	125	157
September.....	141	105	154	168	137	126	155
October.....	135	107	162	174	138	126	154
November.....	130	103	175	178	137	125	153
December.....	130	103	169	179	137	125	151
1922							
Average for year.....	145	125	185	207	158	128	151
January.....	130	109	167	178	139	123	146
February.....	140	121	166	177	146	118	148
March.....	141	122	165	178	147	120	150
April.....	145	120	167	180	148	122	149
May.....	152	122	174	202	157	125	150
June.....	146	123	186	211	159	127	151
July.....	147	130	188	241	171	129	152
August.....	138	127	191	261	173	129	140
September.....	136	132	199	236	168	132	150
October.....	147	132	204	218	166	135	152
November.....	160	129	207	209	166	136	155
December.....	161	128	210	208	167	135	157
1923							
Average for year.....	167	122	210	185	159	141	156
January.....	164	125	215	213	168	136	155
February.....	170	123	220	207	167	141	155
March.....	174	123	227	202	167	148	156
April.....	172	123	232	198	166	150	157
May.....	167	122	226	189	161	148	156
June.....	165	119	215	184	158	144	153
July.....	154	120	209	179	153	141	154
August.....	152	125	203	177	153	138	154
September.....	163	131	196	176	158	139	158
October.....	172	122	197	171	155	140	159
November.....	179	115	196	167	154	138	159
December.....	181	115	191	165	153	136	158
1924							
Average for year.....	172	120	186	170	154	133	156
January.....	182	115	194	170	156	136	156
February.....	176	116	195	177	156	139	155
March.....	165	118	194	179	154	137	153
April.....	166	119	195	174	154	135	151
May.....	167	115	195	171	152	133	150
June.....	165	109	182	168	147	130	151
July.....	176	114	176	167	152	130	153
August.....	175	123	175	166	154	131	156
September.....	164	123	180	166	152	130	158
October.....	172	130	181	165	156	129	161
November.....	176	124	182	166	155	131	163
December.....	186	130	187	169	161	132	167

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS, PRODUCERS' GOODS, AND CONSUMERS' GOODS, JANUARY, 1913, TO MARCH, 1927—Continued

Year and month	Raw materials					Pro-ducers' goods	Con-sumers' goods
	Crops	Animal prod-ucts	Forest prod-ucts	Mineral prod-ucts	Total		
1925							
Average for year.....	175	143	188	171	164	134	167
January.....	196	133	193	172	167	134	169
February.....	193	136	201	175	169	136	167
March.....	183	148	196	173	169	135	168
April.....	173	141	187	168	161	131	166
May.....	176	134	189	167	160	131	164
June.....	175	141	181	167	162	135	165
July.....	173	154	180	168	166	137	167
August.....	175	155	185	170	168	134	168
September.....	168	155	184	172	166	131	169
October.....	162	147	185	174	162	133	166
November.....	160	139	187	176	160	135	168
December.....	163	135	191	174	159	134	166
1926							
Average for year.....	142.9	135.5	187.5	174.5	153.4	128.1	161.8
January.....	166.9	133.5	192.8	175.7	160.0	132.1	165.6
February.....	160.8	137.6	192.3	178.3	160.6	130.1	163.4
March.....	149.0	134.3	191.2	172.7	154.3	128.1	161.7
April.....	149.6	132.1	188.5	169.1	152.5	128.2	162.6
May.....	147.5	136.8	186.6	169.4	153.5	128.5	163.3
June.....	141.4	141.1	185.7	170.5	153.7	127.5	165.2
July.....	143.3	136.9	184.2	171.0	152.7	127.3	162.0
August.....	139.9	132.4	183.3	172.4	150.5	128.0	160.1
September.....	135.4	140.3	184.7	173.9	152.7	128.8	160.6
October.....	128.3	139.3	184.3	178.3	152.4	127.1	159.8
November.....	126.0	130.1	189.0	185.4	150.1	126.1	158.7
December.....	129.4	129.5	187.8	177.8	148.6	125.9	158.2
1927							
Average for year:							
January.....	130.5	134.9	184.3	174.6	149.6	124.5	156.9
February.....	130.9	137.8	183.1	172.1	149.9	123.5	156.0
March.....	130.1	140.1	182.0	167.4	149.0	121.8	155.0

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Labor Agreements

Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers—Baltimore

JANUARY 14, 1927, Local Union No. 8 of the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers of Baltimore made a contract with a local firm calling for 40 hours in a five-day week, beginning with 1928, employees to be hired through the union, and no discharges without cause and until after a committee of the union has had an opportunity to investigate. Certain provisions relating to employment, the unemployment fund, and work done by or for outside establishments follow:

II. (2) The employer agrees that no foreman will do any work in any of the branches above enumerated [cutting, operating, blocking, lining making], and that no member of the firm, if the employer be a corporation or partnership, will perform any of the work in the branches above enumerated, all these operations to be performed by union members only.

Should the union worker be laid off and any member of the firm, foreman, or any worker who is not a member of the union do his work, the employer shall reimburse the worker so laid off for loss of earnings.

(4) In the case where more than one cutter, operator, or blocker is employed, if the employer stops any one cutter, operator, or blocker, the other members of this particular branch of work can not work without him.

IV. (1) The employer shall pay to the union on each and every pay day during the life of this agreement a sum equal to 3 per cent of the pay roll of that particular week, covering all the workers coming under the terms of this agreement. These payments shall be by check, payable to the order of the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers International Union, Local 8, accompanied by a statement on a form supplied by the union, setting forth a list of the workers, the amount of wages paid to each, and the total sum of wages paid for that week.

(2) It is agreed that payments to the unemployment fund shall be considered a primary obligation. In case of failure on the part of the employer to make such payments for two consecutive weeks, the union shall have the right to call a stoppage in the shop of the employer until the arrears to the fund are paid, and the employer is to pay its workers for any loss of time they may suffer because of a stoppage called to enforce payments to the unemployment fund.

(3) The sums of money thus received by the union shall become its absolute property, to be used at its discretion in such ways or forms as it may deem necessary for the payment of unemployment benefits to the members of the union.

V. (5) All work shall be made in the employer's shop, and no work shall be given out by him except with the written consent of the union. Nor shall any ready-made goods be purchased by him from any manufacturer or contractor unless the name and place of business of such contractor or manufacturer has been registered with the union and the union has certified in writing to the employer that such contractor or manufacturer maintains proper working standards and sanitary conditions, and then only while such proper working standards and sanitary conditions continue.

(6) Workers shall not be required to work for the employer if he will work or supply work to any manufacturer or jobber during the pendency of strikes called or conducted by the union against the latter firm.

(7) The union reserves the right not to permit its members to perform work for the employer if the employer should do any work for firms who sell goods

to firms against whom the union has declared a strike or who send goods to such firms, its members, agents, factors of jobbers, during the pendency of such a strike, and the calling of a strike by the union against the employer to enforce the right hereby reserved shall not be construed as a violation of this agreement.

Clothing—New York City

AN AGREEMENT was made February 3, 1927, between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers in New York City, succeeding that made by the Joint Board of Cloak, Dress, and Reefer Makers' Unions February 24, 1925. It follows in many respects the form of the 1925 agreement, which was printed in Bulletin No. 419 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (pages 73-76). Among the more important changes are the following: Third. (c) Instead of hiring workers through the employment bureau of the union, in the future, employers agree to hire "only such as will present to the shop chairman within 24 hours after their engagement a working card issued by the union, verifying that they are members in good standing." Fifth. Overtime "shall be paid to week workers only." Sixth. "Prior to the engagement of new workers to operate new machines a price for such work shall be fixed by the union and the association" is added. Other new sections relating to settling of piece rates, new employees, reorganization, and adjustment of disputes are as follows:

Tenth. (a) All piecework prices shall be settled by the employer and a price committee in the presence of the shop chairman. Such price committee is to be elected at a regular shop meeting in the presence of a union representative.

(b) The price of each garment shall be based upon the estimated number of solid hours it will take a worker of average skill and experience to make a garment.

(c) Should the employer and price committee fail to agree, the garment in dispute shall be submitted to a test; the "test hand" shall be chosen by agreement between the employer and price committee. The price of the garment to be determined by such "test hand" shall be equal to the established hourly rate of the "test hand" multiplied by the number of hours it takes such "test hand" to make a garment.

(d) The hourly rate of the "test hand" shall be established in the following manner: Two garments of different styles on which prices have been previously settled, one to be chosen by each party, shall be given to the "test hand," who is to do the work without interruption or interference. The time consumed on the work on such garment shall be recorded by both parties. The garment so tested shall be made under the same conditions as stock work. No garment on which the average earnings of the worker has been less than the minimum schedule of its work rates shall be selected for such test. The amount earned by the "test hand" in making such settled garment divided by the number of hours consumed, shall determine the established hourly rate of the "test hand," which shall in no event be less than the minimum hourly base rate for pieceworkers as fixed by this agreement.

(e) If, upon investigation, it should be established that the piece price has been settled below the base rate, to wit, when a representative number of workers of the shop do not earn such base rate, such price shall be resettled and all employees already paid at the original rate shall be entitled to the increase fixed by the resettlement for all work formerly done upon such garment.

(f) In cases where the standard of the shop is above the minimum base rate, and a request for a resettlement is made by the workers of the shop, such resettlement shall be taken up only after it has been shown by the regular test that the standard of the shop has not been reached by the workers in the original settlement of said garment. The workers shall be paid for all new garments at the resettled rate.

- (g) No work shall be done on garments unless the prices are settled.
- (h) The association agrees for its members to establish a uniform triplicate system of pay-roll book, one copy of which is to be sent to the union weekly.
- (i) Payment of wages shall be made in cash weekly and on a fixed day. Wages shall include all work completed 48 hours before pay day.
- (j) In no event shall there be reduction of wages or a reduction on adjusted prices, nor shall the employer charge members of the union for any damage to material unless such damage was willfully caused, or unless it is the result of gross neglect. The employer shall furnish all tools incident to the work without charge to the worker.

Eleventh. With respect to pressers who are paid by the piece, it is agreed that prices shall be settled according to a schedule yielding the average presser \$60 per week or \$1.50 per hour. Should it be found that on certain garments the pressers have failed to earn the minimum above provided, such garments are to be resettled on the basis of the minimum and the pressers are to receive back pay on all garments pressed. If upon investigation it is found that the pressers fail to earn the average wage, prices on said garments shall be resettled for future orders only. In no event shall a resettlement of prices be required where it can be proven that the average wage can be earned at the settled price.

Twelfth. (a) All workers engaged after signing of this agreement shall, after a trial period of one week, be considered regular employees of the firm, and shall be entitled to all rights, privileges, and benefits of this agreement and subject to the obligations of the same. It is agreed that by mutual consent between the individual worker and the employer and upon verification by the union and the association of such consent, the trial period may be extended from one to two weeks. If a week worker is not retained by the employer after such trial period, he shall receive for the work performed by him during such trial period compensation equal to at least 15 per cent above the minimum scale herein provided.

(i) The employer may, upon notification to the union through the association at the beginning of the season, reorganize his business, where such reorganization is due to permanent curtailment of his business. Such reorganization, however, shall not reduce the number of operators to less than 12. If by reason of such reorganization, pattern makers or cutters are discharged, such pattern makers or cutters shall receive compensation to be determined upon with reference to the amount of time they have been employed, but in no event shall such compensation be less than one week's salary, nor more than four weeks' salary.

Twentieth. All complaints, disputes, or grievances arising between the parties hereto, involving questions of interpretation or application of any clause of this agreement, or any acts, conduct or relations of employer and employee operating directly or indirectly under the terms of this agreement, shall be submitted in writing by the party hereto claiming to be aggrieved to the other party hereto, and the chief clerks of the association and the manager of the union, or their deputies, shall in the first instance jointly investigate such complaints, grievances, or disputes and attempt an adjustment. Decisions reached by the chief clerks or their deputies shall be binding on the parties hereto.

Electric Railway—Lansford, Pa.

AN AGREEMENT was made between Local Union No. 433, of Lansford, Pa., and the East Penn Electric Co., December 30, 1926. It provides that the company will reinstate any member unjustly suspended or discharged and pay him for all time lost thereby, and will not call on a regular man to perform extra work when extra men are available. The provisions relating to arbitration, seniority, and passes are as follows:

SECTION 1. That the company, through its properly authorized officers, will, at all times, meet and treat with the properly authorized officers and committees of the association upon any questions of contention or grievance that may arise during the life of this agreement.

SEC. 2. Upon the failure of adjustment of any case by procedure as provided in section 1 of this agreement, either party hereto is hereby authorized to order such case or cases to arbitration by written notice. Such written notice for arbitration shall specify the subject matter to be submitted to arbitration and contain the name and address of the arbitrator of the choice of the party submitting such notice. Upon receipt of such written notice by either party from the other, the party receiving such notice shall within five days from receipt of the same make acknowledgment in writing of receipt of such notice, such acknowledgment to bear the name and address of the arbitrator of the responding party. Neglect in acknowledgment as herein provided and within said five days shall be forfeiture of case by respondent. The two arbitrators thus chosen, one each by the parties hereto, shall meet from day to day for the purpose of the selection of a third arbitrator to complete the board of arbitration. In the event that within 10 days from the date of the appointment of the arbitrator by the respondent, there shall have been no third arbitrator chosen by the arbitrators selected, by the parties hereto, then immediately upon expiration of said 10 days there shall be a meeting of the properly authorized representatives of the parties hereto, in conjunction with the two arbitrators already selected. Such meeting is provided for the purpose that a joint endeavor shall have been made to select a third arbitrator or adjust the case. Immediately after an arbitration board is created by the provision thereto, such board of arbitration shall meet and receive all of the evidence to be submitted by both parties hereto, bearing upon the case or cases submitted for arbitration. After all the testimony and evidence have been submitted in the case, the said board of arbitrators shall submit their findings in writing to both parties hereto, and the decision of a majority of such board shall be final and binding upon the parties hereto, during the life of this agreement. Each party hereto shall bear the expense of its own arbitrator, and both parties shall share equally in paying the expense of the third arbitrator, and such other necessary expenses incurred by order of the board of arbitrators. The board of arbitrators as provided herein shall meet in Pottsville, Pa., hear and decide all questions brought before them. In all matters pertaining to time, place, rules, and procedure of arbitration a majority of the board of arbitrators shall constitute authority.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the association shall notify the railway company in writing of the names of all its officers and of its grievance committee, and also notify them of any change in the same from time to time, and if any grievance should arise they shall advise the company, stating what the grievance is, and if wishing an audience, shall so state, then the company shall name the time and place convenient.

SEC. 7. The preference of runs shall be given to men in accordance with their seniority in the company's service. Any run that is vacant or a new run created shall be advertised within three days and for a period of 48 hours, and the oldest applicant for same shall receive the run. In case of a change in schedule, all runs shall be advertised within three days and for a period of 48 hours, and runs shall be granted to applicants in rank of seniority. Any regular runs working 12 hours shall be paid 18 hours.

SEC. 13. Motormen and conductors to be furnished with passes. After one year's service annual passes will be issued to the wife or mother of the employee.

Electrical Workers and Painters

A CONTROVERSY between the painters' and electrical workers' unions relative to the painting of poles was settled January 4, 1927, by the signing of an agreement between representatives of the two parties. The following is a copy:

It is agreed that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America shall have jurisdiction over all painting of traffic signals, ornamental boulevard light standards and street-car poles incased, to be used for lighting purposes.

It is further agreed that members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers employed by the public utilities or distributing companies may do such painting of company equipment as they may be required to do for its proper maintenance.

In case of disputes arising in any locality the local officials of the two crafts shall make an earnest endeavor to reach an amicable settlement. Where such settlement can not be reached, the dispute shall be referred to the international presidents of the organizations signatory hereto for final decision.

Be it further agreed that no cessation of work shall occur on account of any such dispute, pending the decision by the international presidents, or their representatives, and the craft designated by the employer to continue the work that may be absolutely necessary to be done pending the receipt of decision by international presidents or their representatives.

Steam Engineers and Building Service Employees

A JURISDICTIONAL agreement was made between the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the Building Service Employees' International Union, October 7, 1926, intended to smooth out several matters that were tending to become causes of friction between the two unions. The agreement is here given complete:

This agreement entered into by and between William F. Quesse, general president of the Building Service Employees' International Union, and Arthur M. Huddell, general president of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, for the purpose of forming an offensive and defensive alliance as far as their members of their respective organizations are employed.

First. It is agreed that in all offensive and defensive movements no subordinate local of either international union shall be permitted to take any local action whatsoever until the question requiring joint action shall have first been submitted to and acted upon by the two international presidents of both international unions, or some representative designated by either party to represent them.

Second. It is further agreed that members of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers are not to work with employees who are not members of the Building Service Employees' International Union.

Third. It is further agreed that members of the Building Service Employees' International Union are not to work with engineers who are not members of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

Fourth. It is further agreed that all industrial plants are excluded.

Fifth. It is further agreed that in buildings where the power plant requires the service of an engineer, and janitor, he must carry a card and pay dues to both international unions.

Sixth. It is further agreed that in buildings employing the services of one man, that man shall work under the constitution, rules, by-laws, and working agreement of any subordinate local affiliated with the Building Service Employees' International Union.

Seventh. It is further agreed that in any building where a dispute as to the amount of the machinery used in the building and as to whether the services of one or more engineers should be required, if local agents are unable to agree, no action will be taken by any local union until the matter in dispute shall have been submitted to and acted upon by the two international presidents or their representatives.

Eighth. In buildings where there is a dispute as to whether it requires the services of more than one engineer and the local officers fail to agree, the same shall be submitted to the international presidents, and in case they can not agree within 30 days, they shall select a third party and his decision shall be final and binding.

Ninth. In buildings where the services of more than one engineer is required, the engineers' international union shall have supervision over the work as far as the power plant is concerned, and shall work under the constitution, rules, by-laws and working agreement of a local union affiliated with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, but he shall not have any supervision over any part of the janitor work in that building.

Tenth. It is further agreed that in the various buildings now employing members of either international union [said members] are to retain their positions.

Eleventh. It is further agreed that members of the Building Service Employees' International Union now holding positions covered by this agreement are to be admitted to a local union of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers without any initiation fee.

Twelfth. It is further agreed that any engineer now holding a position covered by this agreement is to be admitted to a local union of the Building Service Employees' International Union without any initiation fee.

Thirteenth. It is further agreed that both presidents of the two international unions, above mentioned, shall do all in their power to bring about the conditions as above set forth [so] as to make this agreement effective to all of their members that are involved by this agreement by January 1, 1927.

Fourteenth. It is further agreed that either party may terminate this agreement by giving the other party three months' notice in writing and then the entire matter as to jurisdiction or right of both international unions shall be brought before the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Tailors—San Francisco

THE agreement of Tailors' Local Union No. 80 with a tailoring establishment in San Francisco, made January 1, 1927, contains clauses relating to the manufacture of garments, to apprentices, and to slack periods, as follows:

(1) It is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto that the party of the first part shall have and maintain an inside shop and have all work made therein; and further agrees that all employees shall be employed by the week in said inside shop, and the compensation shall not be less than the minimum scale of wages as attached hereto.

(2) And be it further agreed that the party of the first part shall employ none but members of Local No. 80, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, and all employees engaged in the manufacture of garments or alteration of same for the party of the first part on the date of the signing of this agreement shall be eligible to and become members in good standing of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, and party of the first part agrees to furnish free sanitary workshop adequately equipped as to tools, light, heat, ventilation, etc.

(6) An apprentice to be defined as one who has no previous experience at tailoring and at the expiration of three months shall become a member of the union.

(7) During slack periods a fair and conscientious effort must be made to give all employees an equal share of employment, and any employee not wanted to report for work either half of day shall be notified before the close of the preceding day.

Awards and Decisions

Railroads—Decisions of Train Service Board of Adjustment, Southeastern Region

Construction Trains

A LONG drawn out case between the Florida East Coast Railway Co. and its trainmen was settled by Docket 243, February 24, 1927. The board had previously decided in Docket 160, February 11, 1925, as follows:

The board decides that Florida East Coast Railway conductors and trainmen are entitled to man trains used to perform construction or work train service on tracks already in use by such employees in the usual train or yard service

operation. It is not intended, however, that conductors and trainmen employed by contractors shall be denied the use of such tracks for the purpose of going for material, fuel, and water, or to and from tie-up points.

The trainmen and the company placed different interpretations upon this decision. The company held that the decision meant—

That we can not farm out the maintenance or improvement work performed by work trains on existing tracks but that the railway company can contract for entirely new work, such as we have been doing, consisting of building a second main track, construction of new terminals and long passing tracks, etc., and that the contractors can use our facilities with their own crews in the performance of such new work if we so elect.

The trainmen held that they were to man the work trains of the Donahoo Construction Co., which was engaged in preparing the roadbed for a second track and was using the tracks of the railway company in hauling sand from a pit, said to be owned by the carrier, to where it was deposited, and was doing exactly the same kind of work that the carrier's work train had performed for years. To bring the matter before the board the trainmen presented a specific case to the board as follows:

On April 13, 1925, the Donahoo construction work train was advertised, as indicated in exhibit already furnished the board, for one conductor and three Florida East Coast trainmen, and on May 12, 1925, the run was put on again, doing the same kind of work, but Florida East Coast trainmen were not placed thereon, but contractor's trainmen were used instead. The work train in question was located at Spruce Creek and worked between New Smyrna (milepost 125) and Daytona (milepost 110) and often going to Harwood (milepost 97.6).

Spruce Creek is located at the 119 milepost and at this point the sandpit is located and is adjacent to the main line, a spur track extending from the main-line into the pit, and we understand that this pit is owned by the Florida East Coast Railroad. This work train would haul sand out of this pit and spread it along the main line, widening the roadbed for other contractors to lay the second main track; also widening the roadbed for the extension of passing tracks at Harwood (milepost 97.6) and at National Gardens (milepost 99.2); also filling in several bridges between Spruce Creek and Harwood and filling in the north and south approaches to Spruce Creek Bridge. All this work was performed on and from the regularly used main-line track used by the Florida East Coast employees in the usual train service operation.

The trainmen stated that the questions at issue were:

1. Were the Florida East Coast trainmen entitled to man these trains?
2. Should they be reimbursed for time lost subsequent to date of decision on Docket No. 160?

Replying specifically to the inquiry of the service board requesting a statement in regard to the above, the carrier said among other things:

The Florida East Coast Railway Co. denies that it has violated decision Docket No. 160, dated February 11, 1925. It further denies that the specific case submitted by the general chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as quoted in the foregoing, constitutes a violation of said decision, as all of the work performed by said work train was entirely new work chargeable to investment account in the construction of our second main track or other work necessary and incident thereto. The citation that on April 13, 1925, the Donahoo construction train was advertised for one conductor and three Florida East Coast trainmen, while on May 12, 1925, it was again put on and trainmen in the employ of the contractor used, is immaterial and has no bearing whatever upon the question at issue. The trainmen's committee well knew, and have been so advised, that it is not obligatory upon trainmen to accept such service with contractors if they do not so desire, and that the responsibility for securing necessary men to operate a train under contract

rests entirely with contractors. Further—that if for any reason the Florida East Coast Railway trainmen elected to perform service for contractors, the railway company agreed to compensate them for such service as provided in its agreement with trainmen, covering rates of pay and working conditions, and that such payments would be made to the trainmen on the railway company's pay rolls and bills for reimbursement of the railway company rendered again against the contractors.

Decision.—The board decides that inasmuch as the service performed by the crew in the instance cited in this case was on the tracks already in use by Florida East Coast employees in the usual train or yard service operation and did not come within the scope of the exceptions cited in the decision in its Docket No. 160 the trains in question and other similarly operated should have been manned by Florida East Coast trainmen.

In view of the long delay in getting this case before the board, there shall be no back pay allowances.

Carelessness

A QUESTION of carelessness on the part of a conductor was raised in Docket 246, decided by the board February 24, 1927.

A passenger conductor on the Florida East Coast Railway, on approaching a station, placed his ticket collection in a small tin supply box furnished by the company, locked it, laid it on top of the train box in the baggage car, and went back to attend to the loading and unloading of passengers at the next station. The baggage man, on returning to the car, noticed the tin box roll out of the side door and fall into the creek over which the train was passing. On reaching the station he notified the conductor, who with the section boss returned to the creek where the box was found, delaying the train 25 minutes by this operation.

The superintendent suspended the conductor for 30 days for his carelessness. The committee of the trainmen took the position that the suspension was unwarranted and that he should be compensated for the time lost. The position of the management and the decision of the board are as follows:

Conductor S. was suspended for carelessness, which not only delayed an important passenger train 25 minutes, but which also jeopardized the entire ticket collections for the train, representing several hundred dollars in revenue.

Conductor S., the investigation developed, put his tickets in this small tin box and placed the container upon a larger wooden supply box which was directly in front of the baggage car door. Whether or not the baggage car side door was closed at the time Conductor S. did this was not developed, but if it was closed it was not properly fastened and worked open while the train was running. The vibration of the moving train caused the light tin box to move toward the open door and fall out of the car as the train was passing over the bridge over the creek. This was observed by the train baggagemaster as he entered the baggage car from the club car, and he notified the conductor.

In the opinion of the management, Conductor S. did not properly protect his ticket collections, and the suspension was given him to impress him with the importance of exercising the proper care in the future. The management does not feel that Conductor S. was unjustly disciplined, but, on the other hand, holds the opinion that he was dealt with very leniently.

Decision.—The board can not relieve conductors of the responsibility for their train collections, nor does it condone carelessness resulting in delay to trains. However, at the hearing in Washington the evidence submitted did not conclusively establish the conductor's carelessness in this case, and in view of all the circumstances in connection with it, the claim of committee is sustained.

Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees

THE members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees employed by the New York Central Railroad and Grand Central Terminal asked for an increase of wages, which was considered by an arbitration board consisting of Daniel W. Dinan, appointed by the company, William B. Wilson, appointed by the employees, and Victor S. Clark, appointed by the United States Board of Mediation. This board was created under the provisions of the railway labor act and a written agreement of October 11, 1926. The award as made by the arbitrators March 26, 1927, is as follows:

1. Add to the rates of pay in effect March 15, 1927, an increase of 6 per cent of existing rates, for all classes of labor coming within the scope of the agreement to arbitrate as set forth in paragraph 4 of said agreement.

2. The increase in the rates of pay herein provided for shall be effective as of March 16, 1927.

3. The sum of the increases granted to the employees by this award may be distributed by joint action and agreement of the parties to this arbitration in such manner as to bring about an adjustment of the inequalities in the rates of the employees covered by this award: *Provided*, That in the event of the parties to this arbitration failing to agree as to the said distribution within a period of 90 days from the date of this award, the award shall be applied as though this paragraph was not a part thereof.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Etc. (Express Workers)—St. Louis

A DECISION by Edwin W. Lee, J. G. Marston, and L. A. Mooney, acting as a board of arbitration in the dispute between the employees of the American Railway Express Co., connected with Local Union No. 658, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America at St. Louis was made January 18, 1927. The questions referred to the board were—

(a) Are the employees of the American Railway Express Co. in vehicle service in the city of St. Louis, Mo., receiving rates of wages that are just and reasonable?

(b) If the board decides they are not receiving just and reasonable wages, what shall their wages be?

Answering these questions the board found as follows:

The board finds that the employees in the vehicle department are classified as follows: Chauffeurs, drivers, helpers, money deliverymen, supervisors, dispatchers, and assistant dispatchers.

The board having heard and carefully considered the evidence presented, observing:

(1st) The scale of wages paid for similar kinds of work in other industries in the city of St. Louis;

(2d) The training and skill required;

(3d) The degree of responsibility;

(4th) The character and regularity of the employment; the board reaches the conclusion that the present rates of wages are not just and reasonable. The board hereby decides that the rate of increases set out below constitute for the positions specified a just and reasonable wage.

For each of the hereinafter-named classes, add the following amounts per month to the rates of pay in effect December 31, 1926: Chauffeurs, \$10; drivers, \$7.46; helpers, \$2.46; money deliverymen, \$7.46; supervisors, \$7.46; dispatchers, \$7.46; assistant dispatchers, \$7.46.

It is understood and agreed to by both parties that any award granted by any other board of arbitration subsequent to December 16, 1926, and prior to the date of this decision involving express employees, shall not be applied to the employees affected by this decision.

The increase in wages hereby established shall be effective as of January 1, 1927, and are to be paid to all who were then in the carrier's service and remain therein or who have since come into such service and remain therein.

This decision to remain in full force and effect for a period of one year from January 1, 1927, and thereafter until 30 days' written notice shall be given by either party to the other.

Typographical Union—Omaha

AN AWARD by Dr. H. Von W. Schulte in the arbitration between Omaha Typographical Union No. 190 and three newspapers published in Omaha was made February 17, 1927. Since September 15, 1923, the scale had been \$43.50 per week for daywork and \$46.50 for nightwork. At the expiration of the contract, September 15, 1926, the union had demanded \$50 for daywork and \$55 for nightwork, and the matter had later gone to arbitration, both sides filing extended briefs in the case. The decision of the chairman is lengthy, explaining his methods of examining the various points and reaching his conclusion. The following extracts are illustrative of his results:

The point at issue between these parties, hereinafter designated the union and the publishers, respectively, is the wage scale, now \$43.50 weekly for daywork and \$46.50 for nightwork, exclusive of overtime.

The chairman has carefully weighed the arguments presented in the briefs and rebuttal briefs of both parties to this arbitration and has diligently studied the exhibits submitted. In addition he has made a survey by questionnaire in the matter of the size of family of 148 members of the union. He has also had interviews with individuals to whom he was referred by both publishers and union.

He would ask both parties to believe that he has given to these salient, and to other arguments advanced, his most careful consideration. He believes he has viewed the debate from the standpoint of an impartial but friendly member of the community at large which both parties serve. He requests that his very brief expression on some points and his silence on others be not taken as evidence of haste or carelessness.

1. **Relative wage:** It is the chairman's judgment that in education, intelligence, skill, and resourcefulness the printer stands very high among, if not the summit of, the crafts and that this is reflected in the annual wage of printers relative to other crafts in Omaha in actual annual earnings on the present scale.

Underlying the whole argument of relative wage is the assumption that a proper scale has been reached in all crafts except the one under consideration; a groundless assumption, especially in an arbitration between printers and publishers, where an unusually high level of intelligence and character is evident on both sides.

2. **Cost of living:** This important factor in wage adjustment has been presented at length and deserves very careful consideration. A preliminary to the study of budgets is the determination of the average family.

Size of family: The union uses a conventional family of five, for which there is precedent. The publishers submit a survey from which they deduce a family of two and one-half. The accuracy of this survey being challenged, the chairman made a survey by questionnaire, and his findings are an average family of three and one-tenth.

Budget: The publishers, in their rebuttal brief (p. 4), set up a printer's family budget of \$1,920 annual expense based on the actual size of a printer's family, which, according to their survey, consists of two and one-half persons.

From all this, but one or two conclusions can be drawn—either both sides are essentially in agreement as to living costs or each side has fitted figures and calculations to a preconceived annual wage. The chairman, influenced by the whole tone and nature of the briefs, inclines strongly to the former assumption, and finds the difference to arise from the ignorance of both sides as to the average size of the families concerned and to the very natural variations of opinion as to budgeting.

3. **Hazards:** The hazards of this craft can not be rated very high, and the danger of lead poisoning, in itself not great, can be provided against by methods of hygiene, very largely within the control of the worker. The evidence afforded by insurance rates is irrefragable.

4. **Training and skill:** The requirements are very high, and if less manual dexterity is needed than in certain other crafts, this is balanced by the higher demands on education and intelligence.

5. **Responsibility:** In all skilled labor there is responsibility for care of costly machinery and for standards of work. If there is no financial responsibility directly, there is danger of loss of employment, and it is the plain duty of the union to enforce high standards of performance by refusing countenance to careless and indifferent workers. There is some advantage in looking at this matter from the standpoint of morale and loyalty, and there is evidence that the union has shown these qualities, for it is not charged that the quality of service has deteriorated in the frequent wage disputes that have supervened. The union has observed its contracts and has made efforts, apparently successful, to maintain a supply of extras, for occasional or seasonal demands.

6. **Character and regularity of employment:** No occupation is free from disadvantages. The printer's is sedentary and confined, true, but it does not entail exposure nor great risk of accident. Personal hygiene is the answer for its disadvantages.

Regularity of employment is an advantage within limits. The publishers' point that employment is possible, nay requisite, in this business for 52 weeks in the year exceeds the limit of hygiene and efficiency. The normal average of one week of disability per year (D. B. Armstrong, *Community Health*, p. 1) must be granted in all group estimates. The publishers' contention that two weeks of holiday are beyond the practice in America, and beyond our economic means, overlooks the fact that where employment is continuous, as in office work, it is all but universally conceded—is the American business custom. In the case of labor, its universality is overlooked because of undesirable, if still unavoidable, periods of unemployment which, along with much hardship, still permit of the change and variety which is indispensable to a normal life.

There is little to the argument concerning holidays with or without pay. Either pay is continued during the holidays or scales of wages take into consideration averages of unemployment.

Nor can more be made of the point that because a business is continuous throughout the year, so must the laborer work continuously. This is a matter of adjustment of load to the personnel that is to carry it. Hospitals are a case in point, emphasized by the fact that they do not as a rule yield a profit, but only with difficulty escape a deficit; nor do they in the larger cities have a seasonal slack, as here in Omaha, yet they not only grant, but some enforce, vacations from an enlightened sense of their own interest, to promote efficiency and improve morale. This conclusion forces itself upon the chairman that hygiene demands and the interest of both parties to this arbitration requires a year of not more than 49 working weeks. He feels that the union's allowance of 14 days for illness is excessive.

Effect of increased wages: The publishers urge that increase in wages can be only at the expense of other workers unless such increase be accompanied by increased per capita production. The argument opens a highly interesting and very technical field of debate, and, while it is as true as the fact that one dollar can not belong to two owners at the same time, it affords little help in deciding who should own the dollar. There is an underlying assumption that the present ratio of the distribution of income is the best possible.

Scale of other cities: The union submits the rates of a number of western cities, all materially higher than Omaha. The publishers object that it is difficult to appraise conditions in other cities. Having recent experience in the difficulty in ascertaining conditions, prices and the like in Omaha, the chairman concedes the point. Yet all admit that averages talk, and this table is eloquent.

Consequences to publishers: This is implied to be ruin, or near ruin, to two of the papers, a most unwished-for calamity to the city. The contrary union point of the ultimate advantage derived from the destruction of industrial enterprises which are parasitic upon labor is logical, but extreme. A means should be found between the Scylla of the publishers and the Charybdis of the union. It is thought that this has been found in the award.

Decision.—Working-days: Fifty-two Sundays, two holidays, six days for disability, and twelve for vacation, are held to be customary and hygienic. This leaves 293 working days, or 48.8 weeks.

Annual wages: No evidence has been shown which requires a larger annual income than \$2,262 to maintain the actual average family of three and one-tenth on the standard of living asked by the union and granted in principle by the publishers.

Award.—The weekly straight time wages, exclusive of overtime, shall be \$46.50; nightwork, \$49.50.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for February, 1927

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN U. S. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

A LIENS admitted to the United States in February, 1927, totaled 32,074. This is 13,107 less than the average admitted during the previous seven months. There was also a small outward movement of alien passengers in February last, as evidenced by the departure of 16,034 aliens.

Deportations in February, 1927, again passed the thousand mark, 1,104 undesirable aliens having been deported from the United States this month under warrant proceedings. Over 65 per cent of these deportees came in over the land boundaries, 302 coming from Canada and 416 from south of the Rio Grande, the remaining 386 entering the country at the seaports; over four-fifths of the total were surreptitious entries.

Aliens debarred from entering the United States during February last numbered 1,308, the lowest number for any month of the current fiscal year. Only 193 of the total were debarred at the seaports of entry, while 1,115 were turned back at points along the land border. At New York, our principal seaport and where the bulk of the immigration from overseas continues to land, 17,076 aliens sought admission during February, 1927, of whom 79 were debarred, or less than five out of every thousand applicants; and most of these rejected were stowaways and seamen seeking permanent admission to the United States without first having obtained visas from American consuls. At the same port during the flood-tide immigration before the World War the ratio of rejections was over 16 per thousand seeking admission.

Aliens of all classes admitted during February under the immigration act of 1924 numbered 32,074. Over half, or 16,997, of this number entered at New York and 4,241 at the other seaports. Five thousand four hundred and seventy-four came in over the northern land boundary and 5,362 from Mexico. Of the 5,474 aliens admitted from Canada 3,685, or 67.3 per cent, were natives of that country; 1,656 were born in European countries, principally Great Britain and Ireland; and 133 in other countries. Of the aliens entering the country during the same month via Mexican border stations, numbering 5,362, over 96 per cent, or 5,150, were born in Mexico; 109 were natives of European countries, mainly Russia, Germany, and Great Britain; and 103 of China, Japan, and other countries.

Of the aliens admitted in February last, 11,870 were of the class charged to the quota; 8,714 came in as natives of nonquota countries, principally Canada and Mexico; and 4,564 were residents of the United States returning from a visit abroad. Visitors for business or pleasure numbered 3,280, and 1,590 were in continuous transit through the United States. The remaining admissions this month

included, among others, 260 veterans of the World War and their wives and children, making a total of 4,424 aliens of such classes entering the United States under the act of May 26, 1926 (admitting alien veterans of the World War).

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1927

Period	Inward					Aliens de- barred from entering ¹	Outward					Aliens de- ported after land- ing ¹
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens ar- rived	Total		Aliens departed			United States citizens de- parted	Total	
	Immi- grant	Non- immi- grant	Total				Emi- grant	Non- em- grant	Total			
1926												
July.....	22, 283	16, 096	38, 379	25, 981	64, 360	1, 746	7, 052	17, 970	25, 022	60, 223	85, 245	816
August.....	29, 286	20, 467	49, 753	52, 683	102, 436	1, 601	7, 376	15, 410	22, 786	42, 248	65, 034	1, 121
September.....	35, 297	25, 680	60, 977	71, 268	132, 245	1, 817	6, 634	16, 392	23, 026	26, 268	49, 294	885
October.....	34, 528	22, 059	56, 587	34, 176	90, 763	1, 566	5, 377	13, 803	19, 180	18, 150	37, 330	1, 100
November.....	30, 756	16, 185	46, 948	21, 844	68, 785	1, 713	6, 859	13, 078	19, 937	17, 992	37, 929	1, 085
December.....	23, 805	11, 803	35, 601	16, 777	52, 385	1, 915	9, 481	16, 875	26, 356	19, 608	45, 964	1, 241
1927												
January.....	18, 804	9, 219	28, 023	16, 913	44, 936	1, 499	3, 928	10, 053	13, 981	21, 483	35, 464	900
February.....	21, 695	10, 379	32, 074	25, 097	57, 171	1, 308	3, 949	12, 085	16, 034	29, 732	45, 766	1, 104
Total.....	216, 454	131, 888	348, 342	264, 739	613, 081	13, 165	50, 656	115, 666	166, 322	235, 704	402, 026	8, 252

¹ These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.
² These aliens are included among aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later being deported.

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FEBRUARY, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1927, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	February, 1927	July, 1926, to February, 1927	February, 1927	July, 1926, to February, 1927
African (black).....	54	604	78	613
Armenian.....	77	651	35	35
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	203	2,016	49	921
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	21	416	69	1,056
Chinese.....	36	857	294	3,063
Croatian and Slovenian.....	86	521	24	209
Cuban.....	43	1,284	71	617
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	3	42	25	295
Dutch and Flemish.....	211	2,113	71	579
East Indian.....		39	11	71
English.....	2,293	23,131	496	4,616
Finnish.....	55	452	32	294
French.....	1,075	13,575	64	1,019
German.....	4,213	37,281	297	2,691
Greek.....	132	1,493	217	2,254
Hebrew.....	963	7,374	13	162
Irish.....	2,720	29,804	70	1,065
Italian (north).....	160	1,630	220	1,953
Italian (south).....	916	9,969	540	12,548
Japanese.....	33	447	89	767
Korean.....	1	34	4	37
Lithuanian.....	45	334	15	222
Magyar.....	68	729	30	559
Mexican.....	4,229	37,045	274	1,989
Pacific Islander.....	1	6		6
Polish.....	352	2,947	106	1,752
Portuguese.....	65	569	85	1,928
Rumanian.....	45	257	45	803
Russian.....	98	850	34	340
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	36	283	2	12
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	1,534	12,149	182	2,177
Scotch.....	1,427	17,652	92	1,563
Slovak.....	143	372	73	507
Spanish.....	49	650	126	1,887
Spanish American.....	137	1,895	72	1,008
Syrian.....	30	513	13	122
Turkish.....	3	61	5	113
Welsh.....	96	871	2	41
West Indian (except Cuban).....	15	253	45	611
Other peoples.....	27	284	14	150
Total.....	21,695	216,454	3,949	50,656
Male.....	13,006	122,550	3,066	37,121
Female.....	8,689	93,904	883	13,535
Under 16 years.....	3,003	34,152	138	1,904
16 to 44 years.....	17,011	162,847	2,949	37,342
45 years and over.....	1,681	19,455	862	11,410

TABLE 3.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING FEBRUARY, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1927, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	February, 1927	July, 1926, to February, 1927	February, 1927	July, 1926, to February, 1927
Albania.....	11	141	18	182
Austria.....	75	670	17	274
Belgium.....	61	529	27	287
Bulgaria.....	5	177	7	92
Czechoslovakia.....	353	2,456	120	1,301
Danzig, Free City of.....	7	178	1	5
Denmark.....	106	1,487	34	370
Estonia.....	12	122	1	10
Finland.....	36	302	32	271
France, including Corsica.....	336	2,991	85	890
Germany.....	3,715	31,807	238	2,334
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England.....	789	6,369	321	3,180
Northern Ireland.....	46	189	3	157
Scotland.....	747	7,917	65	1,193
Wales.....	70	712	1	27
Greece.....	94	1,223	213	2,251
Hungary.....	43	537	28	493
Irish Free State.....	1,709	17,739	53	731
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1,041	10,760	755	14,459
Latvia.....	34	313	2	10
Lithuania.....	61	433	12	212
Luxemburg.....	6	51	—	4
Netherlands.....	122	1,126	41	244
Norway.....	292	3,450	89	1,120
Poland.....	774	6,035	102	1,719
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands.....	48	417	80	1,916
Rumania.....	112	807	57	823
Russia.....	58	799	13	157
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	19	293	77	1,544
Sweden.....	974	5,627	49	549
Switzerland.....	129	1,363	27	353
Turkey in Europe.....	25	149	2	18
Yugoslavia.....	79	761	100	1,352
Other Europe.....	15	266	—	4
Total, Europe.....	12,004	108,196	2,660	38,512
Armenia.....	1	7	—	15
China.....	76	1,104	295	3,115
India.....	2	64	9	97
Japan.....	37	495	99	808
Palestine.....	41	315	4	112
Persia.....	—	26	1	20
Syria.....	40	436	3	92
Turkey in Asia.....	1	29	1	53
Other Asia.....	19	163	7	35
Total, Asia.....	217	2,639	419	4,347
Canada.....	4,555	59,299	128	1,181
Newfoundland.....	79	1,815	12	243
Mexico.....	4,205	37,673	278	1,996
Cuba.....	126	2,015	119	969
Other West Indies.....	52	589	151	1,588
British Honduras.....	2	86	1	11
Other Central America.....	85	961	37	465
Brazil.....	70	645	24	149
Other South America.....	123	1,698	70	803
Total, America.....	9,387	104,781	890	7,345
Egypt.....	9	140	1	15
Other Africa.....	19	190	11	63
Australia.....	29	294	23	253
New Zealand.....	28	183	12	100
Other Pacific islands.....	2	31	3	22
Total, others.....	87	838	50	452
Grand total, all countries.....	21,695	216,454	3,940	50,666

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING FEBRUARY, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1927, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

[Quota immigrant aliens are charged to the quota; nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant aliens are not charged to the quota]

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immi- grant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during Febru- ary, 1927	Grand total July 1, 1926, to Feb. 28, 1927
		July 1, 1926, to Feb. 28, 1927	Febru- ary, 1927	July 1, 1926, to Feb. 28, 1927	Febru- ary, 1927		
Albania.....	100	58	8	457	35	43	515
Andorra.....	100	4	1	3	—	1	7
Austria.....	785	560	61	1,120	88	149	1,680
Belgium.....	¹ 512	369	40	1,140	78	118	1,509
Bulgaria.....	100	106	3	168	18	21	274
Czechoslovakia.....	3,073	2,275	335	2,782	246	581	5,057
Danzig, Free City of.....	228	173	8	41	4	12	214
Denmark.....	¹ 2,789	1,591	120	1,453	138	258	3,044
Estonia.....	124	118	10	81	2	12	199
Finland.....	471	299	40	1,249	60	100	1,548
France.....	¹ 3,954	2,478	322	4,385	295	617	6,863
Germany.....	51,227	32,497	3,841	10,095	704	4,545	42,592
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England.....		7,962	1,020	17,591	1,406	2,426	25,553
North Ireland.....		494	91	365	34	125	859
Scotland.....	¹ 34,007	8,721	818	7,031	453	1,271	15,752
Wales.....		788	87	731	48	135	1,519
Greece.....	100	127	16	2,659	234	250	2,786
Hungary.....	473	324	27	1,342	112	139	1,666
Iceland.....	100	47	2	17	4	6	64
Irish Free State.....	28,567	20,194	2,001	4,018	210	2,211	24,212
Italy.....	¹ 3,845	2,818	302	21,130	1,696	1,998	23,948
Latvia.....	142	144	11	201	15	26	345
Liechtenstein.....	100	16	—	—	—	—	16
Lithuania.....	344	217	41	626	50	91	843
Luxemburg.....	100	57	10	90	2	12	147
Monaco.....	100	5	—	5	—	—	10
Netherlands.....	¹ 1,648	1,014	118	1,773	119	237	2,787
Norway.....	6,453	3,625	314	2,822	151	465	6,447
Poland.....	5,982	4,130	579	4,908	524	1,103	9,038
Portugal.....	¹ 503	325	42	1,624	156	198	1,949
Rumania.....	603	494	58	1,306	118	176	1,800
Russia.....	¹ 2,248	1,385	167	2,142	204	371	3,527
San Marino.....	100	72	—	2	—	—	74
Spain.....	¹ 131	126	12	3,376	341	353	3,502
Sweden.....	9,561	5,993	1,016	2,904	236	1,252	8,897
Switzerland.....	2,081	1,276	132	1,885	150	282	3,161
Turkey in Europe.....	¹ 100	66	2	943	66	68	1,009
Yugoslavia.....	671	439	50	1,730	132	182	2,169
Other Europe.....	(1)	176	15	112	7	22	288
Total, Europe.....	¹ 161,422	101,563	11,720	104,307	8,136	19,856	205,870
Afghanistan.....	100	1	—	1	—	—	2
Arabia.....	100	11	4	2	1	5	13
Armenia.....	124	42	4	72	7	11	114
Bhutan.....	100	1	—	—	—	—	1
China.....	100	100	6	6,168	338	344	6,268
India.....	100	69	5	371	36	41	440
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	100	59	1	23	1	2	82
Japan.....	100	22	2	4,715	458	460	4,737
Muscat.....	100	—	—	2	—	—	2
Nepal.....	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palestine.....	100	120	2	250	27	29	370
Persia.....	100	70	1	67	—	1	137
Siam.....	100	1	—	21	3	3	22
Syria.....	100	106	4	624	55	59	730

¹ Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING FEBRUARY, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1927, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted				Total during February, 1927	Grand total July 1, 1926, to Feb. 28, 1927
		Quota immi- grant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant			
		July 1, 1926, to Feb. 28, 1927	Febru- ary, 1927	July 1, 1926, to Feb. 28, 1927	Febru- ary, 1927		
Turkey in Asia.....	(1)	34	1	350	50	51	384
Other Asia.....	(1)	151	25	115	9	34	266
Total, Asia.....	1,424	787	55	12,781	985	1,040	13,568
Cameroon (British).....	100	1		2			3
Cameroon (French).....	100						
Egypt.....	100	74	4	83	9	13	157
Ethiopia.....	100			1			1
Liberia.....	100	2		3			5
Morocco.....	100	13	1	14	3	4	27
Ruanda and Urundi.....	100						
South Africa, Union of.....	100	112	12	256	24	36	368
South West Africa.....	100						
Tanganyika.....	100						
Togoland (British).....	100						
Togoland (French).....	100						
Other Africa.....	(1)	46	7	76	10	17	122
Total, Africa.....	1,200	248	24	435	46	70	683
Australia.....	121	114	9	2,359	185	194	2,473
Nauru.....	100						
New Zealand.....	100	92	8	702	71	79	794
New Guinea.....	100						
Samoa.....	100	3		8	2	2	11
Yap.....	100			3			3
Other Pacific.....	(1)	13		111	7	7	124
Total, Pacific.....	621	222	17	3,183	265	282	3,405
Canada.....				57,276	4,240	4,240	57,276
Newfoundland.....				3,064	154	154	3,064
Mexico.....				47,551	5,299	5,299	47,551
Cuba.....				5,993	285	285	5,993
Dominican Republic.....				589	41	41	589
Haiti.....				149	14	14	149
British West Indies.....		1 401	42	2,924	190	232	3,325
Dutch West Indies.....		1 18	3	100	11	14	118
French West Indies.....		1 24	1	39	4	5	63
British Honduras.....		1 39	3	57	4	7	96
Canal Zone.....				17	7	7	17
Other Central America.....				2,115	155	155	2,115
Brazil.....				944	94	94	944
British Guiana.....		1 39	4	101	14	18	140
Dutch Guiana.....		1 2		13	2	2	15
French Guiana.....	(1)						
Other South America.....				3,320	258	258	3,320
Greenland.....		(1)		2			2
Miquelon and St. Pierre.....		1 4	1	35		1	39
Total, America.....		527	54	124,289	10,772	10,826	124,816
Grand total, all countries.....	164,667	1 103,347	11,870	244,995	20,204	32,074	348,342

¹ Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America, is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

² Also includes aliens to whom visas were issued during the latter part of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, and charged to the quota for that year. (Nationality for quota purposes does not always coincide with actual nationality. See sec. 12 of the act.)

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING FEBRUARY, 1927, AND FROM JULY 1, 1926, TO FEBRUARY 28, 1927, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES

[The number of immigrants appearing in this table and in Table 4 is not comparable with the number of statistical immigrant aliens shown in the other tables, by races, countries, States, and occupations]

Class	February, 1927	July 1, 1926, to Feb. 28, 1927
<i>Nonimmigrants</i>		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees.....	273	3,652
Temporary visitors for—		
Business.....	1,373	14,394
Pleasure.....	1,907	22,689
In continuous transit through the United States.....	1,590	16,935
To carry on trade under existing treaty.....	73	819
Total.....	5,216	58,489
<i>Nonquota immigrants</i>		
Wives of United States citizens.....	¹ 626	¹ 5,856
Children of United States citizens.....	¹ 559	¹ 4,771
Residents of the United States returning from a visit abroad.....	² 4,564	² 63,905
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America.....	8,714	104,186
Their wives.....	¹ 54	¹ 607
Their children.....	¹ 13	¹ 110
Ministers of religious denominations.....	35	418
Wives of ministers.....	19	215
Children of ministers.....	41	413
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities.....	7	121
Wives of professors.....	3	33
Children of professors.....	6	17
Students.....	86	1,510
Veterans of the World War.....	165	3,142
Wives of veterans.....	46	527
Children of veterans.....	49	672
Spanish subjects admitted into Porto Rico.....	1	3
Total.....	14,988	186,506
Total quota immigrants (charged to quota).....	11,870	103,347
Grand total admitted.....	32,074	348,342

¹ Wives, and unmarried children under 18 years of age, born in quota countries.

² Does not include aliens born in nonquota countries who were admitted under the act as Government officials, visitors, returning residents, etc.

Oriental in British Columbia

AN analysis of the problems arising from British Columbia's large oriental population is presented in a report of Mr. Harold S. Tewell, American consul at Vancouver, under date of February 3, 1927.

The 1921 census showed 15,868 Japanese in the Dominion, of whom 15,006 were residents of British Columbia. This Province also was reported as having over 23,000 Chinese residents, the number for Canada as a whole being 39,587.

The oriental in industry, the writer points out, has been a long-standing problem in the Province, but it is only within comparatively recent years that attempts have been made to check the competition with white citizens. Thus, as a result of the activities of parliamentary representatives from British Columbia the Dominion Government has legally restricted the employment of orientals in fishing. Also, in 1926, British Columbia passed a minimum wage act for males in the lumber industry which it is expected will to a great extent

eliminate Asiatics from this industry. It is proposed to extend the application of this law to all the principal industries of the Province.

At the last session of the 1925 legislature a committee was created to investigate the activities of orientals in British Columbia life and industries. This committee reported the following data regarding the racial distribution of orientals in the Province, at selected dates during the past quarter century:

TABLE 1.—ORIENTAL POPULATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1901 TO 1925

Race	1901	1911	1921	1925
Chinese.....	14,885	19,568	23,533	25,216
Japanese.....	4,597	8,857	15,006	19,455
Hindu.....		2,292	951	1,103
Total.....	19,482	30,717	39,490	45,774

The estimated population of the Province on June 1, 1925, according to the Dominion Census Bureau, was 560,500. On this basis approximately 82 of every 1,000 British Columbia residents are orientals.

It is stated in the report that since 1921 when the last census was taken "the natural increase of Chinese in the Province has been practically at a standstill, an aggregate surplus of 62 births in 3 years being offset by an aggregate surplus of 41 deaths in the other two years." It is suggested that this may be explained by the enormous excess of males, only 795 of the 21,523 foreign-born Chinese residing in the Province in 1921 being females. The entry of Chinese women as permanent residents in the Dominion is practically prohibited.

The natural increase of the Japanese, however, is 40 per 1,000 of that race residing in the Province, while the birth rate of the total population not including Indians is only 18 per 1,000. Of the 10,934 foreign-born Japanese in the Province in 1921, 3,191 were females.

The legislative investigating committee is of the opinion that despite the great vigilance of the British Columbia Board of Health there is some basis for the suspicion that there are births among the orientals that are not reported.

The proportion of Chinese residents in British Columbia has been considerably reduced, as indicated by a comparison of the 1921 census with earlier periods, and since the beginning of the war fewer Chinese immigrants have selected this Province as their destination. In general, the surplus of Chinese immigrants who did not remain in British Columbia since 1914 have settled in Quebec and Ontario.

Oriental in the Schools

THE report of the legislative committee states that in 3 years the attendance of Japanese children in the schools has increased 74 per cent. In Table 2 the school attendance of the children of oriental races is contrasted with that of the children of white parentage for 4 school years.

TABLE 2.—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, OF CHILDREN OF WHITE AND ORIENTAL RACES, 1922 TO 1926

School year	White	Chinese	Japanese	Hindu
1922-23	92,120	1,346	1,422	16
1923-24	93,156	1,423	1,725	30
1924-25	94,228	1,312	2,414	26
1925-26	97,794	1,397	2,477	20

Orientals in Industry

OF the 3,231 Asiatics in the Province who were licensed to carry on business for which licenses are necessary, 2,122 were Chinese, 1,034 Japanese, and 75 Hindus.

Fifty-six per cent of the license holders resided in the city of Vancouver. Of the total number of licenses issued in that city in 1925 orientals held the following percentages of the classes of trades mentioned: Laundries, 82½; greengrocers, 91; hawkers and peddlers, 72; poulterers, 62; fish dealers, 45; restaurants, 33; bath parlors, 53; cleaners and dyers, 39; barbers, 32; drygoods, 29; tailors, 31; jewelers, 26; tobacconists, 26; grocers, 25; wood dealers, 25; hardware, 20; lodging houses, 23; candy and fruit dealers, 25; dressmakers, 16; shoe repairing, 15; men's clothing, 12½; printers and publishers, 12; pool rooms, 12; licensed vehicles, 14; taxicabs, 10; auto drivers, 9.

In British Columbia as a whole there are about twice as many Chinese as Japanese holding trade licenses, and in Victoria nearly all of the trade licenses among orientals are held by Chinese. In Vancouver, however, there are 5 Japanese license holders to 6 Chinese.

Orientals in Lumbering, Mining, and Fishing

THE percentage of orientals employed in the principal British Columbia industries is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—PERCENTAGE OF ORIENTALS EMPLOYED IN MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1920 TO 1925

Industry and race	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Lumbering:						
All orientals	30.10	27.15	25.63	22.34	21.78	20.46
Chinese	18.16	15.49	14.46	12.68	11.40	11.06
Hindus	3.38	3.19	3.61	2.79	3.47	2.42
Japanese	8.56	8.47	7.56	6.87	6.91	6.98
Mining:						
All orientals	11.55	15.46	8.65	8.04	6.73	6.18
Chinese	10.21	11.44	7.63	5.66	5.56	5.00
Hindus				.54		
Japanese	1.34	4.02	1.02	1.84	1.17	1.18
Fishing:						
All orientals	27.79	32.56	30.58	35.48	31.65	37.29
Chinese	22.41	12.35	12.29	15.35	14.98	22.23
Hindus			.41	.48	1.25	.18
Japanese	4.65	19.71	19.60	17.86	15.42	14.78

A Dominion Government regulation of 1921 reduces annually the number of permits to orientals "to fish for salmon, cod, and other fish in Canadian waters." This applies only to orientals who are

Canadian citizens. Members of these races who are not citizens are not allowed to fish at all.

It is too soon as yet to ascertain the effect on oriental employment of the minimum wage law for males in the lumber industry.

Oriental in Agriculture

WHILE the committee's findings on orientals in agriculture are incomplete, they show that the Chinese and Japanese are important factors in this industry. They own and lease great tracts of land in the Province, the assessed valuation of the land owned being \$11,590,796. In the rural sections the Japanese to a large extent own the land they cultivate, "while the Chinese presumably lease from white owners." Chinese agriculturists, it is stated, rapidly exhaust the soil, making it necessary for them to move periodically to new land.

Table 4 gives statistics on the ownership and leasing of land by orientals in the Province taken from the legislative committee's report, and while not based on full returns indicate in part the significance of this particular aspect of the oriental problem in British Columbia.

TABLE 4.—LAND OWNED OR LEASED BY ORIENTALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Race	Unit	Land owned		Land leased	
		Amount	Valuation	Amount	Valuation
Chinese.....	{Lots.....	¹ 782	\$6, 546, 519		
	{Acres.....	1, 203, 875	412, 240	² 6, 761, 407	\$7, 526, 071
Japanese.....	{Lots.....	533	1, 616, 911		
	{Acres.....	5, 736, 639	1, 003, 481	² 764	43, 790
Hindus.....	{Lots.....				130, 380
	{Acres.....	277	61, 230	² 570	18, 699
Total.....	{Lots.....	1, 315	8, 163, 430	(³)	130, 380
	{Acres.....	6, 940, 791	1, 476, 951	6, 762, 741	7, 588, 560

¹ Within municipal limit.

² And other property.

³ Number not given.

New Japanese Emigration Policy

THE total number of Japanese of all classes not residing in their own country is slightly over 610,000, according to an official investigation in that Kingdom, which is referred to in the Monthly Record of Migration of the International Labor Office for February, 1927, in an article on Japan's new emigration policy.

It is pointed out in this article that as a result of the exclusion policies of Canada, Australia, the United States, and certain Central American States immigration opportunities for the Japanese have been restricted, so that in recent years the Japanese emigrants and nonemigrants from Japan have averaged only from 20,000 to 30,000 a year.

As an outcome of this situation the Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs has initiated a serious study of the emigration problem and some time ago made arrangements for the emigration of a certain

number of Japanese with some capital from Japan to South America and later to the South Seas. This proved a successful experiment. Recently more than a million cho¹ of land along the Amazon and over 50,000 or 60,000 cho in various parts of Brazil have been offered to the Japanese by the Brazilian authorities, provided such lands are cultivated for agricultural purposes.

Some of the delegates to the South Sea Trade Conference, which was held a few months ago, urged more active emigration measures. In view of the attitude of the conference and of the situation outlined above, the Department of Foreign Affairs has decided on a new emigration policy. An outline of this scheme is given below from the Osaka Mainichi of November 21, 1926 (reproduced in the Monthly Record of Migration above referred to).

1. Emigration is to be encouraged among Japanese with some capital. In previous years emigrants from Japan were indigent workers. South America and the South Seas and other countries which welcome foreign labor are desirous above all for the development of their land and are anxious to secure not only common laborers, but also immigrants who have funds of their own or who can command capital available for land cultivation.

2. To encourage emigrants from Japan to reside permanently in the country of destination and to further their assimilation with the people of their adopted country. Hitherto many of the Japanese have emigrated with a view to remaining away from their own country for only a short period, or at least without any fixed purpose to settle permanently in another country. Unacquainted with the customs and traditions of their new environment, it was difficult for them to adapt themselves to the people about them.

This was an important factor in bringing about the policy of exclusion in many countries, as for example in California. While there are nearly 50,000 Japanese immigrants in Brazil, only 400 or 500 have so far been naturalized, and if such a condition persists it may give rise to a similar difficulty, as in the United States. An amendment of the Japanese law on nationality was approved in 1925.

3. To make every effort to facilitate emigrants getting started in their work in their new surroundings. Heretofore Japanese emigrants who had State subsidies had no knowledge of the customs and conditions in the countries of destination and, largely through such ignorance, exhausted their financial resources before they were able to secure jobs or establish themselves on the land. Many of them went back to Japan disappointed and without funds.

¹ Cho=2.45 acres.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE LABOR BUREAUS

AMONG the activities of State labor bureaus the following, reported either directly by the bureaus themselves or through the medium of their printed reports, are noted in the present issue of the Labor Review:

California.—Changes in volume of employment in 809 establishments, page 197.

Illinois.—Changes in employment in the State, page 199.

Iowa.—Per cent of change in number of employees in specified industries in the State, page 201.

Kentucky.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 113

Maryland.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 113; changes in employment in Maryland industries, page 202.

Massachusetts.—Change in volume of employment in the industries in that State, page 203.

Montana.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 115.

New Jersey.—Changes in volume of employment and pay roll in 871 establishments, page 204.

New York.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 117; changes in volume of employment and pay roll in New York State factories, page 206.

Oklahoma.—Changes in employment and amount paid in wages in 710 establishments, page 208.

Pennsylvania.—Changes in volume of employment and pay-roll totals in 494 establishments, page 209.

Utah.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 119.

Wisconsin.—Volume of employment in Wisconsin industries, page 211.

NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Merger of Steam Engineers' and Steam Shovelmen's Unions¹

A MERGER of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men has just brought to an end "one of the most troublesome jurisdictional disputes in the American labor movement." The conflict began in 1915 when a charter was granted the steam-shovel and dredge men by the American Federation of Labor.

The officers of the steam and operating engineers' union will head the amalgamated organization, while the president and secretary-treasurer of the steam shovel and dredge men's organization are to serve as special representatives at the organization's headquarters at Chicago. Approximately 49,000 are affected by the merger, 11,000 of whom were members of the brotherhood of steam shovel and dredge men.

Congress of Pan American Federation of Labor, 1927

THE Pan American Federation of Labor will hold its fifth convention in Washington, D. C., convening on July 18, 1927, according to an announcement made by its officers.

The objects of the Pan American Federation of Labor are as follows:

- (1) The establishment of better conditions for the working people who emigrate from one country to another;
- (2) The establishment of a better understanding and relationship between the peoples of the Pan American Republics;
- (3) To utilize every lawful and honorable means for the protection and promotion of the rights and interests, and the welfare of the peoples of the Pan American Republics; and
- (4) To utilize every lawful and honorable means for the purpose of cultivating the most favorable and friendly relations between the labor movements and the peoples of the Pan American Republics.

Australian Industrial Mission to the United States

THE Queensland Industrial Gazette, in its issue for February 24, 1927, gives an account of the industrial mission which Australia is sending to this country, commissioned to make "a thorough and faithful investigation of the methods employed in and the working conditions associated with the manufacturing industries of the United

¹ Labor, Washington, D. C., Mar. 19, 1927, p. 1.

States, and to report thereon." The delegation is made up of four representatives each of the employers and employees, and in addition, two woman observers. The latter are not considered as forming part of the delegation, and are not to have any part in drafting the report.

The employers' representatives are Messrs. M. P. Campbell, of Queensland, head of a large soap-making corporation; H. E. Guy, of Victoria, partner in a firm of engineers and brass founders; C. Ludowici, of New South Wales, managing director of one corporation engaged in manufacturing and chairman of directors of another; and A. J. McNeil, of Western Australia, who was for years president of the Western Australian Employers' Federation, as well as head of a large trading company. All of these have held a number of responsible positions in addition to those mentioned, and are well known in business circles.

The employee members are Messrs. Edward Grayndler, of New South Wales, general secretary of the Australian Workers' Union; A. McInness, of South Australia, secretary of the Adelaide branch of the Boilermakers' Society for 10 years, which position he has recently resigned; C. J. Munden of South Australia, secretary of the State branch of the Australasian Society of Engineers; and J. C. Valentine, of Queensland, State secretary of the railway workers' union. These are all bona fide trade-unionists, and were selected as being truly representative of the organized workers.

The two woman observers are Dr. Kate Mackay, woman medical inspector for factories in Victoria, and Miss May Matthews, J. P., inspector of Child Welfare, Department of New South Wales.

The delegation expected to reach Vancouver on March 4, and to leave the same day for Seattle. Thence they were to journey eastward; stopping at industrial centers, and reaching Boston, their farthest eastern point, on May 10. On their return trip, they are to reach Washington on May 21, spend three days there, and go on, reaching San Francisco by June 14. In general they are to examine the methods of organization, production, labor relations, and the like in the United States, with a view to the possible suitability of similar developments to the Australian situation. Among the points which they are particularly instructed to consider are the following:

- Methods making for greater efficiency in plant and personnel.
- Hours of labor.
- Working conditions.
- Wages and the adjustment of wages to fluctuations in the cost of living.
- Piecework and conditions thereof.
- Efficiency of workmen and output per individual.
- Power employed, particularly in regard to the use of electricity.
- Standardization and mass production, and the use of automatic machinery.
- Costing systems.
- Apprenticeship and child labor in factories.
- Efficiency in management and supervision.
- Relations between employer and employee.
- Profit sharing, efficiency bonuses, and inducements offered to employees to invest their savings in the industries in which they are employed.
- Social welfare and hygiene in large industrial establishments.
- Government and private industrial statistical methods.
- Technical education in relation to secondary industries.
- Advertising and sales of manufactured goods, and any other relevant subject.

Spain Inaugurates General Labor Department

A SPANISH royal order was published in the Gaceta de Madrid (January 29, 1927) promulgating a decree of December 24, 1926, creating a General Department of Labor and Social Action.

This new department will collect statistical information regarding employers' and workers' organizations and study the legal and economic situation of the workers and the volume of employment and unemployment both in Spain and other countries. In addition it is to organize and supervise the departments of the Ministry of Labor which deal with the enforcement of those labor laws not handled exclusively by the factory inspectorate, and to deal with all matters pertaining to social insurance; home work; grants for employment exchanges, unemployment, and large families; cooperation; and cheap housing.

It will be the duty of the department to compare national and foreign labor legislation and to devise amendments to the former.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

KENTUCKY.—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Annual report, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925. Frankfort, [1926?]. 37 pp.*

This report is reviewed on page 113 of the present issue.

MARYLAND.—Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. *Labor laws of Maryland. A compilation of the laws regulating labor as they appear in the statutes of Maryland and the ordinances of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. Baltimore, [1926?]. 314 pp.*

Includes laws and ordinances up to and including acts of 1922.

— Industrial Accident Commission. *Twelfth annual report, for the year November 1, 1925, to October 31, 1926. [Annapolis, 1927?] 46 pp.*

The report is reviewed on page 113 of this issue.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Special Commission to Investigate the Operation of the Workmen's Compensation Law. *Report. Boston, 1927. 85 pp. (House No. 999.)*

A summary of the findings of this commission is given on page 110 of this issue.

MONTANA.—Industrial Accident Board. *Eleventh annual report, for the twelve months ending June 30, 1926. Helena, 1926. 101 pp.*

Reviewed on page 115 of this issue.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Industrial Code, Bulletin No. 14: Rules as amended relating to the construction, installation, inspection, and maintenance of power, locomotive and miniature steam boilers, effective September 1, 1926. [Albany, 1926?] 181 pp.*

The statute law and departmental orders or rules covering the subject matter indicated, with formulas, charts, diagrams, tables, etc.

— — *Industrial Code, Bulletin No. 29: Rules relating to dry dyeing plants and dry-cleaning plants. [Albany, 1926?] 29 pp.*

Definitions, rules, and regulations covering construction, processes, fire prevention, illumination, etc., of the plants designated.

— — *Special Bulletin No. 148: Compensation statistics, year ended June 30, 1926. [Albany, 1927.] 59 pp.*

Data from this report appear on page 117 of this issue.

— Industrial Survey Commission. *Report, transmitted February 15, 1927. Albany, 1927. 76 pp. Legislative Document (1927) No. 69.*

Reviewed on page 49 of this issue.

NORTH CAROLINA.—State Child Welfare Commission. *Biennial report, July 1, 1924-June 30, 1926. Raleigh, 1927. 173 pp., charts, illus.*

Contains a review of the work done since the establishment of the commission eight years earlier, a discussion of the method of certifying children for work used in North Carolina, an account of the inspectional work of the biennium, and a report of special studies made concerning home work, seating for female employees and the like. Numerous charts and tables give the result of the work in convenient form.

An interesting feature was the reexamination of 651 children, 14, 15 and 16 years of age, who, since the physical examination on which their certificates

were based, had been employed for periods varying from three months to two years. The results of the tests are thus stated:

"Physical examinations made by the commission show that the average child worker is better developed physically than the average for the school children of this State and sister States."

UTAH.—Industrial Commission. *Bulletin No. 3: Report, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1926.* [Salt Lake City, 1926.] 99 pp.

A brief review of this report appears on page 119 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Agriculture. *Department circular 407: Membership relations of cooperative associations (cotton and tobacco), by J. W. Jones and O. B. Jesness.* Washington, January, 1927. 29 pp.

— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Trade promotion series, No. 38: China, a commercial and industrial handbook.* Washington, 1926. xvi, 818 pp., maps, illus.

A comprehensive presentation of data relating to commercial and industrial conditions in China, with brief descriptions of wages and labor conditions in each of the Provinces.

— Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 275: Coal-mine fatalities in the United States, 1925, by William W. Adams.* Washington, 1926. vii, 129 pp.

Reviewed on page 73 of this issue.

— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 426: Deaths from lead poisoning, by Frederick L. Hoffman.* Washington, 1927. iii, 45 pp.

This bulletin is reviewed on page 79 of this issue.

— — — *Bulletin No. 429: Proceedings of the thirteenth annual convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, held at Columbus, Ohio, June 7-10, 1926.* Washington, 1927. ix, 123 pp.

A brief account of the proceedings of this convention was published in the Labor Review for August, 1926 (p. 35).

— — — *Bulletin No. 431: Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1926.* Washington, 1927. iii, 212 pp.

Advance data from this report were published in the Labor Review for September, 1926 (p. 92), and November, 1926 (p. 105).

— Children's Bureau. *Publication No. 168: Work of children on Illinois farms.* Washington, 1926. v, 48 pp., illus.

Reviewed on page 152 of this issue.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Official yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 19, 1926.* Melbourne, 1926. xxi, 1038 pp.

A comprehensive summary, covering leading features of the development and current situation of the Commonwealth. Some data from the section on pensions are given on page 104 of this issue.

— (NEW SOUTH WALES).—Bureau of Statistics. *The official year book of New South Wales, 1925-26.* Sydney, 1926. [6], 827 pp., map, charts.

Contains detailed information as to the history and development of the country, its social, financial, and industrial condition, and as to legislative and governmental activities.

— Department of Labor and Industry. *Report on the working of the factories and shops act, 1912, during the year 1925.* Sydney, 1927. 48 pp.

The number of factories registered was 11,836, an increase of 277 over the preceding year, and the number of factory operatives was 138,687, an increase

of 3,971. Children under 16 formed 6.5 per cent of the total number of workers, boys accounting for 2.7 per cent and girls for 3.8 per cent. Special permits allowing children under 14 to engage in factory work were given during 1925 to 173 boys and 64 girls.

During the year there were 15 fatal accidents, 161 cases of permanent injury, and 778 cases of temporary injury. The great majority of the accidents, 812, were due to machinery, the metal-working machinery alone accounting for 317. Two were due to steam, 106 to hot substances, 8 to electricity, 3 to chemicals, 6 to gas, and 17 were ascribed to other causes.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Committee on Cooperative Selling in the Coal Mining Industry. *Reports. London, 1926. 57 pp. (Cmd. 2770.)*

One of the suggestions made by the Samuel Commission in its report on the coal industry of Great Britain was that public and private interest alike might be served by the establishment of cooperative selling associations, by which it might be possible to narrow the distributors' margins without exposing the consumer to exploitation by monopolies. A committee of 12 members was appointed by the Government to consider and report upon this recommendation. Majority and minority reports are presented. The majority report, signed by nine of the 12 members, finds that "the development of organized marketing in the coal-mining industry is desirable in order to avoid excessive competition, to effect economies and improvements in the marketing of coal, and to help to stabilize the industry." The remaining three members conclude that "the system of free and open competition under which the coal trade in this country reached the commanding position which it occupied in the markets of the world before the war is that which is best suited to its development in the future." Both reports give the reasons on which the conclusions are based.

—Committee on Industry and Trade. *Factors in industrial and commercial efficiency. London, 1927. iv, 544 pp.*

This is announced as the first part of a survey of industries devoted especially to the eight great groups of exporting trades, iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding, electrical manufacturing, coal, cotton, woolen, chemicals, and clothing (including boots and shoes). The present volume is concerned with the important elements in industrial and commercial success which are more or less common to a number of groups of trades, and can be dealt with as a whole more successfully than in connection with each separate industry. The report contains seven chapters, devoted respectively to industrial structure, training and recruitment, standardization, scientific research, industrial art, State measures for meeting postwar difficulties of industry, and profits, savings, charges, etc. The chapter on scientific research is reviewed on page 69 of this issue.

—Industrial Court. *Volume VIII: Decisions 1,169 to 1,272, January 1, 1926, to December 31, 1926. London, 1927. xxvi, 364 pp.*

—Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Report No. 40: The effect of eyestrain on the output of linkers in the hosiery industry, by H. C. Weston and S. Adams. London, 1927. iv, 17 pp., illus.*

Reviewed on page 83 of this issue.

—Ministry of Labor. Unemployment Insurance Committee. *Report. London, 1927. 98 pp.*

A summary of some of the findings of this committee was given in the Labor Review for April, 1927, pages 45-47.

—Registry of Friendly Societies. *Report for the year 1925. Part 5: Building societies. London, 1927. ii, 56 pp.*

Reviewed on page 102 of this issue.

IRISH REPUBLIC.—Department of Industry and Commerce. Committee on Workmen's Compensation. *Report*. Dublin [1927?]. 84 pp.

Report of a committee appointed in 1925 to consider what changes in the system taken over from Great Britain might be desirable. The committee suggests a number of alterations and amendments, affecting mainly details, and leaving the general principles of the plan unchanged.

NEW ZEALAND.—Census and Statistics Office. *The New Zealand official year-book, 1927*. Wellington, 1927. xiii, 1056 pp. 35th issue.

A description of the child endowment act of 1926 is published on page 120 of this issue.

RUMANIA.—Ministère du Travail, de la Coopération et des Assurances Sociales. *La réglementation des conflits collectifs du travail en Roumanie, par Gr. L. Tranco-Iassy*. Bucharest, 1926. 48 pp., charts.

Data from this report on strikes and lockouts for the years 1920 to 1925 appear on page 148 of this issue.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Department of Labor. *Annual report of the factories division for calendar year 1925*. Pretoria, 1926. 36 pp.

The report records a fairly steady increase in employment throughout most of the country during 1925, especially in the case of European workers. Increased employment of women was noted in clothing factories, and in the printing, confectionery, sweet making, dressmaking and millinery industries. Hours of work were generally kept within the statutory limits, and in the case of organized trades they were apt to be shorter, varying from 45 to 48 a week. During the year there were 254 factory accidents, of which 28 were fatal. Eight of the fatalities were due to "blows, falls, crushing, and splinters," and 7 were caused by burns and scalds.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *Social and economic consequences of buying on the instalment plan, by Wilbur C. Plummer*. Philadelphia, 1927. v, 57 pp. Supplement to Vol. CXXIX of *The Annals*.

A digest of this report will be found on page 56 of this issue.

BURT, HAROLD ERNEST. *Principles of employment psychology*. Cambridge, Mass., The Riverside Press, 1926. xi, 568 pp.

A discussion of psychology's practical contribution toward solving the problem of vocational selection. The "broad social implications" of employment psychology are also emphasized, the author declaring that "misdirected human activity is one of the greatest wastes in our civilization."

CONFEDERACIÓN REGIONAL OBRERA MEXICANA. *Memoria de los trabajos llevados a cabo por el comite central de la C. R. O. M. durante el ejercicio del 23 de Noviembre de 1924 al 1° de Marzo de 1926*. Mexico, Federal District, 1926. Various paging.

This report gives a comprehensive account of the activities of the Mexican Federation of Labor (*Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana*), commonly referred to as the C. R. O. M., covering the period from November 23, 1924, to March 1, 1926. From 1918 to 1925 this organization increased its membership from 7,000 to 1,500,000.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF NEW YORK. *The forty-eight hour law: Do working women want it?* New York, 289 Fourth Avenue, 1927. 37 pp.

Gives the results of an inquiry among 500 working women as to their attitude toward a 48-hour law. Of those questioned, 407 were in favor, 55 were opposed (10 of these because they considered a 48-hour week too long), and 38 gave qualified replies.

THE COOPERATIVE UNION (LTD.). *The Cooperative Review*, vol. 1, No. 1, August, 1926. Manchester (England), Holyoke House, Hanover Street, 1926.

The first issue of a periodical designed to serve the threefold purpose of (1) official journal of the Cooperative Union, (2) medium of disseminating original information on different aspects of cooperative work and policy, and (3) means of expression of "original ideas and new proposals, the discussion of current questions in the light of cooperative principles, and the formulation of opinions on public affairs which affect cooperative societies."

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, Catholic Welfare Conference, and Conference of American Rabbis. *The enginemen's strike on the Western Maryland Railroad*. New York, February, 1927. 130 pp.

Contains an exhaustive account of the strike, from first-hand information, as well as the statements of carrier and strikers. A review of this report is given on page 138 of this issue.

LA DAME, MARY. *Securing employment for the handicapped: A study of placement agencies for this group in New York City*. New York, Welfare Council of New York City, 151 Fifth Avenue, 1927. 133 pp.

An analysis of this report appears on page 44 of this issue.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. Industrial Bureau. *Vacation practices for salaried workers in New York City*. New York, 233 Broadway, 1927. Folder.

Reviewed on page 35 of this issue.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE. *Child labor selected bibliography, 1920-1927*. New York, 215 Fourth Avenue, 1927. 27 pp.

— *Children working on farms in certain sections of the western slope of Colorado*, by Charles E. Gibbons and Howard M. Bell. New York, 215 Fourth Avenue, 1925. 112 pp.

Reviewed on page 152 of this issue.

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL. *Transactions of the fifteenth annual safety congress, held at Detroit, Mich., October 25-29, 1926*. Chicago, 108 East Ohio Street, 1926. 3 vols.

Vol. I contains the reports of the general sessions and the industrial sections (A to F, inclusive), Vol. II, the industrial sections (M to W, inclusive), and Vol. III, the public safety and education sessions.

REISS, RICHARD. *The town-planning handbook*. London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1926. viii, 130 pp.

Discusses town planning in its relation both to existing communities and to those which are developing, especially in relation to garden cities. Gives details as to legal procedure and methods of preparing schemes, and an analysis of the Chamberlain and Wheatley housing acts, which are given in full in the appendix.

REUTER, EDWARD BYRON. *The American race problem: A study of the negro*. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1927. xii, 448 pp., map, chart.

A discussion of the situation between the two races in the United States, designed to present and analyze the basic facts which cause the problem and fix the limits within which its solution must be found.

WARBASSE, JAMES PETER. *Cooperative democracy through voluntary association of the people as consumers*. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1927. Second edition. xiv, 331 pp.

"A discussion of the cooperative movement, its philosophy, methods, accomplishments, and possibilities, and its relation to the State, to science, art, and commerce, and to other systems of economic organization."

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA. *A reading list of the consumers' cooperative movement, prepared by Edward A. Norman*. New York, 476 West 24th Street, 1926. 15 pp.

WRIGHT, J. C., AND ALLEN, CHARLES R. *The administration of vocational education of less than college grade.* New York, 1926. xiv, 436 pp.

The authors hold that the solution of the administrative problem discussed in the volume is in the utilization and development of efficient educational organizations in order to provide vocational education opportunities for the millions of adolescents about to leave school and in devising new organizations, new procedures, new methods, and means for providing similar opportunities for the many more millions of boys and girls and adults who have gone to work.

